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Some Possibilities of Improvement in Village Agriculture. II.

By the intermingling of village and estate agriculture, then, whereby the villagers will have large practical object lessons at their door, and by the institution of school gardens, the introduction of "new products" will be sufficiently furthered, provided that the provision of cheap capital has been attended to. Without this the only result will be to add a few more plants to the wilderness of the average compound.

The next point for improvement is the varieties of the particular crops grown. Most of the native fruits, for example, are capable of improvement, and the same is true of the vegetables, and even of crops like rice or coconuts. The question is how to introduce the better kinds when we have got them, and when we have also—and this is very important—assured ourselves that they still remain better when grown in the villagers' compounds or fields by their local methods.

The majority of improved strains of field crops have been obtained by continual selection of seed from the best parents, and they can only be kept up to their high standard by continual repetition of this process in every generation. Treated as they are sure to be treated in village agriculture, they will rapidly deteriorate, and in two or three generations at most be as poor as any village crop, or as the original strain from which they started. Non-recognition of this fact is at the bottom of a great number of failures of well-meant endeavours to improve the village crops in eastern countries. "Good seed" is introduced at considerable expense from Europe, but in a short time all trace of it has gone for want of selection. If even educated Europeans with special taste for gardening cannot be induced to select seed from the best parents, we cannot expect that the villager will do so. If improvement of the quality of local strains is to be made by selection, then some such method as that which we are informed has been adopted by Lord Cromer's administration in Egypt must be used. This system is applied to cotton, with a view to keeping up the high standard of the Egyptian crop and improving it from year to year. Inspectors go round the fields in crop time and mark the best fields and bushes until they have marked enough to supply all the seed for the next season. The seed of these is separately collected, bought at special rates by Government, and then exchanged against the seed retained by the "fellaheen" for the next sowing, or advanced against the crop. In this way the best available seed is sown every year. Some such method as this might well be adopted in dealing with such crops as rice or in extensions of coconut planting by natives. Their own seed could be exchanged against seed of picked qualities.

Another way of attaining the same end would be the establishment of definite seed gardens at suitable places, where the breeding of improved varieties could be carried on, and seed produced in large quantities. These seeds, whose value would then be accurately known, could be exchanged against the villagers' seed, and the latter sold in the ordinary market in partial repayment of the expense incurred. Without some such system as this, carried out over long periods upon a definite plan, it is idle to expect any improvement in village crops so far as varieties grown are concerned, except in cases where one can introduce a "fixed" strain, such as many "gardeners' varieties" represent, which will not seriously deteriorate under village methods of cultivation, being independent of selection for the retention of its peculiar excellences, though selection will always improve these. It is well, however, to point out that such varieties are rare in field crops, being for the most part due to hybridisation. There are, however, a fair number of crops grown by natives in which the production of such varieties is probably within the range of possibility, but careful experiments by trained breeders are required, lasting over long periods of time.

In many cases, of course, it is possible that varieties better suited to local conditions may be obtained from other countries. This sort of work is of course one which should be attended to in the Experimental Gardens, but the trials should be on a commercial scale, should be thoroughly thought out in advance, and should deal only with one or two things at a time. Local varieties should, of course, be tested against the introduced ones, under as many conditions as possible. Once the Experimental Garden has shown the probability that a certain variety, whether introduced from abroad or bred in the garden, is apparently an improvement upon the local ones, further tests as to its suitability may be made through the school gardens, and if it pass successfully through these, it may then be safely recommended to the villagers and seed exchanged against their own as suggested above. It is of very great importance in dealing with eastern natives to be quite sure of the result before recommending any action to them, especially in matters of agriculture. Even when we have shown that a particular variety of some locally cultivated crop is superior in quality and yield to the native forms, it may not be easy to get the villager to adopt it, prejudices or customs standing in the way. An amusing illustration has lately been afforded in our own experience. The variety of Indian corn locally grown in Ceylon is what is technically known as a "flint" corn, with rounded ends to the grains. This was crossed at Peradeniya with imported American corns of fine kinds, most of which belong to the "dent" type, with dimples in the outer ends of the grains as seen upon the cob. The hybrids are superior to the native corn in quality and yield, but are objected to by the villagers on account of the dent, which they say indicates unripeness. A still more remarkable case is furnished by the history of the West Indian vegetable, the chocho, in Ceylon. Introduced years ago by the Botanic Gardens, this most useful vegetable spread widely in the villages, and was much appreciated. A few years later, a rumour was started among the natives (I believe owing to some coincidence of serious illness with the fact that the patient was a great consumer of chochos) that chocho produced rheumatism. This was sufficient, and the cultivation of this vegetable is now extinct in Ceylon.

GUMS, RESINS, SAPS AND EXUDATIONS.

Plantation Rubber and the Home Trade.

EXTRACTS FROM MR. BURGESS'S REPORT.

The report by Mr. P. J. Burgess, former Straits Government Analyst, on his investigations in Great Britain last year into the India-rubber industry in relation to the growth and preparation of raw rubber in the Malay Peninsula, has lately appeared. Crêpe Rubber had just appeared in the London market when Mr. Burgess was in England, and he describes how he interested the trade in the new form of plantation rubber and what happened at its first appearance at a public sale, conducted at Messrs. Figgis' sale-rooms on the 12th May, 1905.

"Much interest in the crêpe rubber had been shown by the buyers, but the majority of the opinions openly expressed were adverse and critical, since the samples were of a kind new to the buyers. When the first lot of the crêpe was put up, there arose from the head of the room a cry of "We don't want washed rubber; we want to wash our own," which plainly showed the nature of the opposition. However, in spite of this open disapproval on the part of some, the rubber sold at 6/8 and 6/8½ per lb., which was 1*d*.-1½*d*. above the price on the same day, and in the same sale, of fine plantation "biscuits," clean and dry, and with which no fault could be found.

"The cause of this action on the part of the buyers was not easy to determine. No pretence was made that the rubber after washing was injured or made inferior to "biscuit," or that it would be less readily accepted by users of plantation rubber, and no explanation other than the statement that washed rubber was not wanted could be obtained from the objectors themselves. An explanation of the disapproval which seems reasonable, supplying as it does a personal motive, was obtained later from indirect sources. Raw rubber is not bought direct by the manufacturers at auction, but from the "buyers." The latter buy in bulk and divide their purchases into lots of different qualities (usually into three) and sell this regraded rubber at different rates, making a substantial profit on this transaction. A rubber of standard quality, uniform, clean, and pure, such as crêpe or plantation-washed rubber, offers no opportunity for this sorting and grading process, and the profit derived from dealing in it would be less. A further possible explanation is that with a pure rubber of uniform quality an opportunity for direct buying on the part of the users of the material would be afforded.

GREAT EXPECTATIONS OF EASTERN PLANTATION RUBBER.

"By all the manufacturers a very keen and lively interest is shown in plantation rubber and in the prospect of being able to obtain rubber of fine quality from the East. The immediate need is for quantity, and exaggerated views of the amount that is to be expected in the near future from plantations were prevalent. No inclination to deal directly with the producer in small lots of a few tons was shown by any of the larger manufacturers, the difficulty being that the supply would be too small and irregular to justify any departure from methods of buying already in practice, and added to this is the fact that plantation rubber is of a different quality and grade from any other in the market, and it requires treatment different in detail in practical working; that the rubber should be clean, dry, and free from mechanical impurity is essential, and in these respects plantation rubber has already gained a considerable

reputation. That it should be free from any trace of softening or stickiness is still more important; rubber which is "tacky" in the slightest degree cannot be relied upon in practical use. Unfortunately there has been a considerable amount of rubber showing this defect of softness with a sticky and tacky surface, produced on plantations, and these samples have tended to injure materially the reputation of plantation rubber."

The manufacturers' views regarding the form the raw rubber should come to market were not similarly prejudiced, and they would be glad of anything, in large enough quantities, as long as the rubber is "evidently dry and clear enough to show by inspection the absence of any mechanical impurity."

Since Mr. Burgess's visit sheet rubber, chiefly from Lowlands estate, has come to the fore, and he is candid about an important drawback to crêpe:—

"There is one danger connected with the use of a washing machine on a plantation. By its means adulteration with inferior rubber, rubber substitutes, and recovered rubber, could be carried out without possible detection by eye or hand inspection, although chemical analysis or practical use of the rubber would reveal the sophistication. In unprincipled and fraudulent hands such adulteration might be carried to a considerable pitch before detection occurred, and this possibility of misuse should not be lost sight of by those who are responsible for the purity of the rubber produced."

THE CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF RUBBER,

Mr. Burgess found, says the "Times of Ceylon," had no consideration either from the buyers or the manufacturers—the former base their valuation entirely upon the appearance, feel, smell, and apparent strength of the rubber when pulled about in their hands, the latter rely chiefly upon the way the rubber works upon their machines during manufacture, though in a few instances properly controlled and systematically carried out tests of tensile strength and elasticity are made with samples of the rubber prepared and vulcanised. The percentage amount of the impurity which is inherent in the rubber, and which cannot be removed by washing—that is, the oily, resinous and nitrogenous, or proteid, impurity—is practically never determined in the factory, and a statement of these values with the rubber for sale would neither be understood nor attended to. In the present state of ignorance as to the influence of these ingredients upon the working qualities of the rubber during manufacture, the apathy with which variations in their amounts in the raw material are regarded is natural and quite intelligible.

HINTS ON PACKING.

"There are several points which must be remembered in packing rubber. Rubber at temperatures above 65 degs. F. is naturally adhesive, and clean surfaces pressed into contact tend to stick to one another, though the rubber be dry and show no vestige of tackiness. Rubber during transit invariably shrinks in bulk owing chiefly to the action of its own weight in compacting the mass, and partly perhaps to a natural shrinkage of the rubber substance with ageing of rubber. Dust and grit, which find their way inside the cases, adhere to the rubber. The care requisite in packing, therefore, depends upon the form in which the rubber is shipped. If in clean washed crêpe, which it is hoped will be used without further washing and sheeting, every care should be taken to prevent the layers adhering to one another, and to avoid the use of any packing material which can make a dust out of itself, or which will admit dust and dirt from outside. This can be effected by the use of clean, well-made, and fitted cases, which should not contain more than 80-100 lbs. of rubber, and which might with advantage be partitioned to prevent the whole of the rubber

resting with full weight upon itself. No inner lining of common paper or other friable material should be used—such wrapping is bound to get broken in transport, and particles of it work their way between the layers of rubber, and obstinately adhere to the rubber. The first shipment of crêpe rubber which I saw unpacked had been enclosed in wooden cases with paper lining. When the folds of separate layers of rubber were pulled apart, a shower of fine grit, particles of paper, and dust was then thrown out from the rubber. This rubber, though well cleaned and washed on the estate, would for fine work have required re-washing. The separate sheets of crêpe had adhered firmly into one solid mass, which required a crowbar to separate into the original layers, and the whole had shrunk—leaving a space of about an inch between the rubber and the sides of the case. If any wrapping to prevent the intrusion of dust and grit be used, it should be either smooth and strong, such as sheet zinc lining, or else made adherent to the sides of the cases—as, for instance, strips of smooth paper pasted over the joints in the wood inside the cases. With less perfectly prepared rubber in biscuit, or worm form, which will require washing before use, a less careful form of packing might be adopted. It must be, of course, always remembered that the rubber is valued by its appearance very largely, and uniformity in size and colour of the sheets will have some influence in determining the price, though really being no guide to the actual quality of the rubber."

THE ALLEGED INFERIOR QUALITY OF PLANTATION RUBBER.

Mr. Burgess spoke freely on this subject when he was in Ceylon; and he accepts the tests of home manufacturers as conclusive, although the late Dr. Weber reported quite to the contrary. We, says the "Times of Ceylon," incline to the belief that scientific research will supply an explanation, and, possibly, as the trees grow older, the rubber will improve. It is known that the product of four-year-old trees is inferior to that of eight-year-olds, and sixteen-year-old trees may produce a superior article to eight-year-olds. We reproduce what Mr. Burgess says as to possible causes.

"The cause of the inferiority of plantation rubber, when compared with pure South American Para rubber, is not known. Some of the manufacturers believe it to be due to difference in the locality, climate and conditions under which the trees are grown; others incline to the belief that the difference in quality is the result of difference in mode of curing and exporting, and again the difference in age of tree from which the rubber is gathered may very probably be the actual reason for the difference in quality of the rubber. There is a further suggestion which has, I believe, never yet been made. The rubber trees of South America which are tapped are selected, both by natural and by artificial selection. The condition in South America is, I understand, one of jungle in which the trees affect, and compete with one another; and this leads to the survival, by natural selection, of the finest and most sturdy only of the seedlings The native in tapping selects the best of the trees he conveniently can, and here the influence at work is one leading to the rejection of weak and badly-developed trees. On the plantation, after the first selection of the stumps and seedlings, no further selective process is actively at work. To determine whether this has any influence on the quality of the rubber, tapping should be done on specially-selected trees, and the quality of the rubber extracted compared with the average rubber of that plot of trees. All opinions at present must be looked upon as guesses at the solution of this question, the only thing certain is that plantation rubber is inferior, and this certain knowledge is one of the most important results of my visit to England.

"I propose to endeavour to find out in Singapore, and on the plantations themselves the actual reasons of this inferiority by experimental work; and to this end I have had made in Manchester, by a firm of manufacturers of rubber machinery, at the expense of the Colonial Government, machines for practically working up and vulcanising rubber, and I intend with the aid of these machines to manufacture test pieces of vulcanised rubber from raw rubber taken from trees grown in various localities of different age and cured in different ways. With these samples of vulcanised rubber physical tests of elasticity and tensile strength will be carried out, and a just comparison of the samples among themselves, and with true South American Para, can be made. There are special difficulties in carrying out physical tests on india-rubber, and there is at present no uniform method of stating results; comparisons between tests made at different places are therefore of little value; and it is essential that all the work be done in the same manner on the same type of apparatus, to eliminate the personal equation and correctly ascribe to each variant factor in the production of the raw rubber its consequent variation in the quality of the product. When this is done I shall be able to say with certainty which method of preparation gives the best results, and to ascribe correctly to each and every one of the variable conditions under which the rubber is produced its true influence on the quality of the rubber. This work I look upon as being important, and it will, I trust, settle decisively many of the problems which now are controversial. To see clearly the necessity for the work, and to have gained the insight into the methods of treating and vulcanising rubber necessary for carrying it out, are the direct results of my visit to England and the time spent in the works of the rubber manufacturers there.

THE USE OF ACIDS TO ASSIST COAGULATION.

"There is among the manufacturers an objection to the use of any acid or addition of any drug at all to the rubber during coagulation, from fear that traces of it might be left in the rubber, even after washing. If there were an appreciable amount remaining, it is highly probable that it would give trouble during working and vulcanisation of the rubber by acting chemically on some of the ingredients with which the rubber is mixed, and perhaps producing gases which would form blow holes in the finished goods. These bubbles and blow holes do sometimes occur after vulcanisation, and care has always to be exercised to prevent their occurrence, and anything which might lead to their formation has to be carefully avoided. Whether this objection to the use of a volatile acid in curing the rubber is really sound, can only be decided by practical experience in working with rubbers so cured, but the objection is actually held, and the fear entertained, by some of the most prominent of the rubber manufacturers in England, and the knowledge of the fact that acids have been used in the curing of plantation rubber makes the manufacturer less inclined to use crêpe or plantation-washed rubber without a further re-washing in the factory. Another objection to the use of acid preservative, and the addition of any drug at all to the latex, lies in the possible action of such drug on the rubber itself. Speaking *a priori* and considering the mild chemical character of acetic acid, and the preservative action of formalin, together with the singularly inert nature of rubber, I should not except any harmful action whatever to occur. I have, however, seen samples of rubber made from latex to which small amounts of various aniline dyes had been added. Some of the dyes (the reds especially) had produced most marked effect, making the rubber hard and brittle, and as readily torn as thick paper. Other dyes appeared to have had little deleterious effect. This perishing of the rubber had certainly been brought about by the action of quite trifling amounts of what are regarded as harmless and inactive chemicals. I have already mentioned cases of plantation rubber perishing utterly

in a few years from unknown causes. With these instances before me I feel less inclined to treat the possibility of acetic acid or formalin causing rubber to perish as absurd or fanciful, and until the question has been experimentally investigated I should recommend that, wherever possible, the use of any chemical whatever be avoided. The position is, therefore, this—some of the users of rubber object to the rubber being cured with acid, and in the absence of experimental evidence we are not justified in assuming acids, even vegetable ones such as acetic, to be harmless. To avoid using any coagulant is only practically possible where a mechanical treatment of the rubber by a washing machine is in use, and then it is a matter for consideration whether the use of acid, which has been extremely convenient in assisting and controlling coagulation, should be discontinued from fear that such use will produce a rubber which will not stand the test of time, and which will, perhaps, injure in the future the reputation of plantation-grown and cured rubber."

Artificial heat for drying rubber is deprecated, as it almost always leads to the softening of the rubber, and sometimes to tackiness; and Mr. Burgess further considers that vacuum drying chambers used in some factories at home would be useless on tropical estates. This chamber is a large iron box, of 100 to 200 cubic feet capacity, fitted inside with shallow iron trays with perforated bottoms, and heated with steam pipes. The interior is connected by an iron pipe with an exhaust pump. On this phase of the subject Mr. Burgess concludes as follows:—

"I should certainly not recommend any form of drying in which artificial heat is necessary, and which involves the elaboration of machinery and increase in power in doing what, with washed rubber, can be done in a more simple, safe and natural manner."

CEYLON'S PLACE IN THE RUBBER INDUSTRY.

Interview with Mr. Richard Hoffman.

Mr. Richard Hoffman, the well-known London financier has been "doing" Ceylon with rubber in view, besides being directly interested in the industry in partnership with well-known Ceylon planters. During his two months' stay in the island Mr. Hoffman has been nearly everywhere and seen nearly everything there is to see in connection with rubber, having added considerably to his knowledge gained on previous visits to Ceylon and through his connection with the London market; and his opinions may, therefore, be considered as those of an expert. In answer to a query as to what he thought of Ceylon as a rubber-producing country, Mr. Hoffman intimated "worlds." Coming straight out from all the excitement of rubber-company-promoting at home, one would naturally expect Mr. Hoffman to continue his tour of investigation to the Straits. Instead, however, Mr. Hoffman does not intend to go further eastward. "Ceylon is good enough for me," he says.

Asked what he considered the best rubber district, Mr. Hoffman said: "I have been to see all the rubber districts I could see. It is almost impossible to make comparisons as to which is the best. It seems to me really that rubber is doing good everywhere except above a certain height. Above 1,500 feet the growth seems to be backward. I saw the best rubber, however, in Kalutara, Matale, and Kurunegala. I was very much impressed by the splendid rubber on Arapolakande, one of the Eastern Produce Co.'s estate at Kalutara, which has perhaps the oldest rubber I have seen, with the exception of Henaratgoda. On the former estate I saw a 95-inch tree. One of the finest young estates I have seen in the island is St. George's which I am sorry to hear is being kept for Ceylon flotation, instead of Londoners being given a chance."

Asked if he had any advice to give planters, Mr. Hoffman said: "I should think that if anyone who has the chance of planting that magnificent tree Hevea thinks of anything else he deserves to lose his money." To the question of "Have you any advice to give to planters about putting rubber on the market?" Mr. Hoffman said, "My answer is 6/3 per pound, or 9*d*. above fine para!"

Naturally this statement led to discussion of Messrs. Lewis and Peat's letter. (See "*T.A.*", May, page 272.) With regard to this Mr. Hoffman said: "I think their letter was a great mistake—against Lewis and Peat's own interests and liable to undo the great benefit to themselves derived from the recent visit of their junior partner, Mr. Devitt. Messrs. Lewis and Peat in London are continually crying stinking fish about Ceylon rubber, continually trying to impress people that they are not going to get as good a price in comparison with fine Para as at present. Nine-pence a pound over fine Para, however, speaks for itself, and Ceylon planters have several years before them before the output will be at all large, and they will certainly themselves find out what method of curing suits them best, and which commands the best price. When plantation rubber comes forward in larger quantities manufacturers will instal their machinery accordingly. Now their expensive machinery is arranged for handling wild rubber; but this will be changed in time; and planters, in the same way that they find out which grades of tea pay them best, will ship the class of rubber which pays them best also. Lewis and Peat certainly will not get trade by running plantation Para down. Nine-pence a pound over fine Para, I think, answers their letter. Besides, I could quote you cases where big manufacturers of the finest special articles would use biscuits and none other if they could get enough. At present they do not like to so greatly improve their goods at certain times, by the use of nothing but the purest plantation rubber, because they fear that the return of their goods to the usual sort of thing would be "spotted," and would afford much greater dissatisfaction than keeping closely to the original output, until the real thing can be produced in sustained qualities.

Resuming the conversation about which were the best districts for rubber, Mr. Hoffman said: "I have come to the conclusion that what rubber wants is heat, and that, if you can get adequate heat at a high elevation, I see no reason why rubber should not do well there.

"The temperature at which rubber seems to thrive best is an average yearly temperature of 80 degrees. Below that it will grow slower. At a higher temperature it might possibly do well, provided a good average rainfall takes place, as evaporation must be excessive. But there is plenty of land at a low elevation. What do you want to go to a high elevation for?"

To intending purchasers Mr. Hoffman advised: "Don't buy worn-out tea lands. Don't gamble in shares. Buy virgin land and plant it and wait your turn patiently." He, himself, he said, had been offered acres of worn-out tea land, which he had refused to purchase. All his interests were jungle land. Speaking of the prospects of the rubber industry, Mr. Hoffman said: "I am afraid that with all the planting that is going on in this part of the world, the most important thing to be considered is labour, and if labour is going to cost 50 per cent. more in other countries than Ceylon, this will take off value of quite £40 to £50 an acre for estates in bearing. The experiments now going on at Henaratgoda, so very ably conducted by Mr. Wright, will teach the planter eventually how to get the best value out of his trees. Yields for the old trees there are so astounding that figures would only be misleading."

"I don't think there will ever be rubber factories here. I don't see why they should be installed here. I do not see the necessity of it any more than I can see the necessity of making chocolate here or sweets in Mauritius. The future of

the rubber market is beyond human gauge. It is not fair to take the present price of 6*s*. 3*d*. as a normal one. The correct price of rubber is the average for the past three years, say, about 4*s*. 6*d*. or 4*s*. 9*d*. During the next six or eight years, however, until plantation rubber comes forward in very big quantities, I would prefer backing a 1*s*. rise than a 1*s*. fall in rubber.

THE GOVERNMENT LAND POLICY.

Mr. Hoffman would not criticise our Government's land policy, as he thought that Ceylon men had better opportunities than outsiders of getting land. The difficulties and delays are infinitely more easy to surmount by the local man than by the London financier. Questioned as to how Ceylon could preserve its good name at home, Mr. Hoffman said, "The only thing that can be done is to educate the public to discriminate for themselves."—*Times of Ceylon.*

The Cultivation of the Castilloa Rubber Tree.

THE METHODS EMPLOYED ON A NICARAGUA PLANTATION.

The *Castilloa elastica* rubber tree shares with *Hevea Brasiliensis* honours for first place in the estimation of growers; for in certain conditions where the latter tree will not do so well, the *Castilloa* tree is found to thrive. In Southern India it is being fairly extensively planted, and in America, Hawaii, and other parts, the Central American rubber tree is largely cultivated; indeed, the largest individual rubber plantations in the world are probably to be found under *Castilloa*—those in various parts of South or Central America.

In Ceylon the tree thrives well at medium elevation, and really remarkable growth is to be found in the Matale district—Ambanganga estate showing probably the best results with *Castilloa elastica* in the East, with growth for age which we have not heard to have been equalled even on American plantations. Information on the cultivation, tapping, and manipulation of the latex and raw rubber as practised in other countries is always of interest and generally proves instructive to the Ceylon planter; and the following, taken from an article in the "Quarterly Journal" of the Liverpool Institute of Tropical Research, should receive attention at the hands of planters. They may not agree with all the statements therein, and the methods discussed may not be exactly suitable to the acclimatised tree in Ceylon; but at the same time fresh ideas may be obtained and improvements for the industry locally suggested. At the end of the article (which will be continued in our columns) the writer compares *Castilloa* and *Hevea* (Para) rubbers, and plumps heavily in favour of *Castilloa.* His notes regarding the labour required and the reason he prefers *Castilloa* to *Hevea* we do not ourselves find sound, but he says "*Castilloa* will yield as much with four operations a year as *Hevea* will with ten or twenty when the trees are the same age." He thinks, from the planters' point of view, that *Hevea* latex is superior to *Castilloa*, but that *Castilloa* rubber is the better and stronger. We commend this article to all Ceylon and South Indian planters.

CULTIVATION OF THE CASTILLOA TREE.

In cultivating the *Castilloa* certain facts must be borne in mind. Trees with a large leaf surface grow fastest. Trees with the best roots have the most latex. The quantity of latex is proportional to the size of the tree rather than to the age. It is possible for a tree to be perfectly healthy and yet bear no latex. Cultivation must aim at making the trees grow as fast as possible and yield as much latex as possible. The question of shade is still a debatable one. There is no doubt that trees grow faster and to a larger size, the more light they get; but some planters believe that trees grown in at least partial shade yield more latex. If this is so I do not think that they yield a sufficiently greater amount to pay for the loss in growth for under ordinary conditions the largest tree yields the most.

I doubt if there is any difference in the yields of shade and sun-grown trees of the same size. The temperature certainly affects the freedom of the flow of latex, and on sunny plantations there is a great difference in the flow of latex at morning and noon. This difference might not be so noticeable on a shaded plantation. It is simply due to the evaporation of the watery parts of the latex, and not a greater or less quantity of rubber-bearing constituents.

The distance between the trees is another debatable question. The question depends a great deal on how soon the plantation is to be tapped. Trees planted at ten feet distance begin to crowd each other at about six years of age. If the plantation is to be tapped at this age, or before it, this is a good distance to plant the trees. When they get older, poorer and weaker trees can be bled out. The experiment of planting four trees in a hole shows that it is possible for two, three, or even all four of these trees to grow well and apparently not to hinder each other. If these trees continue as they have begun, it seems to me that the way to grow the largest number of good trees on a given piece of land would be to stake the land at a distance of fifteen or twenty feet, and to plant a circle of eight or ten trees about each stake. Any trees grown this way which did not keep up to the others should be cut down, and by the time they are ready to tap there should be three or four good trees in each group. This method would avoid one trouble which has shown itself where one tree was planted to a hole, and that is that when the time to tap came, many of the trees were poor and stunted in growth, and not worth tapping. This irregularity of growth loses much time, and can be avoided where only the best trees are allowed to grow.

Another question which may prove of importance is that of branching. Some planters claim that trees that put out permanent branches early grow faster and yield better than trees branching later. Others claim that branching is not good for the trees. I believe that branched trees grow somewhat faster because they get a larger leaf surface, but I do not think that this leaf surface affects the amount of latex. Trees which are planted far apart branch more freely and earlier than those planted close together. There also seem to be more branches on sun-grown trees than on shaded trees.

The buds of permanent branches may be forced and grown to branches by cutting through the bark just above them, but this sort of branch does not grow as fast as a natural branch. I believe that this can be developed, however, if desirable. It has been suggested that it would be better to grow branches on the trees in such a manner that the tree could be ascended by tappers without a ladder. The fact that some temporary limbs become permanent might be investigated, and a way be found to make them become permanent at will if desirable.

INSECTS INJURIOUS TO THE CASTILLOA TREE.

The insect which does the most damage to the *Castilloa* tree is the borer. What the borer is, is still open to doubt, though in all probability it is a long-horn beetle. It is possible that two or more species of long-horn beetle bore into the *Castilloa*, and it may be that some species of moth does so also. I have seen two sorts of larvæ; a small white one,* and a large one, reddish in colour. The chrysalis of the white one is undoubtedly a long-horn beetle,

* The beetle was *Taeniotes scalaris*, Fab. var. *suturalis*, Thoms. It belongs to the extensive family of wood-boring Coleoptera known as the Longicornia. The species in question extends from Mexico to Venezuela, with variation in the West Indies, Brazil, and in the Azores. Drawings sent of larva and pupa or chrysalis were so characteristic of the Longicornia that, taken in conjunction with information supplied, there need be very little hesitation in stating that they were the respective stages of the above-named beetle.

and the imago is probably the small black and yellow beetle sent to New York recently. The best remedy found so far for the borer is to put carbon bisulphide or gasoline into its hole. It is best to keep one man always going about the plantation with a ladder and an oil can of gasoline. He should examine the trees very carefully, and take plenty of time, as he is likely to miss many holes if he does not.

A small bark beetle has given some trouble in the trees which have been tapped. There are not many cases of this, but where they occur the beetle and its larvæ are numerous. I have exterminated the larvæ with a solution of sulpho-naphthol, but this does not affect the beetle. The bark beetles can be dealt with by the same man who looks out for the borer, as gasoline should exterminate them readily.

A species of Noctuid Moth sometimes attacks the rubber trees. The caterpillars live in colonies, forming a nest on the under side of a leaf, and feeding by night on the surrounding leaves. I have not found many of these nests, and unless they become numerous these caterpillars should not be a serious danger.

At least two varieties of Sphinx Moths attack the *Castilloa*. One has a green caterpillar which resembles the leaves in colour, and the other a gray one resembling the bark. These caterpillars, particularly the green one, are common on the trees; but as there is generally only one to the tree, I do not think they will do much damage. Both these and the Noctuid caterpillars should be kept in check as long as there are plenty of birds on the plantation.

I have not had much chance of observing the scale,* as there do not seem to be many cases of it now. Places where it had been treated with kerosine emulsion showed that this was effective in killing it.

THE EFFECT OF TAPPING ON GROWTH.

The *Castilloa* is a fast-growing tree. It appears to grow most quickly between the ages of two and four years. The leaf surface of the tree, and consequently the amount of light it gets, has a great deal to do with its growth. Shade-grown trees are not nearly as large as sun-grown trees of the same age. Monthly measurements of a large number of *Castilloa* trees show that they grow on an average about a quarter-of-an-inch a month in circumference. This varies greatly, however, the trees sometimes growing not at all for a month, and growing half-an-inch or more the next month. This does not seem to have anything to to with outside conditions, because different trees choose different months to do their growing in. An experiment in the effect of tapping on growth does not seem to show anything definite. The same irregularity of growth was noticed, but it appeared to make no difference whether the trees were tapped weekly, monthly, or at longer periods or not at all. I do not think the absence or presence of latex in the tree affects growth one way or another, except when its absence is caused by some defect in the root.

TAPPING THE CASTILLOA TREE.

When I first got here I tried, by a number of experiments, to increase the flow of latex by multiple tapping, gradual tapping, etc., but all these failed. The reason for these failures I now attribute to the shape and position of the latex-carrying tissue in the plant. This tissue, I believe, is the part known as the bast fibre. Bast fibres are long fibrous threads, tapering to a point on each

* The insect referred to a *scale insect* belonging to the *Diaspinæ*, and is evidently *Aspidiotus cydoniæ*, Comstock. This insect was originally described by Comstock from specimens found on quince (*Cydonia*) in Florida, and is known in the United States as the "quince scale." For further particulars see "Quarterly Journal," Vol. i., No. 1, p. 19.

end, having a thick, tough wall, and in most plants dead and containing nothing in the cell cavity. In the *Castilloa* the microscope shows that the bast fibres have a larger cell cavity than in most plants. It is reasonable to suppose that they are in such cases alive and contain something. I have seen no other tissues in the *Castilloa* bark which could contain the latex, and therefore believe that these bast fibres do.* The bast fibres are arranged vertically, and are probably only a few inches long. Those I have examined in temporary branches were from one to three inches, but they are probably longer in older parts of the trees.† The fibres are probably connected to each other by pits, but I have not been able to locate these connections. These pits would not allow solid snbstances to pass from one fibre to another, but would allow water and watery solutions. The rubber being in solid globules is probably formed right in the fibre itself. The fibres are not arranged in regular joints, as was the opinion of Carlos Berger, but are irregularly arranged, the tapering end of one fibre fitting between other fibres.‡

When the fibres are cut across by a tapping instrument their contents are ejected by bark pressure.§ Such a cut will take latex from the tree only for a distance of three or four inches above and below the cut. If no more cuts are made, the latex will not be renewed in the cut fibre for some time (not entirely for about three months), although the surrounding fibres are full of latex. This shows that all the latex from the tree cannot be taken from one cut. The distance apart that cuts should be made around the tree is a disputed subject, and depends not only on the length of the bast fibres and the way to get the most yield, but also on the amount of injury done to the tree. If yield were the only consideration, one foot would be a good distance, and would give, I believe, the maximum yield. Eighteen inches will give close to the maximum, giving a sufficiently greater quantity of latex from each cut to make up for the fewer cuts. Both of these distances are, however, objectionable, because a larger number of cuts appears to detract from the healing powers of the tree, and the more cuts the greater the chances of the trees being injured by the borer.

(*To be continued.*)

THE LONDON RUBBER MARKET.

LONDON, April 20th, 1906.—At to-day's auction, 242 packages of Ceylon and Straits Settlements Plantation-grown rubber were under offer, of which all except about 15 were sold. The total weight amounted to nearly 12 tons, Ceylon contributing 3 and Straits Settlements 8¾. The market opened after the holidays with good competition for all grades, though in some cases scrap was inclined to be less firm. The highest price realised was 6*s.* 3*d.* for two small parcels of fine biscuits, the prices generally paid for fine quality sheet and biscuits being 6*s.* 2½*d.* to 6*s.* 2¾*d.* There were some large invoices from the Straits included in the offerings, and a notable parcel was that consisting of 33 cases of fine washed sheet from Vallambrosa which realised 6*s.* 2¾*d.* This invoice also contained 13 cases of other grades, the total weight amounting to nearly 2¼ tons. Of the Ceylons, a small invoice from the Syston estate had some exceptionally fine pale transparent biscuits which realised 6*s.* 3*d.* QUOTATIONS.—Fine sheet 6*s.* 2¾*d.*; Fine pale washed crêpe, 6*s.* 2¾*d.*; Fine pale washed crêpe, darker, 6*s.* to 6*s.* 1*d.*; Fine pale washed crêpe, dark, 4*s.* 6¾*d.* to 5*s.* 8*d.* Fine biscuits, 6*s.* 2½*d.* to 6*s.* 3*d.*; Rough biscuits and rejections, 5*s.* 9*d.* to 6*s.* 2*d.*

* The latex is not carried in the "bast fibres," but in elongated and sometimes thick-walled elements which roughly resemble fibres in transverse section.

† Some of these tubes are continuous throughout the whole extent of the tree.

‡ A confusion between the prosenchymatous elements and the lactiferous tubes is here apparent. The lactiferous tubes do not taper in this way.

§ "Bark-pressure" may be *partially* responsible for this, but it is mainly owing to the high osmatic pressure *within* the lactiferous elements.

Scrap, fine, 5*s*. 2*d*. to 5*s*. 3½*d*.; Medium, 4*s*. to 4*s*. 9*d*.; Rambong, 4*s*. 6*d*. Plantation Biscuits and Sheet to-day.—6*s*. 2¾*d*. to 6*s*. 3d., same period last year, 6*s*. 3*d*. to 6*s*. 6*d*. Plantation Scrap.—4*s*. to 5*s*. 3½*d*., same period last year, 3*s*. to 4*s*. 10*d*. Fine Hard Para (South American).—5*s*. 4½*d*., same period last year, 5*s*. 7*d*. Average price of Ceylon and Straits Settlements Plantation Rubber.—227 packages at 5s. 11¼*d*. per lb., against 100 packages at 5*s*. 11*d*. per lb. at last auction.

Particulars and prices as follows :—

CEYLON.

MARK.	QUANTITY.		DESCRIPTION.	PRICE PER LB
Ellakande	1	case	Fine amber biscuits	6*s*. 2¾*d*
do	1	do	Fine palish scrap	5*s*. 3½*d*.
Heatherley	2	do	Fine darkish biscuits	6*s*. 3*d*.
do	1	do	Fine pale scrap	5*s*. 3½*d*.
Langsland	5	do	Fine darkish biscuits	6*s*. 2¾*d*.
do	4	do	Darker	6*s*. 2¾*d*.
do	2	do	Fine pale scrap	5*s*. 3¼*d*
do	1	bag	Scrap and pieces	4*s*. 6*d*.
New Rasagalla	1	case	Palish to darkish biscuits	6*s*. 2*d*.
do	1	do	Darkish scrap	5*s*. 2½*d*
do	1	bag	Rejected biscuits	5*s*. 9*d*.
Rangalla	1	case	Good cloudy Ceara biscuits	5*s*. 9*d*.
do	1	do	Scrappy sheet	4*s*.
Warriapolla	1	case	Fine palish biscuits	6*s*. 2¾*d*.
do	4	pkgs	Lighter	6*s*. 2¾*d*.
do	1	bag	Darker	6*s*. 2¾*d*.
Waharaka	1	case	Palish to darkish cloudy biscuits	6*s*. 2¾*d*,
do	1	do	Scrap	5*s*.
Gonakelle	1	do	Fine pale to dark biscuits	6*s*. 2¾*d*.
do	1	do	Fine palish scrap	5*s*. 3½*d*.
Glencorse	1	do	Fine large palish biscuits	6*s*. 2¾*d*.
do	1	do	Fine palish scrap	5*s*. 3¼*d*.
do	1	do	Good cuttings	5*s*. 3¼*d*.
Doranakande	5	do	Good dark biscuits	6*s*. 2¾*d*.
do	3	do	Fine darkish scrap	5*s*. 3¼*d*.
do	2	do	Very dark scrap	4*s*. 9*d*.
Syston	2	do	Very fine transparent biscuits	6*s*. 2*d*. to 6*s*. 3*d*
do	1	do	Little darker	6*s*. 2*d*.
do	1	bag	Biscuits and sheet	6*s*. 2*d*.
do	1	do	Darkish biscuits	6*s*. 1*d*.
Ambatenne	3	do	Fine palish biscuits	6*s*. 2½*d*.
do	1	do	Darker	6*s*. 2½*d*.
do	1	do	Rough biscuits	6*s*. 1*d*.
Madampe	1	do	Fine amber biscuits	6*s*. 2½*d*.
Hapugastenne	2	do	Fine pale to darkish biscuits	6*s*. 2½*d*.
do	1	do	Good darkish	6*s*. 2½*d*.
Galatura	1	do	Good large darkish biscuits	6*s*. 2½*d*.
Katugastota	1	do	Good palish biscuits	6*s*. 2½*d*.
do	1	bag	Unripe ball and pieces	4*s*. 4*d*.
Halwatura	2	case	Very fine pale clean scrap	5*s*. 3*d*
Okande	1	do	Good dark scrap, heated	4*s*. 6*d*.
do	1	bag	Fine palish scrap and cuttings	5*s*. 2½*d*.
Degalessa	1	box	Fine palish to darkish biscuits	6*s*. 1*d*.
Ballacaduwa	1	case	Fine pale biscuits	6*s*. 2¾*d*.
Nikakotua	1	do	do	6*s*. 2¾*d*.
Rangbodde	1	do	do paler	6*s*. 2¾*d*.
Elston	2	do	Dark biscuits	6*s*. 2¼*d*.
do	1	do	Fine scrap	5*s*. 3¼*d*.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

MARK.	QUANTITY.		DESCRIPTION.	PRICE PER LB.
S. R.C. (in triangle)	6	cases	Dark pressed crêpe	4*s*. 6¾*d*.
do	10	do	Palish	6*s*. 1*d*.
do	3	do	Pressed scrappy sheet	5*s*. 3¼*d*.
do	2	do	Good palish to darkish biscuits	6*s*. 1¼*d*.

MARK.	QUANTITY.	DESCRIPTION.	PRICE PER LB.
S. R.C. (in triangle)	2 cases	Pressed scrappy sheet	... 5*s.* 3$\frac{1}{4}$*d.*
V. R. Co. Ltd. Klang (F.M.S. in triangle)	33 do	Fine amber washed scored sheet	... 6*s.* 2$\frac{3}{4}$*d.*
do	3 do	Fine palish pressed crêpe	... 6*s.* 1*d.*
do	2 do	Little darker	... 5*s.* 2$\frac{1}{2}$*d.*
do	1 do	Paler	... 6*s.*
do	7 do	Dark gritty	4*s.* 10*d.* to 5*s.*
Cicely	7 do	Fine large amber sheet	... 6*s.* 2$\frac{3}{4}$*d.*
G. M. S. B.	12 do	Fine amber sheet	... 6*s.* 2$\frac{3}{4}$*d.*
do	2 do	Fine palish scrap	5*s.* 3$\frac{1}{4}$*d.* to 5*s.* 3$\frac{3}{4}$*d.*
K.I.N.	1 do	Fine amber sheet, part rolled	... 6*s.* 2$\frac{1}{2}$*d.*
do	1 do	Fine amber sheet	... 6*s.* 2$\frac{1}{2}$*d.*
T.I.T.	1 do	Fine scrap	... 5*s.* 3*d.*
do	1 bag	Mixed scrap and pieces	... 4*s.* 9*d.*
P. R. S. B.	4 cases	Fine amber sheet	... 6*s.* 2$\frac{3}{4}$*d.*
do	1 do	Scrap and scrappy sheet	... 4*s.* 11$\frac{1}{2}$*d.*
do	1 do	Scrap	... 5*s.* 3*d.*
K. P. C., Ltd.	7 do	Large rough palish biscuits	... 6*s.* 2$\frac{1}{2}$*d.*
do	2 do	Pressed scrappy sheet	... 5*s.* 3*d.*
do	1 do	Fine scrap	... 5*s.* 3*d.*
do	1 do	Large palish biscuits	... 6*s.* 2$\frac{1}{2}$*d.*
do	7 do	Rougher	... 6*s.* 2$\frac{1}{2}$*d.*
do	1 do	Pressed scrappy sheet	... 5*s.* 4$\frac{3}{4}$*d.*
do	2 do	Fine pale scrap	... 5*s.* 2*d.*
Gula (in diamond)	4 do	Fine pressed sheet	... 6*s.* 1$\frac{3}{4}$*d.*
do	1 do	Scrappy sheet	... 5*s.* 3*d.*
P.S.E. (in diamond)	4 do	Fine amber sheet	... 6*s.* 2$\frac{3}{4}$*d.*
L. E. (Muar in triangle) Straits	8 cases	Pale to dark crêpe	... 6*s.* 2$\frac{3}{4}$*d.*
do	1 do	Dark	... 5*s.* 8*d.*
do	1 do	Fine amber washed scored sheet	... 6*s.* 2$\frac{3}{4}$*d.*
Tiger Asahan	2 do	Good biscuits	... 6*s.* 2*d.*
Bukit Dnyong (C.K.C. in diamond)	1 do	Pressed sheet	... 6*s.* 1*d.*
do	1 bag	Good pale biscuits	... 6*s.* 1*d.*
do	1 case	Good pressed scrap	... 5*s.* 1*d.*
do	1 do	Pressed Rambong scrap	... 4*s.* 6*d.*
B. N. B. A.	3 do	Fine pale sheet	6*s.* 2$\frac{1}{2}$*d.* to 6*s.* 2$\frac{3}{4}$*d.*
do	1 do	Fine large pale biscuits	... 6*s.* 2$\frac{3}{4}$*d.*
B. N. A.	1 do	Fine pale sheet	... 6*s.* 2$\frac{3}{4}$*d.*

JAVA PLANTATION RUBBER.

Tjidjerock	1 case	Fine clean pressed Castilloa sheet heated.	4*s.*
da	1 bag	Heated Castilloa scrap	... 2*s.*
do	1 do	Rambong scrap heated	... 2*s.*

GOW, WILSON & STANTON, LTD.

OILS AND FATS.

THE KEEPING QUALITIES AND THE CAUSES OF RANCIDITY IN COCONUT OIL.

(SUMMARY.)

SOIL.—In attempting by means of soil analyses to explain why coconut trees growing near the seashore are more prolific than those planted farther inland, it was observed that—

(1) Chemically, there is very little difference in soils from the two localities those from inland regions being, if anything, a little more fertile.

(2) The salt water from the sea has no influence on trees in its vicinity, as only amounts of chlorine so small as to be negligible were found to be present even at the bases of coconut trees which were actually growing on the beach.

(3) The greater porosity of soils near the sea coupled with the fact that they are, as a rule, practically saturated with water at a distance of only a few feet beneath the surface of the ground, is the principal reason why they are more suitable for trees like the coconut, which require an enormous quantity of water for their growth.

(4) Although good coconut soils are apparently almost devoid of fertility, yet, taking into account the character of coconut roots and the large area from which each tree draws nourishment, it can be demonstrated that there exists an ample supply of nutriment for their growth.

THE NUT; AGE IN REFERENCE TO QUALITY.—(1) The variations among individual nuts is sufficiently great to render exact conclusions from analytical data difficult, but, taking the average of a number of determinations, there appears to be slight increase in the proportion of meat, copra, and oil in nuts which have been stored up to a maximum time of three months after cutting. Beyond this period there is a decided decrease in these constituents. Nuts taken from the same tree show somewhat less individual variation.

(2) Four series of ten nuts each, of varying degrees of ripeness, showed a marked difference in the amount of copra and of oil to be obtainable from them, the percentage of the oil in a green nut being only about one-half of that which it is when the nut is fully ripe. This ripening process continues to some extent, on storage, after cutting.

(3) Analyses of coconuts from the same locality, but having husks of different colour, prove that the colour of a nut has very little if any influence on its composition.

(4) The difference between trees near the seashore and those farther inland is solely in the quantity, not in the quality, of nuts which they produce, coconuts from inland regions averaging fully as well as those from the beach. This fact is shown both by analyses and by practical tests on a large scale.

(6) Coconut oil is generally stated to have a great tendency to become rancid, but all the experiments made in this laboratory show that, when once prepared in a pure state, its keeping qualities are equal if not superior to those of most other vegetable fats and oils. This popular fallacy in regard to coconut oil probably arose from the inability or disinclination on the part of most observers to procure pure samples, as the commercial product unquestionably has a high acid value and a bad odour, and deteriorates with fair rapidity, this change being greater as a rule the greater the initial acidity of the oil.

(7) Most of the free acid and the accompanying bad odour and taste is produced in the copra itself before the oil has been expressed. The oil from a sample of copra which had been cut into fine pieces and exposed to moist air for one month increased in acidity from 1·5 to 23·3 per cent.

(8) The hydrolysis and subsequent destruction of fat in copra is brought about by moulds (the greater part of which are Aspergilli) acting either alone or in symbiosis with certain bacteria, the condition most favorable to this growth being a moderately high, constant temperature and a water content of from about 9 to 17 per cent. No organisms were found growing on a sample containing 4·76 per cent of moisture and no change in acidity took place. Samples containing from 23 to 50 per cent of water were infested by several species of bacteria which subsisted in the nonfatty portion of the copra, but produced very little free acid from the oil. No moulds were found in these samples.

(7) Ordinarily, commercial copra contains from 9 to 12 per cent of moisture, a very favourable condition for mould growth. The remedy for this rapid deterior ation is simply to dry it so that it contains not more than 5 per cent of moisture, and express the oil as soon as possible, avoiding long storage in a warm, moist atmosphere.

DRYING.—By comparing the various methods of copra drying, a hot air apparatus, either rotary or stationary, was found to be the most efficient. It is suggested that a combination of centrifugal with hot air drying might prove of considerable value, provided a market could be obtainable for the by-product "coconut cream." Vacuum drying is not of great value in the desiccation of coconuts for oil-making purposes.

(10) Although a pure coconut oil is not a suitable medium for a growth of micro-organisms, one containing a sufficient amount of nutrient matter and moisture may, under certain conditions, develop a growth of mould which rapidly attacks the oil itself. A sample of pure oil to which had been added 1 per cent of "latic" and 1 per cent of water increased in acidity from 0·10 per cent to 8·63 per cent on standing exposed to mould action in an incubator for one week.

The very slight increase in acidity which a pure oil suffers on long standing is probably due to simple hydrolysis by heat and moisture.

(11) Besides the production of free acid by moulds and the decomposition of albumen by bacteria in moist copra and in impure oils, one other factor enters into the deterioration of coconut oil. Many samples on long standing develop a slight but noticeably acrid taste and odour, without any marked increase in acidity. Such oils invariably give a blue colouration with Schiff's aldehyde reagent, reduce silver nitrate in Becchi's test for cotton-seed oil and possess the power of liberating iodine from potassium iodide. This process is shown to be a direct oxidation by the air and to depend largely upon the amount of surface exposed. Other conditions favouring it are freedom from moisture and impurities, as is shown by the fact that impure commercial oils, or those which have been acted upon by mould, do not, as a rule, respond to tests for peroxide and aldehyde, while the most marked development of these bodies is noticed in the purest oils.

(12) The action of light and air on coconut oil is of relatively little importance in comparison with the great changes produced by mould growth, and it can be prevented in a large degree by keeping oil receptacles as nearly full as possible, so as to reduce the amount of surface exposed.—*Philippine Journal of Science, Vol. 1, No.* 2.

[This is the summary of a long scientific paper on this subject. The Americans are already setting to work at the scientific investigation of agriculture, and similar matters in their new possessions, and already the scientific staff at Manila is more than twice as large as that at Peradeniya.—ED.]

WILD ALMOND OIL.

The Wild Indian, or Java Almond (*Terminalia Catappa*, Linn.) is a familiar avenue tree in India. It is said to be indigenous to the Malay Peninsula as well as to the Islands of the East Indian Archipelago, and to have been introduced into India by the Dutch from Java. Its large, dark green foliage that is borne upon horizontal tiers of verticillate branches lends it a most ornamental appearance, particularly during its infancy and youth. In the early pole stage it is singularly imposing, and, though deciduous for a brief period of the year, affords, at others, a most grateful shade. This coupled with the quickness of its growth, has caused it to be selected for avenue purposes in India. The ultimate group to which the plant is botanically referred is represented in India more by the prevalence of individuals than of species; so that extensive pure forests of a single species of "Terminalia" are not uncommon in the wilds of India. The introduced *Terminalia Catappa* itself grows with so much ease in the country that it may be said to occur under almost indigenous conditions. It is a species which is apparently indifferent to all except extremes of climate that are indicated by the prevalence of frost and drought, and thrives upon a great variety of soils. It is a lover of moist localities and requires plenty of light for its full development.

In average soils and most situations it begins to bear fruit in its third or fourth year, but requires as many more again to get into full bearing. Thereafter it yields fruit annually in great profusion, the almonds, as they are called, being, like the leaves, borne in largest numbers at the terminals of the branches. The kernels of these almonds contain large quantities of a fixed bland light-coloured oil, which resembles true almond-oil in taste and flavour so much, that it may be efficiently susbtituted for the latter, provided it be exploited on any extensive scale in India.

At present, the almonds are seldom utilized, but the cultivation of the plant and the preparation of its oil are industries that are worthy of our best consideration. For, in spite of the prevalence of species in our midst that are capable of yielding many excellent table oils, it cannot be denied that we are still restricted to the use of a few foreign highly-priced products which alone are believed to be edible at all! Why, in the face of the fact that we possess an abundance of raw material wherewith to manufacture our own culinary and salad oils, we should still depend upon European and American products, is at least far, very far from intelligible. The *Terminalia Catappa*, like the *Terminalia belerica* (one of the chebulic myrabolans), the Cashew nut (*Anacardium occidentale*), the *Buchanania latifolia*, the *Semecarpus anacardium*, the *Eriodendron anfractuosum* D.C., species of *Gossypium*, *Hibiscus*, and the *Canarium strictum* are but a few of the indigenous species of India that yield palatable and nutritious edible oils.

The cultivation of the wild almond is neither difficult nor risky. Towards the end of the hot weather, when the fruit ripens it is shed spontaneously or disseminated through the agency of birds and animals, the flying-fox (*Pteropus medius*, Tem.) in particular, being fond of the soft sweetish pulp investing it. Divested of this pulp, the fruit consists of a flattened ovoid fibrous rind containing a small hardened torpedo-shaped nut, within which reposes the oily kernel. The nuts in the rind may be sown in a nursery which needs little attention beyond an occasional watering. They germinate readily, and the seedlings are fit to transplant before the close of the monsoon rains. The most suitable arrangement in the laying out of the plantation is to set out the transplants along avenues or "walks." They may also be profitably interplanted with other

species, preferably deep-rooted ones, of similar economic value. But whatever the method under which it is put out, the prime condition to be satisfied in its culture is the individual allotment to each of the fullest amount of space and light. The most suitable distance apart would appear to be 30 feet. If the plants are put out in walks, they are best when arranged alternately and not opposite to one another.

The yield per acre can only be stated approximately; it may be put down at the rate of ten pounds of dry kernels for each of the fifty trees at 500 pounds. When the kernels are cold expressed, they yield about 50 per cent of the oil. As there is at present no market for the product its price, too, cannot be determined with accuracy; but as it compares favourably with the finest almond oil, like which again it does not turn rancid by keeping, it admits of being priced similarly to the latter. Pressing the seeds in the rind in the ordinary wooden mills of the country gives a brownish oil, which deposits stearin on keeping; but when they are divested of the rind, which is a tedious process, and carefully crushed in iron mills, the product obtained is of a light yellow colour, and the proportion of solid precipitate small. The latter, when present is removable by decanting, after which the oil remains clear and pellucid. No unpleasant effects follow its internal exhibition; it is agreeable to the taste, has hardly any odour, and is at least as nutritious as the so-called "salad" oils that are sold in the shops and devoured with so much avidity and relish in India.—*Rangoon Gazette.*

[There are a number of these trees at Peradeniya, and their seeds are known in Ceylon as "Country Almonds," and are quite good. Whether it would pay to cultivate them is another matter.—Ed.]

THE MAHUA TREE.

The Mahua, as a nut-bearing tree has been known for many ages. In the laws of Mahu, the priesthood of India are forbidden to indulge in "madhvi," a fiery liquor made from the fruit, and in the "Collection of Indian Remedies," by Susruta, we are told that the tree yields a sugary paste, from which a fermented drink is made.

It belongs to the star-apple family (*Sapotaceæ*), the family to which belongs the very important gutta-percha tree of the Malay Archipelago, and is found only in the northern border of India, where it grows clear to the foot of the mighty Himalayas. It grows from 50 to 65 feet high, and is one of the few deciduous trees of that region. Its blooming period lasts from the end of February till April. Quickly after the pollen is formed, the whitish tubular flowers swell to balls as large as a cherry, which contain a large amount of invert sugar (honey). The flower tubes fall, covering the ground in the greatest profusion. They are eagerly gathered by the natives and eaten. A tree yields from 250 to 300 lb. of flowers, which, when dry, weigh about half as much, and occupy about one-fourth as much space. The land is leased to the natives, and as the region where it grows is of a poor and stony soil, the tree constitutes an important source of food. The fruit is usually mixed with rice and thus eaten. The dried flowers have very much the taste and appearance of raisins. They are exported to Europe as a curiosity, and are also used as food for animals. Distillation yields a large percentage of spirit, which diluted with water makes "daru," a native whisky very much used. It comes on the market in oaken barrels, and is highly esteemed by Europeans, who claim that it equals the best whisky. Almost every village has its distillery. In the island of Carougo, just outside of Bombay, some 60,000 to 80,000 rupees (about £4,000 to £5,333) are invested in stills alone.

Besides the flowers, the seeds are of considerable use. They contain a fat of butter-like consistency, which serves as a foodstuff. It is called "mowra," and the crude stuff is known as "illipi," and is used by the Europeans largely for making candles, soaps, etc. The wood is very hard and lasting, and is much used for making the wheels of the native bullock carts.—*Indian Planting and Gardening.*

[The Mahua is *Bassia latifolia*, and one or two trees are grown at Peradeniya, where the flowers, with their disgusting smell, are very popular as a food with the Tamil coolies. *Bassia longifolia*, the Mí or Iluppai, is a native of Ceylon, and its somewhat similar flowers are also eaten. The seeds give an oil (mí-tel) used in cooking, and the oil-cake is exported from Jaffna as arappo.—Ed.]

GROUND-NUTS AS A PROFITABLE (?) INVESTMENT.

To all those who contemplate growing ground-nuts as a profitable commercial investment, I would offer the same salutary advice *Punch* gives to those about to marry, viz.,—Don't. And after reading the following brief account of my recent experience with the product named, I am sure you will be inclined to agree with me :—

Last July an evil fate induced me to obtain 154 lbs. of seed-nuts. I cleared, burnt off, and dug over 2½ acres of chena land for their reception, and in August and September I carefully sowed the nuts, following out closely the instructions contained in the Ceylon Agricultural Society's literary productions. The nuts germinated well, and the plants grew amazingly and flourished like the green bay-tree until the nuts began to form underground; and then the rats discovered them, and came to the conclusion that they were placed there by an all-wise Providence for their special benefit and delectation. In spite of a night watchman, who made the hours of darkness hideous with his shrieks and yells and his rat-a-tat-tats on numerous empty kerosine-tins hung about the clearing, and notwithstanding many bon-fires lighted all around, and the occasional discharge of fire-arms, the rats had a glorious time of it, and appeared to enjoy life quite as well as that gentleman did who was clothed in purple and fine linen and fared sumptuously every day. In February, I harvested what remained of my crop, and gathered into my garner a total of 700 lbs., which, alas! dried down to 625 lb. by the time it got down to Colombo. These were sold for the handsome figure of Rs. 6·50 per cwt., amounting to a total of Rs. 36·27.

I append a few figures, which will convince you that I am not likely to go in for the cultivation of ground-nuts *a second time.* I may mention that the seed-nuts cost me nothing except the cart hire to estate :—

To clearing burning-off, digging-over, sowing, and harvesting 2½ acres of ground-nuts, including night-watchman, gunpowder, shot, and caps, and transport to Colombo	Rs. 191·08
By sale of 625 lbs. ground-nuts at Rs. 6·50 per cwt.	Rs. 36·27
Balance nett loss	Rs. 154·81

MONKEY-NUT.

Sabaragamuwa, Ceylon.

"Monkey-nut" seems to have been unusually unfortunate in his cultivation; but of course the ground-nut is better adapted for less wet climates than Sabaragamuwa.—Ed.]

FIBRES.

SISAL FIBRE CULTIVATION.

An industry that appears to have excellent prospects, but which has attracted even less attention among planters in Southern India than camphor, is that of sisal fibre. But, like camphor, sisal has its drawbacks; and the chief of these I have always heard is the want of a good serviceable machine for separating the fibre from the leaf. Details of several new inventions in fibre-extracting machinery have, however, been forthcoming in the last two years from different parts of the world, while the best of those in existence before then are described in Messrs. Mann and Hunter's pamphlet on "Sisal Hemp Culture" which was published under the auspices, I think, of the Indian Tea Association, about a couple of years ago.

The favourite machine in Mexico, where sisal growing is a big industry, is manufactured at Mazatlan. It weighs 1,870 lbs., costs ready for shipment £35, and is capable of stripping 7,000 leaves in 10 hours. Whether this machine is as good as is made out I cannot say, but in any case with so many clever mechanics giving the subject their special attention, the appearance of a really satisfactory machine can only be a matter of time.

A good deal of misapprehension unfortunately exists as regards the cultivation of sisal, which is now generally admitted to be the best fibre-yielding agave, or aloe, as it is more commonly called in this country. It used to be said, for instance, that this agave would grow anywhere and in any soil; that it wanted no pits, and that neither weeding nor digging were necessary. These very comfortable statements probably alienated rather than attracted the planter's sympathy, for the very good reason that plants which were so accommodating would be sure to be overproduced. This information, however, appears to be all wrong. According to Mr. F. G. Sly, the Acting Inspector-General of Agriculture in India, who has recorded in a short Note the impressions he formed after a recent visit to the plantation of the Dauracherra Fibre Company, the largest fibre company in Assam. The estate in question, on which about 1,000 acres are planted with sisal, has an average rainfall of 80 inches fairly well distributed, which is favourable to the continuous growth of vegetation; and sisal, Mr. Sly says, as far as he could learn, has no prolonged period of rest. The soil on this estate is a fairly good loam, and by no means poor, being virgin land which was under a dense growth of mixed forest before it was reclaimed. Clay soils are unsuitable; shade is bad; and any water-logging is fatal.

As regards the planting out of sisal, so far from dumping in plants anywhere and anyhow on a wet day, as I have seen recommended, Mr. Sly prescribes the following careful treatment. The young plants should be at least one foot high and even longer, if possible. All weakly plants should be discarded. Pits should be dug about one foot deep and 1½ ft. square. In the earlier years, the plants in Assam were set out too far apart; the most economical distance is now said to be 9 ft. by 4½ ft. by 4½ ft., *i.e.*, two rows 4½ ft. apart with 4½ ft. between the plants in the row, and then a space of 9 ft. for convenience in cropping the leaves. Mr. Sly mentions, by the way, that the machine at work in the factory on this estate is the Torruella, one of which (price £600) will, it is estimated, treat the produce of 600 to 800 acres of sisal; and he adds that this machine has given complete satisfaction in the treatment of sisal. "Altogether," Mr. Sly says in conclusion, "the Company seems thoroughly satisfied with its prospects, although most of the plantations are too young to yield definite results." To those who desire further information on this subject I would recommend Messrs. Mann and Hunter's book on "Sisal Hemp Culture" alluded to above.—*Madras Mail.*

SISAL FIBRE FROM MADRAS.

REPORT BY THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

Samples of fibres grown in Madras were sent by the Teynampett Agri-Horticultural Society to the Imperial Institute for examination and report. The results from the Bulletin of the Imperial Institute are quoted below as regards the samples of sisal hemp fibre sent.

Sample No, 3. Sisal Hemp.—This sample of sisal hemp from Madras consisted of pale straw-coloured lustrous fibre, which had been well cleaned, and was of fairly good but rather irregular strength. The length of staple varied from 3 feet 9 inches to 4 feet 3 inches.

On chemical examination the fibre furnished the following results:—

Moisture, per cent.	9·3
Ash, per cent.	1·5
a-Hydrolysis, loss per cent.	13·6
b-Hydrolysis, ,, ,, ,, ...	16·9
Acid purification, loss per cent.	2·9
Mercerisation, loss per cent.	10·8
Nitration, gain per cent.	33·1
Cellulose, per cent.	75·7

These figures show that the sample is of fairly good quality, although somewhat inferior to a specimen of sisal hemp from Saharanpur, which has also been examined in the Scientific and Technical Department of the Imperial Institute. This inferiority is shown particularly in the greater loss sustained on hydrolysis and in the lower percentage of cellulose, and is probably mainly due to the present sample not having been so well cleaned as that from Saharanpur.

The commercial experts reported that the fibre was fairly well cleaned, of medium length and fair colour, and worth from £29 to £30 per ton in the London market.

Sample No. 4. Sisal Hemp.—This sample of sisal hemp from Lal Bagh, Bangalore, resembled sample No. 3, but was somewhat cleaner and rather coarser. The material was of good strength and had a length of staple 4½ to 5 feet.

The following are the results of the chemical examination of this sample:—

Moisture, per cent.	9·3
Ash, per cent.	1·2
a-Hydrolysis, loss per cent.	11·4
b-Hydrolysis, ,, ,, ,, ...	16·0
Acid purification, loss per cent.	2·1
Mercerisation, loss per cent.	8·4
Nitration, gain per cent.	41·2
Cellulose, per cent.	77·6

These results show that this fibre resembles the preceding sample of sisal hemp, but is somewhat superior to it, especially in richness in cellulose. It is, however, inferior to the sample from Saharanpur referred to above.

The commercial experts reported that the fibre was of good quality, length and colour, and had been fairly well cleaned, but contained some hard, imperfectly prepared strands, and that it was worth £31 to £32 per ton in the London market.

CALOTROPIS AS A FIBRE PLANT.

THE "MADAR" OR SWALLOW-WORT.

Another bye-product that may be found to deserve the attention of planters is the *madar* plant or *Calotropis*, on which under the name of Swallow-wort I have before read articles in your columns. In Hindustani it is known as *ak*, and from it the Emperor Akbar derived his name, he having been born under a

Swallow-wort bush. The four-fold usefulness of this plant, which is a common weed throughout India in general and in parts of this Presidency in particular, forms the subject of a most interesting Note by Sir George Watt in the latest issue of the *Kew Bulletin.* Three varieties of *Calotropis* are known to botanists, *C. gigantea, C.procera* and *C. acia.* The last mentioned is by no means common; the other two can be easily distinguished one from another, but from a practical point of view their properties are identical.

The four uses of *Calotropis* are (1) gutta percha made from the milky sap; (2) a strong fibre from the bark; (3) a useful floss from the seeds; and (4) a medicine from the root bark. Inasmuch as this plant is found thriving on large tracts of the sandy deserts of Rajputana and of Central India and Sind, and in many instances has been observed to be the pioneer in the reclamation of sterile tracts, Sir George Watt considers that, if a demand could be originated for any one, or all collectively, of the products of the plant, much good might result to India. He does not, however, think that it would pay to tap the plant specially for its gutta, unless some method could be designed for extracting the milk from shoots cut on account of their fibre, the stems and twigs being too small and the yield from each too little to justify the opinion that methodic tapping would prove remunerative as an industry by itself. Moreover, it has been found by chemical experiments that *Calotropis* gutta, being a fairly good conductor of electricity, is not suited for electrical purposes, and is thus very possibly debarred from one of the most profitable markets for this class of product. The fibre it yields is, however, one of the best—the only difficulty being to separate it rapidly and cheaply.

Among the drawbacks to the use of the fibre are (1) the small percentage of fibre (from 1·56 to 2·6 per cent.) to weight of stems and the shortness of the ultimate fibre which usually extends only from joint to joint, *i.e.* about 1 ft. An acre of ground planted with it 4 × 4 ft. apart yielded 10 tons of green stems and 582 lbs. of fibre, which is described as having many of the qualities of flax, though it is somewhat finer, and of being when nitrated hardly distinguishable from silk. Its fineness, tenacity, lustre and softness in fact fit it for many industrial purposes, and it has been suggested that it would be a valuable paper material. A rope of this fibre was found to break with a weight of 407 lbs., when a similar rope of cotton gave way with 346 lbs., and another of coir with 254 lbs. When made into fishing lines and nets, as is done at Karachi, the cleaned fibre seems both durable and strong especially when used in sea water.

The floss round the seeds is very white and beautifully silky. Though the staple is said to be short and too light for existing machinery, it has been repeatedly spun in Europe experimentally and the textile produced has been much admired. In India the floss is largely used for stuffing quilts, its lightness being of great advantage, and pillows and cushions stuffed with it are said to be very cool and refreshing. It is also to some extent regularly spun and made into fishing nets and lines. Sir George Watt believes that a few centuries ago this fibre was regularly spun and woven into some of the most beautiful textiles for which India was then famous; but if this is so it certainly is most surprising that this ancient industry should have completely died out. As to the use of *Calotropis* as a medicine Sir George Watt says that it would take many pages to indicate even a tithe of the information that exists on the varied medicinal properties of the milk, the flowers, the leaves and the root-bark. In order to verify some of the many opinions expressed, the study of *madar* was taken up some years ago by the Central Indigenous Drugs Committee of India. The results of these enquiries showed that its use in acute dysentery and chronic diarrhœa was undesirable, but as an emetic the powder was found very effectual; and it was considered that it might be combined with cinchona with advantage in the treatment of certain fevers.—*Madras Mail.*

EDIBLE PRODUCTS.

Report on a Sample of Coconut "Water" from Ceylon.

BY PROFESSOR WYNDHAM R. DUNSTAN, M.A., F.R.S.

A sample of this material was sent to the Imperial Institute in 1904 by the Secretary of the Ceylon Committee for the St. Louis Exhibition, and is referred to in letters No. 190B. dated the 8th August, 1904, and No. 210B. dated the 23rd October, 1904.

It was stated in the first of these letters that the Commissioner for Ceylon at the St. Louis Exhibition had reported that a firm in St. Louis was making experiments with a view to the extraction of sugar from the "liquid matter" (water) of the coconut, and it was suggested that it might be worth while to conduct similar experiments at the Imperial Institute with the view of ascertaining whether sugar could be profitably extracted from this material in Ceylon, where it is at present a waste product in the process of preparing copra.

DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLE.

The sample of the "water" measured two gallons and consisted of a thin, slightly opalescent liquid which had a strong odour of chloroform, the latter having been added to prevent fermentation during transit.

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION.

The composition of the water was determined in the Scientific and Technical Department of the Imperial Institute with the following results:—

Saccharine constituents:	
Mannitol	1·8 per cent (approximately).
Cane Sugar	0·1 ,, ,,
Glucose	0·9 ,, ,,
Acid constituents:	
Volatile acid (calculated as acetic acid) ...	0·07 ,, ,,
Non-volatile acid (calculated as tartaric acid)	0·41 ,, ,,
Mineral matter:	
(Ash)	0·50 ,, ,,
Water	96·00 ,, ,,

There are a number of previous analyses of coconut "water" on record, with which the foregoing results may be compared. According to J. Lepine ("All about Coconut Planting," A. M. and J. Ferguson, Colombo, 1904), Bizio has stated that the "water" and the kernel of the coconut "contain no sugar but mannitol." Lepine does not give a reference to Bizio's paper in which this statement occurs, and consequently it has been impossible to verify it. Two papers by Bizio on the subject of the composition of coconut "water" are published in the *Ann. Sci. Lomb. Veneto* (iii, 1833, pp. 1-16 and pp. 107-120,) but in these there is no reference to mannitol, the only sweet constituent found being a substance, which is named "Glycina," and the reactions of this are not identical with those of mannitol. According to Lepine (*loc. cit.*) the sugar present in both the kernel and the water of the coconut is ordinary cane-sugar.

More recently Van Slyke (*American Chemical Journal*, 1891, 13, pp. 130-131) has found 3·9 per cent of glucose and a trace of cane sugar in the "water" of unripe coconuts, and 4·42 per cent of cane sugar and a trace of glucose in the "water" of ripe nuts, whence it would appear that during the ripening process, the glucose in the coconut "water" is largely converted into cane sugar. Van Slyke found no mannitol in the "water" from either ripe or unripe nuts.

As the results obtained in the examination of the present sample of Ceylon coconut "water" were not in harmony with those of Van Slyke, it was thought advisable to examine a sample of "water" from ripe coconuts as imported into the United Kingdom.

This gave the following results:

Saccharine constituents:		
Cane Sugar	... ...	2·6 per cent.
Glucose	... ...	0·5 ,, ,,
Mannitol	... ...	nil
Other organic matter	... ...	1·1 ,, ,,
Mineral constituents:		
(Ash)	... ...	0·5 ,, ,,
Water	... ...	95·3 ,, ,,

These results agree fairly well with those recorded by Van Slyke for the "water" of ripe coconuts. The present sample of water from Ceylon coconuts appears therefore to be abnormal in containing mannitol in place of almost the whole of the glucose and cane sugar usually present. It would be interesting to know whether this replacement of glucose and cane sugar by mannitol constantly occurs in nuts grown in Ceylon, or whether it is characteristic of a particular variety of nut.

It is worth notice that mannitol is very closely related to glucose, and that it is possible that the presence of mannitol in this sample of "water" may be due to a change similar in character to the "mannitol fermentation," which occasionally takes place in wine, whereby the sugars normally present in the wine are partially converted into mannitol.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

It is clear from the foregoing results that it would be impossible to manufacture sugar from coconut "water" as represented by this sample, since it contains only 0·1 per cent of cane sugar. Further, it is highly improbable that sugar could be manufactured at a profit from coconut "water" even when this contains the whole of its saccharine contents in the form of cane sugar. Van Slyke found in the richest sample of coconut "water" he examined 4·43 per cent of cane sugar which was associated with 3·15 per cent of non-saccharine organic matter and 1·06 per cent of ash. The crude juice expressed from the sugar cane contains as a rule nearly 20 per cent of cane sugar, and not more than 0·5 per cent of non-saccharine organic matter and about 0·25 per cent of ash.

Coconut "water" therefore contains at the most only about one-fifth the amount of sugar present in the juice of the sugar cane, and as the cost of extraction would be much greater in the former case, there seems little likelihood that the "water" could be successfully utilised as a raw material for sugar manufacture, even though it is at present a waste product in Ceylon.

REPORT BY THE CURATOR OF BOTANIC STATION, SEYCHELLES, FOR THE YEAR 1904.

General Remarks.—1. From an agricultural standpoint the year under review has been affected by a prolonged drought and a corresponding shortage of crops which will extend over the next year at least. The total rainfall amounted to 106 inches, or six inches above the average, but the number of the days on which rain fell was only 113 as compared with 171 for 1903. The drought commenced in the middle of February and ended in the beginning of November. In September a few showers increased the rainfall for that month to 7·13 inches, but only 2·82 inches of rain fell in October, and little or no benefit was derived from the showers of September.

2. The temperature in the soil was very high during the drought, reaching at six inches below the ground in laterite soil a maximum of 111° on the 9th of September. Weeds and even endemic trees died out, principally those which are planted on steep land and which can only grow with the aid of rain. It is difficult to imagine these islands without their refreshingly green aspect, and even a short drought seems to influence the growth of plants in a marked degree. If one visits them during a period of drought an erroneous deduction can be made with regard to their agricultural possibilities. The trees which suffer from the drought are principally those which are exposed to the sight of the precipitous hills. It then seems that the country is good for nothing. But as soon as the rain falls, in a comparatively short time the ground presents another aspect. In consequence of these climatic variations most persons are inclined to change their minds very often regarding the agricultural development of this colony. However, the last drought was abormally long, and its effects, which cannot be measured entirely as yet, seem to have disappeared.

3. The crop of coconuts for 1904 is an average crop, although much inferior to the preceding one, and so is the crop of vanilla. In 1905 a reduction in the crop of both products will also be felt as compared with that of 1903.

With regard to coconuts, the nuts which were maturing during the drought were abnormally small, and in some cases 1,000 nuts produced only 260 lb. of copra. Few flowers were successfully pollinated in May, June, or July, but this happens more or less every year. The action of the showers of August and September on the flowers was beneficial, and the shortage in the crop for 1905 will probably not extend over a long period.

Regarding vanilla, on most estates one-third of the vines died out, but the flowering on the remaining vines was better than usual.

In many localities flowers appeared in March, August, and November producing three distinct crops instead of one. The period of rest induced by a spell of dry weather distinctly showed its well-known effects on this abnormal flowering.

In presence of a shortage in the staple productions of this colony it was decided to face reductions in the expenses of all departments.

INTRODUCTION AND SALE OF PLANTS.

4. Extra expenditure has been incurred this year to introduce from Ceylon the following plants:—

First consignment, shipped on the 13th July, received by H.M.S. "Merlin":—

5,000 selected coconuts.
5,000 nutmeg seeds.
10,000 cocoa seeds.
2,000 cola seeds.
18 sacks of cocoa pods.

With the exception of the cocoa pods which were damaged by exposure during an exceptionally rainy voyage, these seeds arrived in very good condition.

Second consignment, shipped 22nd August, via Aden:—

5,000 coconuts.
800 cocoa pods.
1,000 nutmeg seeds.
26,400 Para rubber seeds packed in tins.

Third consignment, shipped 22nd September, via Bombay:—

2,714 cocoa pods.
71,000 Para rubber seeds.

The two last consignments were shipped during the strike at Marseilles in the service of the Messageries Maritimes. They reached Seychelles by M.M.S.S. "Djemnah" and B.I.S.S. "Loodiana" on the 12th November, *i.e.*, three months and two months respectively after shipment. It is perhaps interesting to note that the delay, which was thought to be fatal to such perishable articles as cocoa pods, Para rubber seeds, and plants in Wardian cases, has had little influence in one case of Para rubber seeds packed in charcoal, and one tin of the same seeds packed dry. 2,600 plants were raised from the case of 10,000 seeds which remained two months at sea, and 400 from the tin of 2,000 seeds which was kept three months in transit. Out of the rest of the consignment only half a dozen seeds germinated. Supposing that the tins and cases were packed in the same way and with the same seeds, it seems that much remains to be studied on the question of seed vitality. The nutmeg seeds arrived in bad condition. They were attacked by the beetle, owing perhaps to the seeds having been kept too long in transit.

The total number of plants raised amounts to:—

Coconuts	...	...	9,076
Nutmegs	...	...	1,493
Cocoa ...	...	...	5,398
Cola ...	...	...	1,434
Rubber...	...	...	2,914

The rubber seedlings were sold, even immediately after they had sprouted, at the high price of 15 cents a plant.

The coconuts have all been purchased although endless discussions have been raised with reference to their hardiness and to the thickness of their "meat" as compared with the Seychelles nuts. If one follows the growth of the Ceylon nuts in the nursery, one has little doubt with regard to both Seychelles and Ceylon nuts having the same variation in the colouration and general appearance of the young shoot. Both nuts belong to the same variety of plants, and the only difference is that one is selected with a view of (1) increasing the size of the nuts, (2) reducing the percentage of the envelopes, and the other is left to itself without selection. Regarding the thickness of the meat, I have a doubt as to whether this is not due to optical illusion. I have opened a great many nuts (about four dozen) in the presence of planters, and in all cases except two the compared nuts were found to have the same thickness of meat. The diameter of the Ceylon nut being about three times greater than the diameter of the Seychelles nuts, the difference in the size of the hollow gives the appearance of a difference in the thickness of the meat. By careful measurement the real thickness of the meat is easily ascertained and shows a certain variation in both kinds of nuts. Exceptionally big nuts (especially when not quite ripe) possess a comparatively thin meat, but these nuts are found both in Ceylon and Seychelles. The copra produced by 1,000 Ceylon ordinary nuts is about twice as much as that obtained from Seychelles nuts. This result has been obtained in the same soil, under the influence of the same climate, and is entirely due to selection. It is to be hoped that the discussion raised on the subject by the planters after their having seen the nuts introduced from Ceylon may prove the beginning of careful selection of nuts for planting in Seychelles. Many of them have already informed me that they have found on their estates a few of their trees producing nuts similar to those of Ceylon, and that they intend keeping them for propagation. It is probable that the trees which produce very small nuts have less requirements than those which produce bigger nuts, and that varieties which produce big nuts normally will bear smaller nuts if they are starved out. But when one thinks of the very trifling amount of plant food which is removed from the soil by coconut cultivation, there seems to be no difficulty in supplying the

elements which are required to a greater extent by the big-nut varieties. The planter must choose between having small nuts without trouble and having double the crop by using proper methods of cultivation and selection.

COLA AND CACAO.

5. The African political prisoners have purchased a few seedlings of cola. The varieties of cacao introduced have been most kindly selected by Messrs. Wright and Nock of Peradeniya, and as they withstand the disease it is to be hoped that cacao cultivation will be continued on a greater scale in future, and even that they will be used as stocks for grafting the local variety which contains white cotyledons only. However, the areas suitable to cacao cultivation are limited to some parts of North and South Mahe, and this industry cannot be carried on extensively. A few planters who had ordered seedlings from the Botanic Station prior to my visiting their estates have been advised not to take up this culture owing to the soil in these localities having been too much washed out and consequently lacking in depth.

6. The following are the other plants introduced during the year which are worth mentioning:—

1. Washington navel oranges.
2. Cape oranges.
3. Medicinal aloe.
4. Camphor.
5. Bombay mangoes.

PROGRESS OF PLANTS.

Coconuts.

8. The plantation of coconuts for the year amounts to:—

Nuts exported	... ...	882,044
,, converted into oil	...	11,096,000
,, ,, ,, copra	...	1,781,333
,, ,, ,, soap	...	1,599,000
,, consumed locally	...	4,000,000
	Total...	19,349,377

This is an average crop in spite of the reduction caused by the drought.—*Colonial Reports—Annual No. 456 Seychelles, Report for 1904.*

THE PEPPER INDUSTRY IN MALABAR.

The story of the struggle for the pepper trade of the West Coast between the English on the one side and the Dutch Portuguese and the French on the other, takes up 62 pages in Mr. Logan's well-known Manual of Malabar. The struggle is still continued—not with powerful European potentates but with twentieth century science; and the pepper vine disease, which has been doing much to decrease the output of this valuable spice. Some ten years ago there was a great boom in the pepper trade, when the price went up to Rs. 230 per bhanum. At once there was a great rush and many embarked on this industry, even with borrowed money. As a consequence, there was a slump in the market and the price went as low as Rs. 70 per bhanum. During the last six years there has been an improvement, and the latest quotation from Tellicherry, the chief port of shipment for the European market is Rs. 170 per bhanum. According to the Review of the Sea-borne Trade of the Presidency, published in the Fort St. George Gazette of the 20th June last, there has been a decrease of Rs. 11·80 lakhs in the trade in spices, and this is due almost solely to

the smaller quantity of pepper exported during the year, as will be seen from the following comparative table of exports of pepper for the years 1903-04 and 1904-05 :—

1903-04	... ...	11,798,542 lb.	Rs. 4145220
1904-05	... ...	8,377,142 ,, ...	,, 2940749

The foreign demand for pepper and the prices ruling in those markets were satisfactory, but the yield of pepper was small, partly, according to the Government Reviews, for want of seasonable rain and partly on account of disease among pepper vines, particularly in South Malabar. In the great pepper growing anshoms of the Chirakal and Kottayam Taluqs of the Malabar District, the yield this year promises to be extremely good.

The pepper vine is cultivated largely on the West Coast of India, in Coorg, Kodaikanal, Siam, Malaya, Cochin China, and other tropical places with moist, hot climates. A rainfall of 100 ins. or more appears to be necessary for its growth, and this is the secret of the success obtained on the West Coast. The pepper planter makes a clearing in the jungle in January. After the break of the monsoon the land is ploughed on this ground, and paddy, castor seed, cotton, dhall, and the seeds of *Erythrina indica* are promiscuously sown. As these crops ripen they are harvested one by one, till at last we come to the Erythrina plants. These are allowed to stand for two years, when the poles are cut and laid on the earth. After a week they are kept erect. When they begin to sprout they are taken to the proposed site and planted out. It is estimated that between 300 and 350 standards can be planted to the acre. In the monsoon runners freely come out of the old pepper vines. These are rolled and kept tied to a pole fixed erect near the standards. When required these rolled vines are cut at sufficient lengths to give five nodes for each cutting. These cuttings are planted close to the standards, with three nodes under the earth and two above. The young pepper plants grow rapidly and are secured to the standards. In Malabar the first crop is harvested in the third year, no manure of any kind being applied to the plants. Elaborate arrangements are made by the ryots to protect the roots of the vine from the scorching sun. In South Malabar the people have great faith in the palmyra as a good standard.

The one secret the successful pepper cultivator has to learn is the regulation of shade. Too much shade or too much exposure are both likely to do damage to the vines. With this intention the leaves of the standards are bared in March and April and allowed to dry in the garden. In the Government Pepper Farm at Taliparamba several experiments are being carried on to preserve the moisture in the soil. One is to give a green dressing of sun-hemp, ground nut and Cassia tora. The experiments are likely to arouse popular interest in the revival of the cultivation of hemp which has waned of late years in Malabar. The Government's attention was first drawn to the pepper disease by a representation from the Wynaad Planters. Mr. C. A. Barber, the Government Botanist, who was deputed to the Wynaad to make a special study of it, recommended a pepper farm being started, and the farm at Taliparamba is the result.

The garden is not a new one. The soil also is not an ideal one for pepper cultivation. But this we may consider an advantage, for if, by improved methods, the ryots can be shown how to obtain a better outturn, they are sure to follow the methods adopted on the Government property. The farm is 77 acres in extent, of which 2¾ acres are wet land. Mr. Barber and his assistants are not introducing any revolutionary methods; they are simply systematising the native methods. Operations were commenced in April last, and even within the short period that has intervened a large amount of work has been done. A special study is being made of several individual vines on the farm. They bear a zinc label and careful observations are recorded of how they behave under varying conditions.

There are two main types of pepper vines—Kalluvalli and Balamcottah. Of these Kalluvalli is the universal favourite. It is a hardier plant and measure for measure, its produce weighs more than that of Balamcottah. To distinguish the one type from the other is a delicate task. Kalluvalli leaves are uniform in size, of a deep green, standing erect and not drooping as in the Balamcottah. The seeds are thickly set, bigger in size, and a darker green than those of the Balamcottah. The leaves of the latter are bigger than those of the Kalluvalli and light green in colour. Both these main types have several subordinate varieties.—*Madras Mail.*

Tea Cultivation.

THE EFFECT OF BURYING ORGANIC MATTER ON THE QUALITY OF TEA.

At the recent Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of the Ceylon Tea Plantations Co., Ltd., held at the London offices of the company, Mr. G. A. Talbot, in seconding the report made an able speech referring to the condition of the company's tea estates in Ceylon and the method of cultivation and manuring adopted. The results show the good effect obtained in the improved vigour and efficiency of the plants and the enhanced quality of the tea manufactured by the systematic burying of organic matter. Mr. Talbot's remarks are reproduced here.

"In seconding the report, gentlemen, I will endeavour as well as I can to explain to you the condition of the estates and the way we are working them, for on that depends, as you know, the future of the company. I may tell you that it is possible by certain methods of plucking and pruning to keep up the yield and apparently to make a good show on a tea estate, but at the expense of the future, for by these means the bushes diminish in size, and eventually the time comes when you have to face the result. Shareholders, therefore, should take a great interest in this matter, and as they look into the accounts endeavour to discover the way in which their estates are being worked.

Now the system of this company in the past has been not so much to endeavour to get a large yield or to increase the output as to keep the estates in a good condition of efficiency and vigour, by restoring to the soil what has been taken out of it. We have done this by using the ordinary manures, such as cake and bone dust and fish manure, to which are added some soluble manures, such as nitrate of potash, and by burying prunings and mixing with them some organic matter. This system has so far been successful that we have maintained the yield, and I may tell you, without fear of contradiction, that our estates, as regards vigour and health, are in a better condition than they have been for some time past. Now, this system of burying the prunings and returning the organic matter is by no means universally adopted. It is not very popular, and is not believed in by all. One reason is that there is no immediate result in the increase of the crop, and another is that it entails hard manual labour, and the coolies do not like the work. I may tell you that the labourers in Ceylon are very much the same as they are in other places. They don't choose a place where they are hard-worked, but rather a place where the manual work is easy, and I wish to testify to the work that has been done by our staff in this respect. They have never shirked our instructions, and they have fully carried out the programme laid down for the past year, of renovating the soil, which has been one of the chief causes of the success of our working.

But this burying of organic matter has had another effect besides the one that we first anticipated, of keeping up the bushes; it has had the effect of improving the quality of our tea, for by the digging and tillage necessary the root growth

has been increased, and consequently the health of the bushes has improved. That has produced a better class of leaf, so that we have found in the last year or two that some of our marks have improved in quality, and those who have observed the sales of the company will have seen that the prices realised have to some extent improved. I hope I may say without boasting that there is no group of estates of the size of ours, and with the yield of ours, which has obtained a better result as regards prices realised for their tea than those of this company. Since this working of the soil and this burying of organic matter has shown itself to be a good system, we have been developing it. We have planted nitrogen-growing plants, which are buried with the other prunings and organic matter, and in that way have gradually increased the fertility and richness of the soil.

I may say here that in Ceylon we have the benefit of a very strong and good scientific department at the Botanical Gardens, where there is a very able analytical chemist, cryptogamist, entomologist, and various other experts. I may tell you that the planters and those who have the direction of the estates make full use of the scientific knowledge, and anyone who goes there cannot help being surprised at the care with which they make this knowledge available in the working of their estates.

And, speaking of this digging and tillage and burying of organic matter, we know now that it will be of great use to us in the cultivation of our rubber. I am now speaking of the rubber which is planted on the tea estates; the rubber planted on new lands leaves nothing to be desired, and can almost be left to itself—it is on jungle land, and it will grow well. I visited all the clearings last year and the year before, and I can tell you that you have a property with which you may be perfectly satisfied. But to grow rubber with tea is, as you may understand, a very different matter. You probably know that a very large area of the low-country estates of Ceylon is now planted with rubber. It is planted on gravelly and also on loamy land; it is planted where there is a very heavy rainfall and where there is a small rainfall, and nobody can say at present which is exactly suitable. The only thing we know is that the land we thought most suitable—namely, damp land—is most unsuitable, and we have learnt that it requires a good drainage. It is more or less a problem how all these lands will yield rubber. We know it will grow, because the land that we planted in rubber is of suitable elevation and rainfall; but with regard to the yield, that is at present unknown. We in this company, who have obtained the knowledge, and are still obtaining it, have been working on what I may call renovating the land, and we feel sure that we shall be able to make our rubber yield well. We have succeeded in the case of tea by more or less renovating some of the old estates, and if we pursue the same policy in regard to rubber, and continue what we are now doing by incorporating this organic matter with the soil, I think the rubber on our tea estates will be successful and will yield well.

In that connection I would draw your attention to one point. I dare say some of you are surprised to find that you have 300,000 rubber trees, costing £4,500. What you see in the accounts as a cost of £4,500 is practically the cost of 400 acres of jungle-planted land, and that is very cheap indeed. To obtain 400 acres at £11 9s. an acre is, I must say, an extraordinary purchase, and you are very lucky in this respect. The cost of the staff and the general cost of management in this is, of course, provided for nothing in the case of the rubber, and when we begin to work the rubber for cropping and returns, and it has to stand on its own basis, you must be prepared for a much heavier expenditure. We are determined to make this rubber grow and bear, and when this is the case there will be a certain expenditure, which you will readily admit must be chargeable to the rubber, so that in future perhaps you will find that the charges on account of rubber are higher than in the past.

The yield of dry sago from an average sized stem of about four feet in length and two in circumference amounts to about five pounds. The quantity of farinaceous material obtainable from the seeds of a plant of the same dimensions averages annually to about that amount. When it is remembered that the sago obtainable from the seeds of the cycad is, for all practical purposes the same in quality, too, as that from the stem of the plant, it will be admitted that there is no good reason beyond custom, perhaps, to support the practice of felling it for the elimination of the product. It is evidently a practice which the voracity of some barbarous tribe inaugurated ages ago and which their comparatively enlightened descendants on the hills and plains still keep up. It is, however, a ruinous method of exploitation to be employed with a food-crop which is slow of growth and, although the more intelligent natives of India, living on the outskirts of the forests, seem to entertain the notion that the cycads occur in numbers that are practically inexterminable in their own or any other generation, the hope for the future development of the industry of extraction of cycad sago lies in the direction of the conservation of the species and its systematic exploitation for fruit alone.—*Capital.*

[This plant is commonly employed in the same way in Ceylon.—Ed.]

PLANT SANITATION.

Entomological Notes.

By E. Ernest Green, *Government Entomologist.*

The Tortrix pest (*Capua coffearia*) of the tea plant has attracted considerable attention during the past month. Loss of crop caused by this caterpillar has been variously estimated at from 10 to 50 per cent. over certain areas. The Maskeliya and Dikoya districts are more particularly troubled by the Tortrix. A meeting of the Maskeliya Planters' Association (at which the Government Entomologist was present) was held in April, when a resolution was passed calling for united action against the pest. It was decided to concentrate attention upon the collection and destruction of the egg masses. If this is properly and systematically carried out by concerted action of all the interested planters, it can scarcely fail to check the pest, more particularly as the caterpillars themselves are being attacked by the Ichneumon parasite described in the June and figured in the July numbers of this Journal (Vol. XXV). A careful examination of the caterpillars in the field showed that 16 per cent of them were attacked by this parasite. There were no signs of fungal disease amongst the caterpillars; but this was scarcely to be expected after such a prolonged drought. Combination is the most important ingredient in the recipé. The eggs must be simultaneously collected on every infested estate, or the good effects will be very largely nullified. An interesting point was brought out during the discussion, namely, that the time of egg-laying varies in different localities, being later in the upper end of the district. On this account it is very important that returns of the collection of egg masses on different estates should be recorded and tabulated. At the time of my visit fresh egg masses were being collected on estates at the upper end of the district, while in mid and lower Maskeliya the eggs had all hatched out some ten days previously.

In addition to the Ichneumon parasite, the larvæ of one of the wasp-like hover-flies (*Syrphidae*) have been observed to prey upon the young Tortrix caterpillars. Various species of Aphidæ form the usual food of these fly larvæ, but when Aphis is scarce they will turn their attention to other soft-bodied insects.

Specimens of tea leaves badly attacked by the 'ribbed mite' (*Phytoptus carinatus*) have been sent in from the Nuwara Eliya district. The pest appears to be at its height at the present time. The leaves are tinged a dull coppery purple and dusted with the minute white cast skins of the mites. Under the microscope the living mites can be observed in vast numbers. With the advent of the south-east rains, this pest will rapidly abate. But failing this natural cure we have a specific in powdered sulphur.

A correspondent sends me specimens of a 'nettle-grub' from the Yatiyantota district with the report that they are causing extensive defoliation on several fields of tea. The species is either *Thosea recta* or *Thosea cana,* the caterpillars of which are almost indistinguishable. It is a small oval green slug-like caterpillar with tufts of greenish urticating hairs on each side. When full grown it constructs a compact egg-like cocoon attached to a leaf or a twig. Unless the pest is discovered before a large area is involved, hand picking is of little use to check the attack. The only satisfactory treatment is to prune the infected fields and burn the prunings together with all fallen leaves and rubbish from beneath the bushes. This may seem an heroic remedy; but, unless it is undertaken, the caterpillars will do the pruning themselves, and will have time to

complete their transformations, emerging as moths which will disperse themselves over the surrounding fields to give still greater trouble in the next generation. We have had experience of what 'nettle-grubs' can do, in the outbreak of 1899 which created quite a scare in the Morawak Korale district. On that occasion *Thosea recta* was the culprit. The plague was only stayed by wholesale pruning and burning.

I have received a sample of Eri cocoons damaged by the larvæ of a beetle,—probably *Dermestes vulpinus.* They were part of a small parcel that had been left exposed for several months. It should act, however, as a warning to silk growers. Places where cocoons are stored should be kept scrupulously clean. The cocoons should not be exposed for long periods, but should be stitched up in bags—preferably with a few lumps of napthalin. This beetle is a well known pest of silkworm rearers in India. The larva will also attack and devour the young worms.

On some Castilloa plants sent to the Mycologist as attacked by root fungus, the stems and branches were thickly infested by a scale insect) *Aspidiotus camelliae*). The severity of the attack was probably due to the previously unhealthy condition of the plants.

An attempt has been made to destroy 'white-ant' nests by filling up the shafts with a mixture of Paris green and sawdust. It was hoped that the termites might eat the sawdust and be poisoned by the arsenic. The experiment at first appeared to be successful. The insects, which were in full activity at the time of application, disappeared, and no fresh work was observed for a space of a fortnight. Then, in one night, a fresh series of shafts was opened up beside the old deserted mounds, and the colony appeared to be as vigorous as ever. The Carbon-bisulphide treatment remains the only satisfactory method of dealing with this pest.

THE PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

The physiological effects of Bordeaux mixture, R. Schander, (Landw. Jahrb., 33 (1904), No. 4-5, pp. 517-584; abs. in Jour. Bd. Agr. London 12 (1905), No 7, pp. 413-416).—After discussing the effect of copper on plants and the use of Bordeaux mixture as a fungicide, the author gives an account of an extended series of experiments to test the effect of Bordeaux mixture upon the host plant, wholly aside from its action as a fungicide.

The various theories regarding the supposed stimulating effect of Bordeaux mixture are reviewed, and the author rejects the idea of stimulating effect acting through the epidermis of the leaves, stating that wherever the copper penetrates the cuticle it acts injuriously upon the protoplasm of the leaf cells. The copper left in the soil as a result of repeated sprayings cannot be other than injurious to the plant, especially if present in appreciable quantity.

The beneficial action of this fungicide is attributed to a number of factors, the principal of which are the action of the lime, the repression of many insects by spraying, and the influence of a thin coating of copper on the assimilation and transpiration of the plant. The latter of these factors is believed to be the most important, and to it much space is given. The author considers that the thin coating of copper hydrate on the leaves protects the chlorophyll against the injurious action of too intense light and diminishes the transpiration of the leaves. No chemical action takes place, the beneficial results being due solely to the physical action of the thin layer of copper in reducing the intensity of light. As a practical application of this theory, it is suggested that the strength of Bordeaux mixture might be regulated to suit the character of the season, exposure, etc.

Attention is called to the occasional injury to foliage and fruit from the use of Bordeaux mixture. This seems due in many instances to the use of too little lime in making the fungicide, but similar results have been observed when there was an excess of lime used. The amount of injury seems to vary for different plants, and it is influenced by different climatic conditions. In general the excess of lime seems to check the injurious effects of copper sulphate, but in the case of apples and peaches it is not wholly able to prevent it, and in addition a superabundance of lime very greatly reduces the adhesiveness of the fungicide. The excess of lime is also associated with a reduction in the amount of copper hydrate, and, as a consequence its fungicidal action is diminished.

The author inclines to the belief that in practice it will found best to use equal weights of lime and copper sulphate. There appears to be no reason for not following this proportion in spraying grapes, apples, pears and potatoes. For spraying peaches two parts of lime to one part of copper sulphate should be employed, and the number of applications should be as limited as possible, sprayings never being made during rainy or cloudy weather.—*Experiment Station Record, U. S. Department of Agriculture,* No. 5, Vol. XVII.

LEAF DISEASE OF THE GROUND-NUT.

The important ground-nut (*Arachis hypogœa*) cultivation of the Bombay Presidency has rapidly declined of recent years mainly owing to a fungus disease (*Septogloeum arachidis*) locally known as tikka, a description of which is given in paragraph 27 of Dr. Butler's report (part IV). This disease is also extending in the Madras Presidency. Spraying has not been successful, but if the surmise is correct that infection is carried in the seed, seed-treatment may be possible. Efforts have mainly been directed towards securing a disease-resistant variety. With this object varieties have been obtained from Japan, America, Africa, Spain and Mauritius. These are all being tested on the Bombay farms both for disease-resisting qualities and for yield in this country. A new farm has been started in South Arcot (Madras) as a ground-nut experiment station where this disease will be fully investigated. The best of the foreign varieties were also distributed for trial in different parts of India.

The cultivation at Pusa was a failure owing to the attacks of caterpillars. In other parts, the "Virginian" and "Pondicherry" varieties seem to have done the best. The oil-yielding quality has been determined by the Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India who found that the percentage in the kernels varied from 40 to 50, the "Mauritius" varieties grown in Madras generally giving the best results. The indigenous varieties contain from 39 to 44 per cent. of oil. "Virginia" gave 44·33 per cent., and "Japanese small" 49·75 per cent.—*Annual Report of the Imperial Department of Agriculture of India for 1904-05.*

Fungicides and their Use in Preventing Diseases of Fruits.

FUNGICIDES AND THEIR PREPARATION. COPPER COMPOUNDS.

FORMULAS FOR BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

The most valuable for use in combating plant diseases is Bordeaux mixture, consisting of a mixture of copper sulphate (blue stone) and stone lime slaked in water. The formula varies somewhat according to the use which is to be made of the spray. Following are the ones most used:—

Standard Bordeaux Mixture.—The following formula, known as the 6—4—50 formula, the ingredients being mentioned always in the same order, is used in the preparation of the Standard Bordeaux mixture:

Copper sulphate (bluestone)	pounds	6
Lime	do	4
Water to make	gallons	50

This mixture can be used successfully on many plants, but on others, like the peach and Japanese plum, it injures the foliage. It also sometimes russets the fruits of apples and pears. It can be increased in strength for certain purposes by reducing the proportion of water, but the formula given above has been regarded as the standard with which all others should be compared, at least in experimental work.

The 5—5—50 Formula.—Standard Bordeaux mixture is frequently slightly modified; a very common modification being made according to the formula which follows:

Copper sulphate	...	...	...	...	pounds	5
Lime ...	...	...	...	...	do	5
Water to make	...	...	...	...	gallons	50

The use of this formula is desirable where the purity of the lime is in doubt, as it makes certain, with lime of any reasonable quality, that all of the copper is properly neutralized. The danger of scorching or russeting the fruit is therefore less. Withholding one pound of copper sulphate also cheapens the mixture by a few cents. For these reasons the 5—5—50 formula has come to be quite generally used in orchard spraying. In fact, it has almost replaced the old standard Bordeaux mixture in spraying for the apple scab, bitter-rot, pear and cherry leaf-blight and similar diseases. In the central Mississippi Valley the 4—5—50 formula has given good results, especially in dry years.

The 4—4—50 and other Formulas.—The strength is often still further reduced by using a 4—4—50 formula, but it is questionable whether it pays to reduce the strength. The same result can be secured with sprays having less copper, provided the application is thorough and repeated; but, as in actual experience the cost of applying Bordeaux Mixture is often from two to five times the cost of the mixture itself, economy demands the use of the strongest mixture which will do the work without injury to the plants.

For use as a whitewash, a very concentrated mixture, 6—4—20 may be desirable; and for certain diseases Bordeaux mixture can be diluted so as to be equivalent to 6—4—100.

Peach Bordeaux Mixture.—The form of Bordeaux most harmless to foliage is made up by the formula 3—9—50, having a considerable excess of lime. This may be known as "Peach Bordeaux mixture," and contains ingredients as follows:

Copper sulphate	...	...	...	...	pounds	3
Lime ...	...	...	...	...	do	9
Water to make	...	...	...	...	gallons	50

Modified Bordeaux Preparations.—Various modifications of the original mixture have been suggested and tried. The principal ones, however, are the "Soda Bordeaux mixture" and the "Potash Bordeaux mixture." The former consists of six pounds of copper sulphate, 2 pounds of caustic soda, and 50 gallons of water. The latter is the same except that an equal quantity of caustic potash is substituted for the soda. Other materials are sometimes added to Bordeaux mixture to increase its spreading power. The most successful is ordinary hard soap, dissolved in hot water and added at the rate of four pounds to the barrel, and this modified Bordeaux mixture is known as "Soap Bordeaux."

METHOD OF MAKING BORDEAUX MIXTURE IN SMALL QUANTITIES

Where only a small quantity of Bordeaux mixture is required—from a bucketful to a barrel—the method described by Dr. B. T. Galloway in Farmers' Bulletin, No. 38, gives excellent results. Two half-barrel tubs are made by sawing a barrel through the middle. One tub is used for the bluestone solution and the other for the milk of lime, and each tub should contain 23 to 25 gallons. One man dips the bluestone solution with a bucket and pours it into a barrel or other

vessel, and another man simultaneously dips up and pours in bucketfuls of the milk of lime. The lime solution should be kept well stirred. If only a single barrel is to be made, the materials may be dissolved in the dilution tubs, but if a number of lots are required the materials can be kept in stock solution (see below) and simply transferred by dipping. In preparing very small quantities of Bordeaux mixture, buckets or similar vessels may be substituted for the half-barrel tubs. It is possible for a single operator to dip a bucketful of the bluestone solution and then a bucketful of milk of lime and pour them together into a vessel. It is usually preferable to have a bucketful or so of water in the receptacle into which the solutions are to be poured, but this is not essential.

The better and quicker way of making up Bordeaux mixture by the barrel consists in placing the two half-barrel tubs on an elevated platform, and then, by means of hose or spigots, allowing the two solutions to flow together into a barrel. This method is more fully described farther on.

Straining the Materials.—No matter what quantity of mixture is to be made up, it is necessary to strain the materials through a wire strainer. The best type of strainer is made of brass wire, with 18 or 20 meshes to the inch. If all the copper solution is strained and then the milk of lime is strained into the dilution vessels, it will not be necessary to strain the Bordeaux mixture as, on account of its floculent character, it is sometimes more difficult to pass through the strainer than the lime milk. Some very good strainers made of copper are on the market and may be obtained from the makers of spray pumps. One of the best, which can be made at home, is in the form of a box about a foot square, the bottom of which is a rather heavy board (preferably of hard wood) with a hole bored through it, into which a piece of gas pipe 1½ to 2 inches in diameter and 8 to 12 inches long is fitted. The box is, of course, open at the top. Fitting just inside this box is a second and lighter box, also open at the top, and having an overhanging strip nailed around the top which supports it. The bottom of this inner box should be made so as to slope at an angle of about 30, and should be made of wire screen. The slanting bottom makes it harder to clog with the spray, and the inner box, being movable, can be inverted and washed in a tub of water.

METHOD OF PREPARING BORDEAUX MIXTURE FOR LARGE OPERATIONS.

In large operations stock solutions should always be used, as the time required to dissolve the material is saved.

Stock Solutions.—These can be prepared of both the copper sulphate and the lime. They may be made by dissolving copper sulphate in water at the rate of one pound per gallon, and lime in the same ratio, although a strength twice as great may be used in warm weather. When stock solutions are on hand it is only necessary to measure off the required quantity of each and dilute with water before mixing. In preparing a stock solution of copper sulphate, a 50-gallon barrel may be filled about two-thirds or three-fourths full of water; then a sack, or a box with perforations over which copper wire has been tacked, containing 50 lbs. of bluestone, should be suspended in the upper part of the barrel and enough water added to fill the barrel. In from twenty-four to thirty-six hours this material will be entirely in solution, and the sack or box may be removed. A slight stirring will insure the even distribution of the bluestone, after which the solution is ready for use.

The copper sulphate should be measured in a copper or granite-ware receptacle, iron or tin vessels being quickly destroyed by either copper sulphate or Bordeaux mixture.

Use of an Elevated Platform.—If possible the dilution tanks should be raised so high on an elevated platform that the mixture can be conducted by gravity directly into the spray tank beneath. If a hillside is available, it is much the most

convenient place to do the work. The platform can be arranged with a roadway on its upper side so that the lime and bluestone can be delivered there, while the spray tank is being filled from the lower side.

The Water Supply.—A water supply of some sort is necessary; a tank filled by a windmill pump and elevated so as to be a few feet above the dilution tanks, or an iron pipe with a spigot may be placed over each tank. Each dilution tank should hold half the quantity it is desired to make up at one time—that is, if a 200-gallon spray tank is to be filled the dilution tanks must hold about 100 gallons each. There is no objection to adding a few extra gallons of water, but it is better to have the tanks hold just the right quantity.

Methods of Mixing the Solutions.—Either of two methods of mixing can be employed: one in which the spray material is conducted directly from the dilution tanks into the spray tank and actually mixed in this tank; the other in which a mixing tank sits just below the dilution tanks and from which the spray, after being mixed up, is conducted by gravity into the spray tank. In certain ways the latter is more convenient than mixing directly into the tank, but unless the operations are somewhat extensive it will hardly justify the extra expense. In very large operations, however, a separate mixing tank is recommended—or perhaps even two of them side by side—so that batches of the mixture can be kept on hand for a few moments awaiting the spray wagons.

TESTING BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

When Bordeaux mixture is properly prepared it is of a brilliant sky-blue colour. If the lime is air-slaked or otherwise inferior in quality, resulting in a bad mixture, the preparation will have a greenish cast, and if this is very pronounced, the mixture will injure the foliage.

In order to make certain that the copper sulphate is properly neutralized by the lime, the yellow prussiate of potash test may be used. A small bottle containing a 10 per cent solution of yellow prussiate of potash can be secured from a druggist. After stirring the Bordeaux mixture, a drop of this solution is allowed to fall on the surface of the preparation. If free copper is present, the drop will immediately turn reddish-brown in colour. Lime should then be added until the brown colour fails to appear. If the reaction is complete, the yellow prussiate of potash solution will remain a clear yellow until it disappears in the mixture.

ADDING INSECTICIDES.

One advantage of Bordeaux mixture is the possibility of adding arsenical insecticides to the preparation, and thus of spraying at the same time for diseases and the codling moth and leaf-eating insects. Paris green, at the rate of one-quarter pound to fifty gallons of Bordeaux mixture, may be considered as the standard formula for this purpose. London purple, arsenate of lead, and other arsenicals may be used in the same way. Bordeaux mixture may be considered as so much water in the formulas for this class of insecticides. As a matter of fact, the slight excess of lime in the standard mixture renders it an especially suitable medium for distributing those insecticides.

DUST BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

Formula.—The formula given by Mr. W. M. Scott, of this Bureau, for dust Bordeaux mixture and the method of preparation are as follows:

4 pounds of copper sulphate in 4 gallons of water.
4 pounds of lime in 4 gallons of water.
60 pounds of slaked lime dust.

Dissolve the four pounds of copper sulphate in four gallons of water and slake four pounds of lime in four gallons of water. When cool pour the two solutions together simultaneously into a tub. Allow the resulting precipitate to settle, decant off the liquid, pour the wet mass of material into a double flour bag, and squeeze out as much water as possible. Then spread out the dough-like mass in the sun to dry. After a day's drying it can easily be crumbled into an impalpable powder by crushing with a block of wood or even with the hand. This powder should be screened through a sieve of brass wire having at least 80 meshes to the inch and should then be thoroughly mixed with 60 pounds of slaked lime dust.

The lime dust is best prepared by slowly sprinkling a small quantity of water over a heap of quicklime, using barely enough water to cause the lime to crumble into a dust. The heat generated will soon drive off the excess of moisture, and the dust should then be passed through a screen of 80 meshes to the inch. This powder is usually applied by means of a blower.

If desired, four pounds of sulphur and one pound of Paris green may be added to each 60 pounds of Bordeaux mixture dust.

Finely powdered copper sulphate, used with lime as a conveyer, is also some times applied to plants. When so employed at least 15 pounds of slaked lime dust should be used to each pound of copper sulphate, as this will make a pretty strong fungicide.

The manufacturers of dust sprayers have on the market several ready-made preparations. As a rule, these do not contain as much copper sulphate as is recommended in the above formula.

Value of Dust Sprays.—The expense of handling large quantities of water in making up the liquid Bordeaux mixture has deterred many orchardists from using it. In case of certain mountain orchards, it is not practicable to haul the water up the steep hills or mountain sides, nor is it feasible to drive between the tree rows with heavy spraying tanks. There is a very urgent demand, therefore, for successful dry fungicides to be applied without the use of water, as the weight of the material handled is very much reduced. So far, however, in the treatment of apple scab, bitter-rot of the apple, pear leaf-blight, black-rot of the grape, and other fungous diseases requiring careful spraying, the dust method may be regarded as still in the experimental stage and of doubtful value. It is not to be compared with properly made Bordeaux mixture applied as a spray in the treatment of these diseases. In the treatment of the codling moth, however, better success has been obtained, and some help may be expected against fungi. Mr. Scott's formula is the result of considerable experimenting, and it is recommended as the best one to use. The writer is not able, however, to recommend dust spraying for general use, and wherever liquid spraying is practicable it should by all means be used.

FORMULAS FOR OTHER COPPER SOLUTIONS.

Copper Sulphate Solution.—The formula for copper sulphate solution is as follows :

Copper sulphate (bluestone)	pounds	3
Water	gallons	50

Dissolve the bluestone in the water in the same manner as for the preparation of Bordeaux mixture. A more dilute solution (2 pounds to 50 gallons) is sometimes used on foliage.

CAUTION.—This solution is severely injurious to plants in foliage, and should therefore be applied only during the dormant period. Even the more dilute solution is usually injurious to leaves and flowers.

Copper Acetate Solution.—The following formula is used for copper acetate solution:

Dibasic acetate of copper	ounces 6
Water	gallons 50

Copper acetate is readily soluble in water, and the solution may be effected by simply adding the salt to the water and stirring thoroughly. Its use is much the same as that of ammoniacal copper carbonate, and it is recommended for application to ripening fruit when it is desired to avoid the staining effect of Bordeaux mixture, though it is much inferior to the latter as a fungicide.

CAUTION.—The injurious effect of acetate of copper on foliage is somewhat greater than that of Bordeaux mixture, and to such susceptible foliage as that of the peach it should be applied sparingly, if at all.

Ammoniacal Copper Carbonate.—The formula for ammoniacal copper carbonate is as follows:

Copper carbonate	ounces 5
Strong ammonia (26° Baumé)	pints 2-3
Water to make	gallons 50

Dilute the ammonia with about 2 gallons of water, as it has been found (Penny, Del. Exp. Sta. Bul. 22) that ammonia diluted seven or eight times is a greater solvent for copper carbonate than the concentrated liquid. Add water to the carbonate to make a thin paste, pour on about half of the diluted ammonia, and stir vigorously for several minutes; allow it to settle and pour off the solution, leaving the undissolved salt behind. Repeat this operation, using small proportions of the remaining ammonia water until all the carbonate is dissolved, being careful to use no more ammonia than is necessary to complete the solution. Then, after adding the remainder of the required quantity of water, the solution is ready for application.

Ammoniacal copper carbonate is a clear, light-blue solution, which upon drying leaves little or no stain. As a fungicide it is inferior to Bordeaux mixture, and should be used only as a substitute for the latter when the stain of Bordeaux mixture, upon ornamental plants and maturing fruits, is objectionable.

CAUTION.—Plants likely to be injured by Bordeaux mixture are susceptible to more severe injury from applications of ammoniacal copper carbonate. This solution should therefore be applied to such plants with caution, if at all.

Eau celeste (modified).—The following formula is used for a solution of eau celeste:—

Copper sulphate	pounds 4
Ammonia	pints 3
Sal soda	pounds 5
Water to make	gallons 45

Dissolve the copper sulphate in 10 or 12 gallons of water, add the ammonia and dilute to 45 gallons; then add the sal soda and stir until dissolved. Eau celeste is an effective dormant spray for the peach leafcurl and other similar diseases, but it is unsafe to use on the foliage of most plants.

CAUTION.—This wash should not be used on the foliage of stone fruits, and should be applied to other growing plants only with due caution.

SULPHUR AND OTHER FUNGICIDES.

Lime-Sulphur-Salt Wash.—The fungicide called lime-sulphur-salt wash is made up as follows:

Lime, unslaked	pounds	20
Sulphur (flour or flowers)	do	15
Salt	do	10
Water to make	gallons	50

Many different formulas are used in making up this wash, all apparently good and giving almost the same result when not too dilute. The above formula seems to be the best, and has been extensively used. If the lime is high-grade stone lime, 15 pounds will be sufficient to dissolve all the sulphur. With average lime 20 pounds is the better quantity, but with poor or partly air-slaked lime 25 to 30 pounds are necessary. Lime absorbs an equal weight of water in becoming air-slaked. The writer has used partly air-slaked lime with good results, but in weighing out the lime the water in air-slaked lime must be taken into account and a larger quantity used.

Preparation in small quantities.—Place about 10 gallons of water in an iron kettle over a fire, make the sulphur into a paste with a little water, and when the boiling point is nearly reached add the fresh lime and the sulphur together. The mixture should be constantly stirred and the boiling continued for forty to sixty minutes. The object of the cooking is to dissolve the sulphur, and when this is accomplished further boiling is useless but not harmful.

The salt may be added at any time during the process of boiling or entirely omitted. It is generally conceded, however, that salt increases the adhesiveness of the wash as it does ordinary lime whitewash, and for this reason it is perhaps advisable to use it, although it is not supposed to strengthen the fungicidal property of the mixture. Possibly, also, the salt hastens the solution of the sulphur by raising the boiling point or by its insolvent action.

It has been found that the sulphur dissolves more readily in a concentrated mixture with lime, and the quantity of water used during the process of boiling should, therefore, be reduced to a minimum. The mixture should not be allowed to become pasty, however, and water, preferably hot, should gradually be added till the barrel is nearly full when finished. When the cooking is completed pass the mixture through an iron wire strainer (not brass or copper) and dilute with the required amount of water.

The wash may be applied either hot or cold with practically the same results, though the warm mixture is less likely to clog the nozzles. If allowed to stand over night, sulphur crystals will form on the bottom and sides of the containing vessel, necessitating reheating or straining before application. It is difficult to dissolve the lime-sulphur crystals after they have once formed. For this reason it is better not to prepare more than can be used the same day.

Preparation in large quantities.—The lime-sulphur-salt wash requires so much work in boiling and mixing that it affords an opportunity for ingenious arrangements of outfits and plants. Where only a few barrels of the mixture are to be made—say for not more than a few hundred trees—boiling in a kettle or hog-scalder, or feed-cooker, will answer very well. In fact, quite extensive spraying operations are carried on in California by the use of a battery of iron kettles set in brick furnaces and fired with prunings and dead wood from the orchards.

The most economical and convenient way is to prepare a steam plant with tanks or barrels for boiling the spray by steam. Several different forms are in use. Some of the first very successful steam plants consisted of elevated

wooden tanks, with pipes running around inside at the bottom for conducting the steam. The outfit especially recommended by the writer, however, involves the use of steam pipes by which steam is conducted into the barrel and liberated among the contents.

A 50-gallon barrel makes a very convenient unit for even the most extensive operations. Mr. J. H. Hale, of Connecticut and Georgia, has three of these outfits in use; two with ten barrels each, and one in Georgia of 20 barrels capacity. The steam pipe from the boiler should be of the same size as the outlet of the boiler. The two branches should be somewhat smaller in size, but should have the same total capacity. The vertical pipes should be three-fourths of an inch or slightly less. The perforations may be one-eighth of an inch or even as small as one-sixteenth of an inch in size. Steam is conducted directly into the liquid, escaping through the perforations. The water-supply pipe extends on to the platform alongside the barrels, having a branch running into each barrel. This pipe should be about 1½ to 2 inches in diameter, and the arrangement of the valves should be such that fresh water can be turned into the outlet pipe, which extends over the end of the platform and turns downwards a foot or so. It has 3 or 4 feet of hose to lead the liquid into the tank, which is driven underneath.

In making lime-sulphur-salt spray the residues should be carefully watched. If yellow-sulphur remains in the barrel, more lime is needed in the mixture. If a residue of both lime and sulphur remains, longer boiling should be given. Only the sand and bits of rock or other impurities in the lime should remain.

Sulphur and Resin Solution.—The mixture known as sulphur and resin (sar) solution is made up as follows:—

Sulphur (flowers or flour)	pounds	16
Resin (finely powdered)	do	½
Caustic soda (powdered)...	do	10
Water to make	gallons	6

Place the sulphur and resin, thoroughly mixed, in a barrel or smaller vessel and make a thick paste by the addition of about 3 quarts of water. Then stir in the caustic soda. After several minutes the mass will boil violently, turning a reddish brown, and should be stirred thoroughly.

After boiling has ceased add about two gallons of water and pour off the liquid into another vessel and add to it sufficient water to make six gallons. This form of stock solution may be used at the rate of one gallon to fifty of water for spraying most plants and for soaking seeds.

Potassium Sulphid.—For a fungicide of potassium sulhpid the following formula may be used:—

Potassium sulphid (liver of sulphur)	ounce	1
Water	gallons	3

Dissolve the liver of sulphur in the required amount of water and use immediately. On standing the mixture deteriorates rapidly. It is effective for surface mildews, such as gooseberry mildew.

Sulphur.—Sulphur is used as a fungicide in a pure state. It is on the market in a number of different commercial grades. The "flowers" of sulphur is the lightest and usually the purest chemically. The "flour" of sulphur, while finely divided, is not so light. It is sold in different degrees of fineness and purity. Stick sulphur is the same material in a solid stick.

Flowers of sulphur dusted on plants is useful as a remedy for mildew, especially the rose mildew and the powdery grape mildew.

The heating pipes of green houses are frequently painted with flour of sulphur made into a paste with water for the production of fumes, which act to prevent various diseases. Fumes from burning sulphur may be used to disinfect empty greenhouses, storage houses, and outbuildings.

CAUTION.—Fumes from burning sulphur are destructive to plant life and should never be used to disinfect inclosures containing live plants or fresh fruits and vegetables, as they will kill them wholly or in spots.

Corrosive Sublimate.—Corrosive sublimate (mercuric chlorid) is used at the rate of one part to 1,000 parts of water to disinfect the knife or other tools used in cutting out pear-blight. Convenient-sized tablets of this substance can be purchased at a drug store and kept in a bottle. One of these tablets may be added to a bottle containing the required quantity of water (usually a pint), and a sponge or cloth saturated with this solution may be used to wipe the tool after each cut. It is also advisable to disinfect in this way the wound made by the removal of the blighted wood.

CAUTION.—Taken internally, corrosive sublimate is a deadly poison and should be handled as such.—*U. S. Department of Agriculture, Farmers' Bulletin,* No. 243.

HORTICULTURE.

THE TOMATO.

There is no doubt that the tomato is increasing in public favour every year. We find it grown on a scale so large now that one wonders where the demand comes from. In America the tomato is one of the big industries both as fruit and as a culinary vegetable. One has only to turn any of the American grocery journals to find on what a large scale tomatos are grown. Indeed, it is no exaggeration to state that the rise of the tomato in public favour is unprecedented in the history or development of any other cultivated plant. In the memory of many now living the tomato was hardly known, except as a garden curiosity, and known to most people under the name of "Love Apple," and was of small size and full of seeds. Few people ate it, as the sterling qualities of the fruit were unknown. At the present time there are many scores of varieties, from the small "grape" variety to the immense fleshy fruits, weighing a pound apiece or more. The colours vary from a bright golden yellow to a deep blood red, and the gradation in flavour is equally varied. No kitchen garden, even in India, is considered complete without it, while thousands of acres are given up to its cultivation in America and Australia. An immense quantity of the fruit is used, both in the fresh state, and for sauce and other purposes. In India the tomato has become a very popular vegetable, and is cultivated on a fairly large scale, not only in private gardens, but by the market gardener, and the quality of the produce is very good indeed. Any one who has visited the horticultural exhibitions held at various centres in this country must have been struck by the splendid quality of the tomato exhibits. A large number of varieties is cultivated.

The scientific name of the tomato is *Solanum lycopersicum*. It belongs to the extensive Natural Order Solanaceae, which numbers among its members the datura, the tobacco, potato, capsicums, the deadly night-shade and a host of other plants used in medicine and as food. Its original home appears to have been tropical America, but it has become almost indigenous in India. It is very susceptible to cold, and a moderately frosty night in Upper India will destroy it entirely. That is one reason why it is considered advisable to sow the seed early in the season, so that the plants will have become well established and hardened before the severe frosts set in. A soil rich in potash seems to suit the tomato best. Wood ashes are very beneficial.

There are various methods of cultivating the tomato, the commonest being as an ordinary field crop; but it has been found that grown thus it is apt to make untidy growth; the fruit often rests on the soil, and the plants are more liable to insect and fungus attacks. From the results of numerous experiments made on the growth of tomatos under glass by the authorities of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, it appears that "undoubtedly the best system of growing greenhouse tomatos is to plant 12 to 16 inches apart in the rows, prune to the one stem system, and head in or cut back the leaders above the fourth or sixth cluster of fruit, as circumstances require. The physiological effects of pruning or mutilating manifest themselves at first in the retardation or cessation of the growth activities, which are eventually followed by an acclerated growth. The degree of response is determined by the nature of the organs mutilated and the extent of the injury." Growing on trellis work, or on stakes gives much better results In fact, we have found the trellis system the best, and recommend it in preference to all others.

The tomato is subject to the attacks of several insects and fungi. The high state of cultivation of these plants, and the many varieties produced by hybridisation probably account for this. The careful gardener is always on the look out for these enemies, and, by taking them in hand at the earliest manifestation, often saves his crop. Among the insect pests, the worst is American boll-worm (*Heliothis Armiger*), which ranks among the most destructive of cut-worms. In the case of the tomato, this worm attacks the fruit to devour the seeds, thus causing the fruit to rot and decay. It will therefore be understood that if the plants are allowed to sprawl about on the ground, and the fruits resting near or on the damp soil, they are much more liable to the attacks of these pests than if the plants are staked or trellised. Cut-worms are not difficult to trap with heaps of half-dead weeds placed among the plants, for they crawl under them for shelter instead of burrowing into the ground, and in these simple shelters can be easily collected and destroyed, while an ounce of Paris green well mixed with a pound of damp pollard and placed in little hollows in the ground among the growing plants forms a very attractive food for all these caterpillars, which eat it readily and die.

Another common disease in India is the "Sleeping Disease" of tomato (*Fusrium lycopersici*, Sacc.) It is a fungus disease, and takes its popular name from the sudden manner in which an apparently well-grown healthy tomato plant will suddenly wilt, droop down, and die almost in a night. This is caused by a fungus that gains an entrance into the smaller roots, rapidly extending through the main roots into the base of stem, and at once affects the whole of the plant. The outward symptoms are a discolouration of the stem when cut through, instead of the natural normal green tint, and a close examination shows that the stem above the ground is more or less clothed with fine white mould, spores of fungus. There is no known remedy for this fungus, no fungicide has been found to check it, and the only recommendations that have been made by investigators is, to pull up all plants, weeds, and dead leaves, rake them together and burn; and mix quicklime with the soil they have been growing in. Seeds taken from diseased plants, or from plants grown in an infested district, are said to transmit the disease, and should not be used. There are some other diseases, but these two are best known in India.—*Indian Planting and Gardening.*

[The tomato, though a popular fruit in Ceylon, is not used as much as it might be. The western districts are perhaps a little too wet, but it grows well on the Hanguranketa side of Kandy, and good tomatos can now be got in Kandy market.—Ed.

SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE.

AGRICULTURE AND THE EMPIRE.

The article by Sir W. T. Thiselton-Dyer in your issue of March 22nd is a fair statement of the position the Home Country should take in the development of agriculture in the Empire at large, and of the necessary training the future experts and researchers in Indian agriculture should receive; and this view requires pressing upon those responsible for the development of agriculture in our colonies, so that the policy of employing as agricultural experts men with a mere smattering of scientific method, combined with a more or less thorough knowledge of British agriculture, may not be followed. Investigation and careful research are wanted, and the only men who can perform this are those whose sense of proportion and scientific methods of attack have been developed by a systematic training in the sciences having a bearing on agriculture. Agriculture is at once a science, an art, and a business, and the successful agriculturist at home must be a man equipped with an adequate knowledge of all these subjects, combined with a special ability for one or more of them.

The agricultural colleges of Great Britain afford a training in the science and art of agriculture, but on the business side of the subject not much can be attempted, as personal experience and responsibility of the individual for his business transactions are necessary conditions. Many agricultural colleges and agricultural departments of our universities possess the necessary scientific equipment and a staff of adequate attainments to give to the future Indian or colonial expert a thorough systematic training in such sciences as chemistry, botany, and zoology, in an agricultural atmosphere. The latter condition must be of immense importance in impressing on the student the relations of the pure science to practice; and although the practical application he will experience abroad will differ essentially from that observed at home, he will at all events be prepared to use his science to solve problems of economical value, and, if his training has been broad and thorough, to become a most useful factor in developing the agriculture of the country. It is certain that a man trained at an agricultural college or at an institution equipped with the necessary facilities for the study of animal or plant life will be better able to enter upon his duties as investigator of agricultural science in India than a man whose training has been received at the ordinary technical college. From the staff and students of this college during the past few years experts have gone: to South Africa, four, including the director of the Transvaal Agricultural Department; to India four, including two to Pusa; to British Guiana, the West Indies, and Egypt, two, as well as to other countries, so that it can claim some connection with agriculture in our colonies.

Sir W. Thiselton-Dyer says that notice should be given five years in advance of the requirements for trained men; with this opinion I agree, though I doubt its practicability. What we require is more men of recognised ability to train for such positions. Hitherto some branch of technical work other than agriculture has been the object to a great extent of the trained student, but now that there is a future for highly trained men who will bring their scientific knowledge and spirit of investigation to bear upon the problems of agriculture at home and abroad, we hope that men of the right stamp will come to be trained partly perhaps in this country, and afterwards under the conditions in which their future work will lie, but in any case to go through a complete course of systematic study in the science to which they intend to devote themselves when they have gained their technical experience. It is a fact, and one to be deplored, that the agricultural

students are not always drawn from the best of our rising generation, since farming is looked upon as the profession to be engaged in by those "who are too clever for the Army and not stupid enough for the Church"; but now that we can offer a field for a well trained man to make a name and a living in the domain of agricultural research, we should secure a greater proportion of suitable men. In this country, for the researcher, apart from the teacher, there is little chance for a trained man to earn a livelihood, but abroad, where the resources of the soil have yet to be developed, there is a good prospect of employment for men who are thoroughly equipped with the requisite scientific knowledge and possess the spirit of investigation.

Another point to which Sir W. Thiselton-Dyer has directed attention is the proper teaching of science in our rural elementary schools, and, I would add, our rural secondary schools. How often do we see, especially in the latter class of school, the teacher (who is often selected for his chemical knowledge) teaching by book alone, and without reference to the conditions amid which his scholars live. Chemistry is one of the least suitable of the natural sciences to teach children whose lives will be, or ought to be, spent in the country. Botany or zoology taught by a teacher who has learnt these subjects, and has been trained in their application to outdoor life as it exists in an English farm or country village, would be far preferable, and I venture to think that Kew, the agricultural departments of our universities, and our agricultural colleges could supply such teachers, and so could influence to a considerable extent the value of the teaching in country districts.

The Board of Education has, I understand, the latter matter in hand, and I trust that under the advice of their excellent rural inspector a scheme will be informulated which will in some way check the tendency of modern education to prepare solely for town life.

M. J. R. DUNSTAN,

—Nature. *South Eastern Agricultural College, Wye.*

NITROGEN IN AIR AND PLANTS.

SIR,—With reference to the letter from R. A.* in your issue of 24th instant, I send you copy of a review by Professor A. D. Hall, Principal of the Rothamsted Agricultural Experiment Station, of the book by Mr. Jamieson therein referred to. This is only one of many similar reviews lately published. I should take no notice of the work were it not that there are so many Aberdeenshire men in Ceylon; and that they have not the scientific training to enable them to realise the utter and hopeless futility of the work.—Yours, &c.,

JOHN C. WILLIS,

Director, R.B.G.

Peradeniya, April 25th.

(*Enclosure.*)

A MARE'S NEST.

The Utilisation of Nitrogen in Air by Plants. By T. Jamieson. Pp. 82 by 18. (Aberdeen: The Agricultural Research Association, 1905.)

Matthew Arnold has somewhere a finely ironical passage in which he comments upon the British habit of labelling its institutions with a great name without considering whether they possess any great thing to correspond, and certainly the name of "Research" has rarely been more taken in vain than in the present publication. The Agricultural Research Association appears to be a body of gentlemen in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen who maintain certain experimental plots under the direction of Mr. T. Jamieson. It is further assisted by grants from the County

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* Not reproduced.

Council and from the Board of Agriculture, and it has issued the above report for 1905, heralded by some startling preliminary trumpets in the Scottish Press. Briefly speaking Mr. Jamieson claims to have "discovered" "that plants generally absorb free nitrogen directly from the air, and transform it into albumen." He proposes to wipe out agricultural science between the dates of De Saussure and himself, writing, indeed, with a curious resemblance to the amateur speculations of sixty years ago.

Mr. Jamieson begins by demolishing, to his own satisfaction, the theory that leguminous plants fix nitrogen by the agency of bacteria, and the quality of his argument may be gauged from the following passage:—"It should be borne in mind, also, that bacteria were *never proved to be present.* The small particles found in the tubercles were merely *assumed* to be bacteria." What are we to say to a man who proposes to dismiss the nineteen years' work of some scores of investigators in every country by denying a fact he could demonstrate to himself at any moment had he the most elementary acquaintance with the manipulation of bacteria? But no; Mr. Jamieson prefers to speculate on his own, without even reading up the subject. There is a curious footnote on p. 29 which, we imagine, is meant to display Mr. Jamieson's acquaintance with the literature of nitrogen fixation; a list of authorities is given, equally amazing as regards either its inclusions, its omissions, or its spellings of proper names. Beyerinck appears variously as Burginck and Beirjerenck. But when we leave Mr. Jamieson's criticism and turn to his constructive work the result is even more amazing. He takes an ordinary plant, spurrey, for example, and finds certain hairs on the leaves. To ascertain the purpose of these hairs he applies to them iodine or some other reagent capable of staining proteid. He finds that the tips of these hairs, which are at first empty and then become green with chlorophyll, give later a reaction for albumen, which disappears again as the hairs age. "If the formation of albumen takes place in the tip of this hair, one would expect to find its absence in the early stage, its presence in the later or active stage, its discharge through the channels and round the cells of the plant, and its possible absence in the latest stages—and this is what has actually been found."

"The evidence that nitrogen is absorbed by these tips, and is there fixed and manufactured into albumen, is thus as complete as could well be desired." "The direct absorption of nitrogen, and its direct fixation as albumen, thus seems demonstrated even more satisfactorily than is possible by chemical analysis," and none, accordingly, is attempted. "'Tis safer so," as the American poet puts it. Mr. Jamieson does not bring forward a single experiment to demonstrate that nitrogen has been fixed by any of his plants; this fundamental fact (?) he assumes.

The fact that many investigators like Boussingault and Lawes and Gilbert found no fixation of nitrogen during the growth of plants Mr. Jamieson dismisses on the ground that the plants under experiment had not attained their normal vigour, forgetting that Lawes and Gilbert had dealt with and dismissed this very point in their field experiments upon root crops. Mr. Jamieson even argues that the growth of the leafy turnip crop with small or non nitrogenous dressings implies that the crop has drawn its nitrogen from the atmosphere, whereas this is the standard example in the lecture-room of how the great reserves of nitrogen in the soil can be made to feed the plant if nitrification be promoted by the frequent cultivations and the high soil temperatures which characterise the growth of the turnip crop.

It is on this sort of foundation that Mr. Jamieson proposes to re-build the whole edifice of agricultural science; really the thing would be amusing were it not so dangerous and discreditable to the cause of scientific research. Mr. Jamieson has a following. Putting aside his official backing, and the dukes, earls, and marquises

who figure as patrons, there is a body of solid farmers and landowners who sit under him and take advice on practical matters which they suppose to represent the last word of science. Accustomed to the amenities of theological disputation, these men ike their agricultural science in the same style; not the dry light of reason, but a strenuous assertion of a monopoly of the truth, rhetoric and passion, and a vigorous denunciation of the other side—all these they get from Mr. Jamieson. But it is a windy diet, and sooner or later disagrees with the subject, whereupon science gets the blame.—A. D. H. in *Nature* of 5th April, 1906.

"THE UTILISATION OF NITROGEN IN AIR BY PLANTS."—The demolition of the Aberdeen authority quoted by R. A. has followed rapidly on the publication of his letter so recently as two days ago. Besides Dr. Willis's decisive covering letter to the *critique* from *Nature*,—both reproduced in another column—the planter who penned the original communicated article in the *Times of Ceylon* writes:—"I enclose a somewhat scathing review of the book mentioned by R. A. I had previously thought of sending it to you, but felt that it was possibly not of sufficient interest." The subject is of considerable importance; and it is highly essential that erroneous notions should be "scotched" at once.—*Times of Ceylon.*

IN DEFENCE OF THE ABERDEENSHIRE ASSOCIATION.

SIR,—With reference to the book "Utilization of Nitrogen from the Air by Plants" that I sent you, I have, in your issue of 26th instant, read your editorial remarks on it and Dr. Willis' letter with accompanying review on the book. Regarding the rights of the question at issue I leave these severely alone!! but of the "demolition" of the theory I may be permitted to say that I think that is a matter of opinion, and personally I should have been glad if Dr. Willis had, out of the many similar reviews published, chosen one that gave at least one good reason why the theory of nitrogen being taken in by the leaves of plants is untenable. The reviewer contents himself, to quote his own words, with a "vigorous denunciation of the other side." It is, I suppose, inevitable, though it is much to be regretted, that any jealousy should exist over the scientific work carried out at different stations in Britain, and I fancy that Rothamsted has got as hard blows from the Aberdeenshire Association as it is likely to give it in return; but any one that knows anything of the 30 years' work of the Association will highly disapprove of the manner in which the writer ignores the point at issue, and in rather flippant style *seemingly* tries to belittle the status and personnel of the Association. It would be going wide of the discussion for me to even touch on the work done, but I may say that in the early years of its existence it proved that coprolites finely ground was as effective a manure as superphosphates, which in a turnip-growing country meant an enormous saving annually. Aberdeenshire men, though I cannot speak as one of them, will doubtless feel grateful to Dr. Willis for his timely warning, but it is possible that some of them, like myself, should still be stupid enough to wonder if the large supply of nitrogen required to build up the magnificent woods of fir and pine of their native country could all have been got from a soil on which nothing else but heather can live, and whether the trees are not able to sneak just a little from the abundant supply that always surrounds them in the air.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I would take the liberty of asking you to send the book, even though it has been scotched, and would further presume to recommend the literature published by the Association to all planters. *They* at least would appreciate the honest work and advice that have been given to the farmers of Scotland, and they will get food for thought regarding their work here. I apologise for the length of this, but shall not trouble you further on the subject.—Yours, &c.,

April 27th. R. A.

Times of Ceylon.

Mr. Jamieson dismisses the elementary fact that bacteria are present in Leguminosae by simply saying "bacteria were never proved to be present!" He stains a hair on the surface of a plant with iodine; it gives the ordinary reaction of protoplasm and turns yellow, and this is his proof that nitrogen is absorbed; he attempts no chemical analyses nor anything conclusive.

Strange though it may seem to the general public, it *is* the case that all the nitrogen in the woods of fir and pine is absorbed from the soil; not the slightest vestige of proof has been or can be brought forward to the contrary.

J. C. WILLIS.

AGRICULTURE AND THE EMPIRE.

Perhaps the opinions of our Ceylon experts on the subject of manuring may be profitably supplemented by the opinions of the technical adviser in Botany to the Agriculture and Fisheries Board, Sir W. T. Thistleton-Dyer, as expressed in an article in the current number of *Nature*—current so far as postal facilities permit of at this distance from home.

The modest confession of ignorance (characteristic of all our *greatest* men of science) expressed by Sir John Lawes, is some comfort to those of us who are still groping in the dark, and Professor Frankland's opinion will be interesting to those who have applied nitrate of potash on steep estate lands.

The description of lands, brought down to a condition of nitrogenous equilibrium, suggests a phase of the subject which has not apparently received much attention in the island. One writes with considerable diffidence on a difficult subject, but the meaning appears to be that lands reduced to such a condition can only return annually in their crops the seven pounds of nitrogen or so per acre which they gain from the atmosphere as ammonia and nitric acid. This is the Rothamsted figure. Tropical rain is, of course, heavier, but is it equally rich in nitrogen? Have any experiments been made in countries subject to frequent thunderstorms? The Notodden experimenters are introducing a process, long known in the laboratory of Nature. Perhaps some one better qualified to express an opinion may be able to enlighten your readers further on the subject. The leguminous plant theory does not appear to come under review in the article.

The writer of the article in *Nature* pays a high and well-deserved tribute to the work of our scientific men at Peradeniya.

(*Extracts from the article referred to.*)

Agriculture is a sort of "noun of multitude." There is undoubtedly only one agricultural science based on physiological principles; there are many agricultural "arts" based on the application of that science, whether empirical or otherwise, to widely different physical conditions. The agriculture of the Lothians differs widely from that of Bengal, and both differ from that possible on the Gold Coast. This will seem to many an absurdly trite remark. Nevertheless, experience shows that it represents a fact which has often been overlooked, with loss and disappointment as the result.

It may, I think, be confidently stated that arable cultivation has been brought in the British Isles to a pitch of perfection which is not surpassed anywhere in the world. It is, however, an "intensive" and highly specialised agriculture. This is readily illustrated by the yield of wheat per acre. On land of prairie value, where the nitrogen removed is balanced by that received from the atmosphere, it has been shown at Rothamsted that the yield is roughly some 10 bushels or less. This actually represents the state of things in great wheat-

growing countries from which we draw our supplies—Argentina, Australia, India and Russia—and the United States with 13 bushels are not much better. The yield of the United Kingdom for the five years preceding 1904 was 31 bushels, and this was only surpassed by that of our antipodal colony New Zealand, 32.

This is largely due to the scientific research in agriculture for which, I think, it may be fairly claimed this country has always been pre-eminent. I by no means think that it is exhausted. I remember Sir John Lawes saying to me that, having devoted half a century to the study of the soil actually cultivated, he was still absolutely ignorant as to the subsoil and the part played by it. Our knowledge of the action of manures is mainly empirical, and we have still to learn much of its physiological significance. Without this it cannot be said that we possess a rational theory of manuring. Farmers must have wasted enormous sums in the application of nitrogenous manures until Frankland showed that a considerable proportion passed off unused in the drain-water.

I must confess that I am not clear that the arable agriculture of the United Kingdom is in a backward condition, that it does not compare favourably with that of other countries, or that it stands in urgent need of Government aid in regard to research. Its theoretical principles can be taught in our universities and schools; its practice can only be learnt on the farm. While saying this I must also express my conviction that the agricultural wealth of this country might be increased in many ways. In my evidence before the recent departmental committee on fruit culture I expressed a strong opinion that the condition of that industry was in no way creditable to us. . . .

If we turn to India we have to face a difficult problem. The revenue is dependent on the land, and this in turn has to support a constantly increasing population. It has been supposed that this might be met by the use of British methods. But how? Sir James Caird, who was sent out to study the problem on the spot, reported that if the produce of the land could be increased by one bushel per acre, all would be well. No doubt; but how is this intensive cultivation to be accomplished? Long cultivation has brought the land down to a condition of nitrogen-equilibrium. Dung is used as fuel, and the cultivator is too poor to import artificial manures.

India has long had experimental farms in plenty. They have not been without their usefulness. But they have lacked permanence and a guiding principle. It now owes in great measure to the munificence of an American gentleman an agricultural research institute at Pusa. It is further, I believe, intended to establish a number of subordinate stations at a cost of 250,000*l*. If these are to be staffed from home *forthwith*, the result will be very much what the Transvaal Director of Agriculture points out. The Government of India should at once make up its mind what appointments it proposes ultimately to make, and inform the universities at home five years in advance. Students at the universities cannot be expected to engage in agricultural or allied studies unless they see clearly what is to come of it at the end.

Let me turn now to the problem presented by the West Indies and other of our tropical possessions. Sir Daniel Morris is quoted as saying in regard to the former:—"Agricultural education is at the root of the successful development of these Colonies." This is perfectly true, only I rather doubt whether the writer of the article quite understood the reason. In temperate countries agriculture is a necessity of existence; in many tropical countries it is not. The wasteful production of a few ground provisions calls for the minimum of effort, and is sufficient to sustain indolence. But with the introduction of orderly government a revenue becomes necessary. Sir Charles Bruce has laid it down that "in the

Crown Colonies generally . . . the only taxable fund is the wage fund supplied by the annual proceeds of the cultivation of the land" (Proc. Colonial Institute, vol. xxxvi, p. 248). To induce the negro to engage in profitable cultivation instead of contenting himself with a bare modicum of ground provisions provides a source of revenue, raises his standard of comfort, and makes for his moral progress. But he has to be taught by example how to do it, and this is the agricultural education which Sir Daniel Morris had in his mind. It is widely different from anything of the kind in this country.

In point of fact, tropical agriculture has little relation to that of temperate countries. Its methods are those of horticulture; it is essentially extended gardening. For the supply of men for this purpose our agricultural colleges would be of little or no use. The problem has had to be met in a wholly different way. The machinery for the purpose is compendiously described in the following extract from the Colonial Office List (p. xx.):—" 'Botanic Stations' . . . are small and inexpensive gardens, devised in 1885, in order to afford practical instruction in the cultivation of tropical crops, and were intended to develop the agricultural resources at first of the smaller West Indian Islands, and subsequently (1887) of British possessions in Tropical Africa. Each is in charge of a Curator, who is a gardener trained at Kew."

The sort of success that has attended the system may be illustrated by a single example. Cacao was introduced to the Gold Coast from Kew. In 1891 the export was valued at £4. In 1900 I was able to exhibit at the Paris Exhibition from the botanic station the first sample, to the best of my belief, grown on the African continent, when it received a bronze medal. In 1904 the export had risen to a value of more than £200,000. In effect, cacao is exchanged for imported goods; besides thus adding to the comfort of the cultivators, it enables them to pay the taxes necessary to maintain peaceful government.

For work of this kind the Empire has to depend on Kew, which is organised for the purpose as an advanced horticultural school. At the present moment some seventy Kew men are in official employment and carrying on the work I have described in our various tropical colonies and possessions.

But besides native peasant cultures British capital and enterprise are also largely embarked in the tropical regions of the Empire in "planting industries." These meet with difficulties which the local Government can and does supply skilled aid to mitigate. Most of the West Indian colonies have a "Government analyst." Cambridge has secured the traditional right to train and supply these. Incidentally they are able to give important aid in dealing with agricultural problems. The value of the work done by Prof. Harrison in British Guiana and Prof. d'Albuquerque in Barbados can hardly be over-estimated.

Ceylon possesses an almost unique staff of trained experts of every kind at Peradeniya, and a similar organisation is in process of establishment in the Federated Malay States. The rubber industry of the Straits Settlements owes its success to the Director of Public Gardens at Singapore. Besides Pusa, India has experienced botanical experts, all university men, at Calcutta, Madras, and Saharunpore.

Our self-governing colonies know pretty well how to take care of themselves. All possess agricultural departments and produce journals which will compare more than favourably with anything at home. In Canada the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa is certainly not eclipsed by any institution in the United States. I may be pardoned a little vanity if I remark that when the Transvaal Government applied to Washington for an agrostologist it received a Kew man.

To sum up. What the Home Country can supply to the Empire is:—(1) cultural instructors such as are trained for the purpose at Kew; (2) men with a sound scientific training and a firm grasp of the principles underlying agricultural practice of whatever kind, and for these we must look to the universities. Men who are merely familiar with British agricultural conditions will be mostly of little use unless they possess the flexibility of mind which will apply theory to new and unfamiliar conditions. —*Times of Ceylon.*

NOTES ON GREEN MANURES.

Amongst the most effective methods of increasing the fertility of the soil is the practice of green-manuring—that is, the ploughing under of a green crop. The beneficial action of this operation is a two-fold one: it enriches the soil, in the first place, by supplying it with a considerable proportion of readily-available plant-food; and in the second place, by adding humus, and thus improving the soil's texture and its power of absorbing and retaining moisture. When such a crop is buried, the surface soil becomes enriched by the nourishing materials which the crop during the period of its growth has drawn from the air and from the lower portions of the subsoil, and this material is now placed within the reach of the succeeding crop.

During the growth of the plant the soil has, in addition, been stirred up and disintegrated by the development of the roots. When ploughed under, provided that sufficient moisture and warmth are present, the buried mass decomposes with more or less rapidity, and the succeeding crop gets the benefit of the fertilising ingredients contained in the decaying mass of vegetation in a readily-available form. The resulting humus is of the greatest value, not only as a source of plant-food, but in improving the soil's texture, in preventing too rapid evaporation, and in enabling the soil to absorb and retain water, thus rendering it less liable to suffer during dry spells.

A further important result is the formation of carbonic acid by the decom position of the buried crop. Carbonic acid is given off abundantly in the fermentation of the mass, and assists in the disintegration of the soil and in rendering available the plant-food contained in it.

Green-manuring is effective both in sandy and on heavy clay soils, and, indeed, on all soils deficient in humus. On sandy soils the effect of green-manuring is to consolidate the soil, the humus formed binding the particles together. On clay soils, the effect of the addition of humus and the production of carbonic acid is to loosen and aerate them. When conditions as to warmth and moisture are favourable, and the crop decomposes fairly rapidly, the production of soluble plant-food proceeds with considerable rapidity. This is especially the case in respect to nitrogen, which is the principal manurial ingredient. Nitrification (that is, the conversion of the nitrogenous material of the plant into soluble nitrates takes place quite rapidly. In sandy soils, green manure nitrifies more rapidly than manures like dried blood, bone-dust, &c., and only less slowly than ammonium sulphate; while in stiff clay soils the green crop nitrifies very much more rapidly than either sulphate of ammonia or animal manures.

With regard to the kind of crop to be used for the purpose of green manuring, a good deal of latitude is permissible. Any crop that is rapid and luxuriant in growth, and that can be readily turned under, is suitable for the purpose, and the selection will be guided by considerations such as the time of year at which it is to be grown, its suitability to soil and district, &c. Amongst the most effective class of crops for the purpose are leguminous plants, such as clover, cow-pea, lupines, &c., since these are specially valuable on account of their power of obtaining their nitrogen from the air. They are, therefore, especially suitable

for soils poor in nitrogen, and are of high value in enriching the soil with this ingredient. There are, however, many other crops which are suitable for the purpose, and frequently used, such as mustard, buckwheat, vetches or tares, &c. These are all rapid growers, and can be grown as catch-crops—that is to say, after the main crop has been harvested and before the succeeding one is sown. For instance, the practice of growing a crop of tares or vetches after the wheat crop has been harvested is very common in Europe, and can be followed successfully here in districts where the autumn rainfall is sufficient. Such a catch-crop occupies the gronnd only at a time when it would be otherwise unoccupied, and, during its growth, is collecting plant-food from air and soil, which is utilised for manuring the succeeding crop.

The practice of green-manuring is of special value in orchard work, where the green crop can be grown and ploughed under between the rows.

It mnst be borne in mind, in all cases, that green-manuring depends for its success upon conditions favourable to the decomposition of the buried green crop, namely, sufficient warmth and moisture. A crop ploughed under in the late autumn or winter will nitrify only slightly, and the same thing applies to ploughing under a crop in a dry season. If the land is quite dry the crop will remain buried without decomposition for a considerable period, and its benefit is lost.

With regard to the actual amount of material supplied to the land by ploughing under a green crop, some experiments were carried out at the suggestion of Mr. Allen, the Fruit Expert of the Department of Agriculture, New South Wales.

The produce of one square yard of crops of vetches, at Wagga, Bathurst, and Hawkesbury College, was harvested carefully, tops and roots, and forwarded for analysis. In the case of the Wagga sample, the roots were obtained by washing away the soil, and Mr. McKeown calculates that he succeeded in obtaining 95 per cent. of the total weight of roots in the soil. The prodnce of tops from one square yard was 4 lb. 14½ oz., or 10 tons 12 cwt. per acre; and of roots, 1 lb. 9 oz. per square yard, or 3 tons 7 cwt. per acre. Analysis showed that the tops contained 87 per cent. water (13 per cent. dry matter), and ·506 per cent. nitrogen; the roots contained 83 per cent. water (17 per cent. dry matter), and ·213 per cent. nitrogen.

When, therefore, this crop is ploughed under, it will add to each acre of the soil, in the shape of dry matter, 1 ton 7 cwt. tops, and 11½ cwts roots, including 120 lb. nitrogen from the tops and 16 lb. nitrogen from the roots; a total of 136 lb. nitrogen per acre. Assuming that conditions are favourable for nitrification, this will be equivalent to a dressing of nearly 7 cwt. sulphate of ammonia per acre, or over 11 cwt dried blood, an enormous dressing.

The soil in which the crop was grown was a light loam with about 25 per cent. clay. The clay is of a tenacious character, and has a tendency to cake hard on drying. The soil is low in humus containing only about 4 per cent of this ingredient. It is fairly rich in potash and satisfactorily supplied with lime, but rather low in nitrogen and phosphates. It is, consequently, just the type of soil in which green-manuring should be effective, as the effect of ploughing under the crop will be to break it up and render it more friable, and to supply the deficiencies in humus and nitrogen. Its efficacy is, of course, dependent upon conditions as to rainfall being favourable to its decomposition in the soil. The climate of Wagga is not very favourable to the growth of these crops.

At Bathurst, and at the Hawkesbury College, where conditions are more favourable, the benefits of green-manuring are even more striking. Mr. Allen obtained similar samples of tops and roots, representing the produce of one square yard from crops grown at these places, and they gave the following figures:—

At Bathurst, the tops weighed 17 lb. and the roots 2 lb. 5 oz. per square yard, or 36 tons 14 cwt. tops and 5 tons of roots per acre, giving a total of dry matter to be ploughed under of 4 tons 15 cwt. from the tops and 16 cwt. from the roots. Assuming the same nitrogen content in tops and roots as was found in the Wagga plants, this will give when ploughed under 411 lb. nitrogen per acre from the tops and 22 lb. nitrogen from the roots.

At Hawkesbury, the produce was 21 tons 12 cwt. tops and 4 tons 14 cwt. roots per acre. When ploughed under, this would yield 2 tons 16 cwt. dry matter from the tops and 16 cwt. dry matter from the roots. With 5 per cent. nitrogen in the tops and ·2 per cent. in the roots, the soil will be enriched in nitrogen by 242 lb. per acre from the tops and 22 lb. from the roots.—*F. B. Guthrie in the Agricultural Gazette of New South Wales*, Nov. 1905.

LIVE STOCK.

Silkworm Cultivation in Galle.

By E. Ludovici.

[A paper on the culture of Silkworms in Galle, read before the Galle District Agricultural Association on the 16th February, 1906.]

In this paper I shall endeavour to give a short account of the cultivation of the silkworm in Galle, the different stages which the worm undergoes, and any other interesting information which I have been able to gather about sericulture.

About the middle of 1905 I had given to me in Colombo some eggs of the moth of the Eri silkworm which hatched out into about fifty tiny worms. These worms were fed first on tender Castor leaves and then on more mature leaves. On the 17th day they commenced to leave their tray, and by wandering about attracted a large number of small red ants which attacked and destroyed about thirty of them ; of the remainder nineteen spun cocoons and one remained without spinning, and gradually took the shape of a chrysalis but did not develop into a moth. This one I presume was also attacked by the ants and was too weak to spin a cocoon. From these twelve I was soon able to get a large number of eggs or seeds which hatched out, and I was able to distribute a large number of worms. Every successive crop there was so large an increase in the number of worms that it was impossible to get enough Castor leaves to feed them on. I then had to feed them on Sooriya, Shoeflower, Hick and Eramadu. The worms did not eat any of these leaves as freely as they ate the Castor, and the consequence was that a good number died and others did not grow to the same size as those fed on Castor leaves, and the cocoons also were small and were not of such good quality.

One gentleman to whom I had given worms, and who afterwards had about ten or twenty thousand, lost every one of them in two days by feeding them on the Waleramudu leaves, as it was impossible to get sufficient Castor leaves. After a time the cultivation of the worm had to be entirely given up, and so far as I know there is nobody in Galle now who has any, although I distributed eggs and worms to hundreds of people including school children.

The Chinese appear to have been the first to cultivate the silkworm, and to have discovered that the cocoon was so serviceable to man, and China is still the chief silk-producing country in the world. Sericulture was first introduced into Europe in the 6th century, and it was then confined to Constantinople, but soon spread to Greece, Italy and Spain, and much later to England. The worm belongs to the family Bombycidae, the most familiar species being the Bombyx Mori and the Bombyx Ricini commonly called the Eri worm. The Eri worm is the only variety whose cultivation I attempted. It is said to be largely cultivated in Assam. The silk is white, soft and durable, and is said to improve by frequent washing instead of deteriorating. After the cocoon has been spun it takes about seventeen days for the moth to pierce it and come out. The eggs hatch out in about nine or ten days, and the worm after it hatches takes about seventeen days before it commences to spin, so that the cycle of changes in the worm takes place in about forty-three or forty-four days.

Before undertaking the cultivation of the worm Castor trees will have to be extensively planted, and one must be prepared to devote a good deal of time and attention to be able to cultivate the worm with success, as the trays

in which the worms are kept require to be cleaned out daily. The moulting worms have to be carefully kept apart, and there should be a frequent renewal of fresh leaf as the leaf withers quickly after being cut. It should be gathered in the morning and late in the evening and kept in the shade and supplied with moisture to keep it fresh. Before being given to the worms they should be carefully examined for ants and other enemies which are likely to attack the worms. The young worms should be fed first on the tenderest leaves and then on the larger leaves gradually. The leaves with about two or three inches of stalk should be placed top uppermost, and stalks downwards to allow of free ventilation and to enable the worms to move freely on the under surface of the leaf.

The trays should be well cleaned daily and worms that are moulting should be kept carefully apart. There should be just a sufficient number of worms on each tray to prevent overcrowding, as overcrowding and want of cleaning are two of the chief causes of the high mortality among the worms. When the worms are ready to spin they leave their trays and wander about, and they should be carefully put into paper cones inside which they will spin their cocoons; but when there are several thousand worms it is impracticable to make so many paper cones, in which case they can be put into a basket in which have already been placed coils of dried plantain leaves which have been carefully examined for the different enemies of the silkworms such as ants, spiders, &c. After the cocoons have been spun they should not be stripped off the leaves or paper cones for about four or five days. The cocoons should then be placed on trays lined with paper leaving sufficient space between each cocoon.

When the moth pierces the cocoon it should be removed at once before the cocoons are soiled and placed in a box or basket, a packing case covered with mosquito net answers very well. The moths which emerge from the buff coloured cocoons should be rejected, of the other, the largest females and the most active males should be paired. Poultry have a great partiality for the moths, and the rejected ones will be very handy as food for the fowls. The cocoons after they have been pierced must be well dried in the sun and kept in a well-closed box with some naphthaline to prevent insects destroying them. A few hours after the moths have paired they commence laying eggs. The best eggs are those laid in regular order and not in detached batches. If the moth is weak the eggs will be laid in one mass, and these should be rejected. Each female moth lays from four hundred to six hundred eggs. After the fifth or sixth day the eggs get darker in colour and they hatch out about the 9th or 10th day, when strips of tender Castor leaves may be placed on them; the busy worms soon swarm on to the leaves.

Notes on the above Paper.

The information in the paper should be published for the purpose of showing what is being done by the natives in the way of silk culture.

The following footnotes might be appended:—

(1) If the worms were provided with sufficient fresh food, they should not have wandered from the trays. The stands for the trays should be isolated by placing the legs in tins or saucers of water and kerosene to prevent invasion by ants.

(2) The failure of the natural food plant is constantly being brought as a difficulty in rearing the worms. The advice (given by the author further on) to plant a sufficient quantity of castor plants before undertaking the cultivation of the Eri worm should be emphasized. No other plant can be substituted without affecting either the quality or size of the cocoons.

(3) In more recent classifications the 'eri moth' has been relegated to the genus *Attacus*, which, with its allies the 'Atlas moth' (*A. atlas*) and the 'Tussarsilk Moth' (*Antherae paphia*) is placed in the family *Saturniidae* (distinct from the family *Bombycidae*).

(4) Only moths from large well-developed cocoons should be selected for breeding.

(5) I have never found Eri moths to lay eggs in regular order. It appears to be their nature to lay them in irregular clumps which project–like small brackets–from the support.

E. ERNEST GREEN,
Government Entomologist.

Peradeniya, 20th March, 1906.

Pasture Lands in Trincomalie District.

BY M. M. SUBRAMANIAM.

Mr. Nevill, the late Assistant Government Agent of Trincomalie, repeatedly urged on the Government the necessity for increased pasturage and for improvement of cattle in general. In the year 1890 in his Administration Report he referred to this subject in the following terms:—"The food of the Tamils of the Trincomalie district consists largely of milk. The pasture available, however, becomes yearly more and more inadequate, and some means should be adopted to increase the supply of milk and curds." Nearly 16 years have rolled by and nothing has been done to supply this want. It will strike even a casual observer that cattle in Trincomalie have degenerated and one of the chief causes I believe to be the insufficient supply of food. In the town of Trincomalie I may safely say that there are no pasture lands worth mentioning, though the Local Board of Health and Improvement, Trincomalie, have year after year sold the right of pasturage in the Garrison and Rifle esplanades, and realise sums varying between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,500 per year. A tax of 75 cents per head of cattle is levied per quarter, and this can only be viewed as a fine imposed on cattle owners for allowing their cattle to trespass on Crown lands for, during the greater portion of the year these two *maidans* remain completely parched, without even a blade of green grass to satisfy the craving appetite of the half-starved cattle. Mr. Nevill proposed to restore the tank at "Tattakai" in the year 1892 with the double object of irrigating the fields in its vicinity and for opening a large pasture land. He was however removed from the station shortly after this, and nothing further was done in this matter. The land between the tank and that road which was euphemistically termed by the late Mr. Birch as "Lovelane" could easily be converted into a large pasture land. This place is about a mile from the town, and I believe sufficiently moist to make it a successful pasturage.

Another place, perhaps equally suited as the one above mentioned, is that long tract of low land contiguous to "Nicholson's Cave." The only drawback with regard to this land is its being military property. Now that the military has almost evacuated Trincomalie, there should be no difficulty in acquiring that land.

These are mere suggestions submitted for your consideration, and I doubt not when once it is decided to give us a pasture land, your Committee composed as it is of men of knowledge and experience in these matters, would find no difficulty in hitting upon suitable land and arranging other details connected with the pasturage.

There is one other matter connected with the town pasturage I wish to draw your attention to, and that is the possibility of opening fine grass plots by private owners of lands in the vicinity of the little tanks in the town. In days of yore there

were several fields in the town irrigated by these little tanks which have now been abandoned. These fields for the most part are lying fallow. Guinea grass and water grass of the variety found in the lowcountry in the Western Province would I think grow luxuriantly here.

Now I leave the town and pass on to the outlying pattus. Of these Tamblegampattu which is irrigated by that historical tank Kandalai, and which is practically the granary of this district is the most neglected so far as pasturage is concerned. The fields in Tamblegam proper, as you are all aware, are not ploughed but trampled and sown with paddy. The fields are rich clayey soil, and the task of puddling and trampling is arduous even to the hardy brutes, the buffaloes. All the available lands in the inner circle of cultivable land at Tamblegam have been sold and brought under cultivation. No more land is available in the neighbourhood for cattle to move about or for pasturing. After the day's hard work is over the cultivators tether the buffaloes and feed them with some bundles of straw. The capricious beasts, accustomed as they are to greater freedom and leading as they do an amphibious life, sometimes get loose and vacate their temporary abode in search of pastures new and pits full of water. These they could only have at a distance of some miles from the scene of their labours. There they stray about and sometimes fall unwilling victims to the rapacious appetite of Kinia Malays.

An atrocious case came before the Police Court of Trincomalie some years ago in which two Malays were charged with the theft of a pair of buffaloes, which had been left loose after the field work was over. The evidence disclosed that the animals were stealthily removed while on their distant journey to the pasture land. They were tied to a tree and the best part of their flesh cut and removed by the accused who left the animals alive to rot and die in agony. The case was a true one, but the accused I am sorry to say were acquitted for want of sufficient evidence. This is perhaps one of many such cases, and numerous instances might be cited to show the danger to which cattle belonging to the Tamils of Tamblegam are exposed to for want of pasture lands at a reasonable distance from their fields.

"Kalipanchan" though situated some miles from the fields served as pasture land for cattle during the sowing season. This, I understand, has been recently sold, thus depriving the cultivators of the only place of pasturage.

"Poththanae" situated further from this land is fit for pasturage. I understand applications have been made for the sale of this block. I trust that this Association will approach Government and apply for a suitable land near the fields for pasturage.

The mortality amongst cattle during the cultivation season at Tamblegam is heavy, and this is attributed to hard work and inadequate supply of fodder for cattle.

Most of the cultivators at Tamblegam get the cattle for trampling from Kattiar and Kattuculum pattu. The cattle owners for the most part get the cattle hire in advance and also obtain a promissory note securing the value of cattle lent. They are alive to the precarious nature of the transaction and take good care in the event of loss of cattle to make the granters pay without offering any dilatory pleas. Actions on such promissory notes are not rare in our Courts.

Kinia is another village of importance. In it are grouped the rich fields of Kandal Kadu, the undeveloped tracts of "Thenary" and the recently opened "Santhapanikan."

So far as pasture land is concerned, Kinia is almost in as difficult a position as Tamblegam. I suggest that Government be requested to make a suitable reservation of land in the vicinity of Gangai to serve as pasture land for cattle.

The Kottiar pattu stands on a different footing. Vellai, Kanpanachi and Pavanai are considered excellent pasture lands where the lean emaciated neat cattle practically undergo transformation. The Indian and other traders in cattle have their "Thavalams" there. These traders go from village to village and collect cattle paying nominal value, after retaining them for some time in these pasture grounds they sell them for fancy prices.

Paddy cultivation in Kadduculam pattu is carried on very extensively. The enterprising men of Pulmotai have of late purchased several acres of land, and the necessity for suitable pasturage has now presented itself.

Before concluding this paper I feel bound to remark that most of the people in Trincomalie, unlike our brethren in the North, are utterly indifferent about their cattle. They more or less depend on straw for fodder. There are several kinds of inexpensive fodder which cattle owners, especially owners of milching cows, might employ with advantage. The leaves and stalks of maize (cholam) and the smaller variety muttu cholum are very good for cattle. They are very fond of them, and they serve as an excellent fodder especially when they are collected before the plants reach the flowering stage.

I understand in India, in maize growing fields two or three acres of land with this plantation is set apart for cattle.

The same thing is done with ground-nut-creepers. The nuts are severed and the creepers are carefully stacked and preserved, as we do with the straw. Maize and groundnuts cost very little in growing, and I think they are inexpensive fodder for cattle. I grew both in my coconut estate last year, and they notwithstanding the lack of sufficient rain proved remunerative. I commend these products to all owners of cattle.

In Jaffna palmyrah leaves are cut into thin strips and cattle are fed on them either alone or mixed with grass. People here might give this a trial, as I see no reason why Trincomalie cattle should reject a food which is largely consumed by those in Jaffna. By adopting this people would effect a saving in straw.

I have been asked by a responsible officer why Government should incur the expense of providing the people with pasture lands. Why should they not have their own lands for pasturage? I propose to answer these questions by a counter question. Why should the Government and Agricultural Society condescend to help the people in matters agricultural? The same reason should prompt the Government to grant us pasture lands.

I have found from old Dutch Deeds that the Dutch Government fully recognised the importance of pasture lands. I know of instances where large tracts of fields were alienated by Dutch Government, it took special care to make reservations for pasturing cattle.

In the North-Western Province I hear pasture lands have been reserved by the Government under the communal system.

When proper representation is made by this Association to the Government, supported as we hope it will be, by the administrative head of this Province, the wants desiderated herein would soon be supplied.

[The most striking want in Ceylon agriculture, more especially in the wetter and more populous districts, is pasture land. Everyone turns his cattle out to graze, if he can, upon his neighbours' grass or other plants.—Ed.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

Literature of Economic Botany and Agriculture. V

By J. C. Willis.

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JUDGING AT AGRI-HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS.

From time to time the question of judging at Agri-Horticultural Exhibitions crops up; not only in India, but in other countries. There have been many expressions of opinion as to how judging should be done at these functions. It may be stated at once that the duty of judging is, at its best, a thankless task; because it is impossible to please every one. Every exhibitor thinks his exhibit the best; this is natural. But the task of the judges is rendered more difficult from the circumstance that the conditions at Indian exhibitions are not clearly defined in the prospectuses and schedules issued by the Societies holding them. Again, the peculiar conditions of Indian horticulture are such that one has to make a good deal of allowance for backwardness, and with a view to encourage horticulture prizes are often awarded to exhibits which have not really earned them. Still, there ought to be certain well-defined rules laid down for the guidance of judges. As we know, it is very difficult to obtain the services of qualified judges in this country, and therefore it seems desirable that the task of judging should be made easy. The selection of properly qualified judges should rest with the Committee of Management. The average well-informed person may be all very well; but before he can be considered qualified to pronounce an opinion on any particular class of plant exhibit, he must have some knowledge of them to enable him to differentiate between plants that are really well-grown and others that are of average quality. But whatever view he may hold, he should be competent to see the difference between a highly cultivated exhibit and one of average culture.

The object of horticultural shows is to encourage the best cultivation of the best species or varieties. Therefore, a judge should be able to distinguish between a well-grown exhibit of common species or varieties, and another equally well-grown one consisting of superior and new species or varieties. Let us take Petunias. Usually, we find an entry somewhat like this: "For the best twelve Petunias in pots." There may be six competitiors, one of whom has six of the latest introductions and of superior merit, all well-grown. Another may have twelve of the average varieties, equally well-grown. There is no question which of the two should be awarded the first prize, as enterprize has to be considered as well as high cultivation. It follows that if a judge did not know the difference between new introductions of superior merit and older species or varieties, of perhaps high merit, he would be not competent to pronounce a sound judgment.

A good deal of disappointment and dissatisfaction would be avoided by the adoption of a simple guide for judges. In England and on the Continent it is usual to arrive at a decision by means of "points." For example: three points for cultivation, two for size and shape of flowers, and one for new varieties. These should be added, and whichever exhibit has the highest number of points should be adjudged first; others in order of merit. One exhibit may have a single really well-grown plant with very fine blossoms; and the remaining plants may be quite mediocre. Another exhibit may have four well-grown plants, and two rather poor; while a third may have all the six plants well-grown and of good quality. The last should get the first prize, and so on. We have again an entry like this: "For the best and largest group of annuals and bulbous plants, arranged with effect." Here we have a puzzle for the judges. All the points must be taken into consideration in awarding the prizes. The group must be the "best," the "largest" and effectively arranged. In such a case the individual plants must be compared, and the number determined. Lastly, the judges would have to decide whether it was effectively arranged. Points should be given for each requirement, and

whichever exhibit had the highest number of points should get the prize. When the prize is for individual genus or species, *e.g.*, "for the best twelve Asters," or Violets, or any other genus or species, the "best" must be the one that comes up to the highest standard of culture and the most effective varieties. The mere fact of an exhibit having new variety should not qualify it for a place above another which had good average varieties, all well-grown. This aspect of judging has often come before us. The experienced horticulturist looks at an exhibit from two points of view, viz., cultivation and varieties. The inexperienced judge is attracted either by one or two specimens in a group or perhaps by one or two new varieties. Form and substance of flower, good foliage and general cleanliness should always receive consideration. New and rare plants should always be classed separately, and awards given to the rarest. In the case of roses, for example, form or substance and colour should be taken into account, and points given for each. There ought always to be a prize for the best six or more "new roses." The term "new," should apply to varieties raised within five years of the exhibition at which such a competition takes place. Again, there ought, we consider to be a prize for plants exhibited for the first time. In fact, this question of judging at horticultural shows deserves to be thoroughly thrashed out in this country. Our gardening readers, professional and amateur, are invited to send us their views on the subject, which we shall be glad to publish.—*Indian Planting and Gardening.*

[We have found the average amateur in Ceylon ignorant of the best way of judging, and would strongly impress upon him the value of "points" (quality so many, variety so many, cultivation so many, and so on).—Ed.]

The Nuwara Eliya Agri-Horticultural Show.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

In classes four and five there were hardly any entries. The entries for best three kinds of ferns were disqualified, all being the same kind, and the same remark applies almost equally well to the class for six ferns.

JOHN C. WILLIS,
Director, R.B.G.

Peradeniya, 26th April, 1906.

GARDENS AND CUT FLOWERS.

I have the honour to forward the following report on the Classes I helped to judge in at the Nuwara Eliya Agri-Horticultural Show:—

Class I. Gardens.—These were inspected on 11th. inst. in company with Mr. Niell G. Campbell and the Kachcheri Mudaliyar. There was only one entry for the best cropped and cultivated Market Garden in the Nuwara Eliya Board limits, Class A., by Mrs. W. O. Garth who was awarded the prize for a highly-cultivated and systematically-arranged garden on a large scale. In Class B. there was only one entry, and P. D. M. Silva was given the second prize, his garden not being sufficiently good for the first prize. It is much to be regretted that there were not more entries when the number of vegetable growers is so large. Mrs. W. O. Garth only entered for the best Nursery Flower Garden Class A., but her exhibit was sufficiently good to warrant the prize being given. In Class B., P. D. M. Silva entered, but had a small and poor display, and no prize was awarded.

The prize for the best cropped Private Vegetable Garden went to Mrs. James Hill for the first-class little garden in which all the vegetables were well grown. No second prize was awarded. Club-root was noticeable in all the gardens visited, also the cabbage fly which is very bad this year. Steps should be taken to eradicate the

latter by syringing with weak tobacco water. For the best Private Flower Garden there were three entries, and the first and second prizes were awarded to Mrs. James Hill and Mrs. T. C. Hayes respectively. There was a good display and evidence of much interest and care in laying out the beds, massing of colour, &c.

Taking the Class as a whole it is very disappointing there were so few entries.

Class IV. Cut Flowers.—There can be little doubt that the display in this Class was the finest ever seen in Ceylon, and special mention may be made of the excellence of the Geraniums, Carnations, Phlox, Hibiscus, (Mr. T. C. Huxley exhibited over 200 different blooms the result of careful hybridising), Antirrhinums, Sweet Peas, and Larkspur.

The silver cup offered for the best exhibit in this Class was awarded to Mr. N. C. Rolt of Ramboda for a splendid collection of well-grown blooms, all of the highest quality. This Class was the largest of all, and with the keen competition took a great deal of time and prevented me from assisting in the judging of Classes II. and VIII, upon which reports will be sent by the other judges.

J. K. NOCK,

Curator, Hakgala Gardens.

Botanic Gardens, Hakgala, Nuwara Eliya, 24th April, 1905.

CATTLE SECTION.

The European cattle made a good show.—There were 35 entries—18 in the open classes and 17 in the C. B. Classes. The Sinhalese and Indian cattle classes were a complete failure. In the former there were only two entries, the best of the two being owned by an European ; in the latter K. Abram Saibo of Nuwara Eliya was the only exhibitor.

BUFFALOES.—Only one animal shown. The failure of these classes is remarkable, and it is important to know why native animals were not shown. I have been told that the entrance fee of Rs. 2·50 was the principal reason. Personally I think it too high for native cattle, and the Show Committee should carefully consider the question next time. Fear of the "Evil Eye" is perhaps the principal cause amongst native owners.

G. W. STURGESS,

Government Veterinary Surgeon.

Colombo, 27th April, 1906.

Gampola Agri-Horticultural Show.

LIVE STOCK.

I attended Gampola Show on 30th March and judged Classes VIII, IX, and XII.

CLASS VIII. DAIRY PRODUCE.

Exhibits in this class were very few. Milk should be shown in very clean clear glass bottles, butter nicely and cleanly made up, and eggs of all kinds cleaned before showing. Attention to these points gains a great deal for the exhibits.

For Fresh Cream, Fowl Eggs white, Turkey Eggs, Milk or Cream Cheese, prizes were not awarded on account of there being only one exhibit or none at all.

CLASS IX. POULTRY.

In this class there were very few exhibits, most of which belonged to one owner.

1. Best pen cock and two hens (Imported), three exhibits, two of which belonged to one owner; 2. Best pen cock and two hens (Native) none shown; 3. Hen with best brood of chickens (Imported) none; 4. Hen with best brood of chickens (Native) one exhibit of cross-bred chickens shown by the same owner as No. 1, no prize awarded.

5. Ducks, four exhibits; 6. Geese, none; 7. Pigeons; two exhibits—same owner as No. 1.

I expected a much better show of Poultry in the Gampola District.

Class XII. Cattle.

This class was also very poor in numbers; the quality was however fairly good.

English or Australian, Cattle.

Best bull, one entry; best cow, one entry; best young bull and best heifer, none; three years and under four entries; a fairly good class.

Best boar none; best sow, one entry; best sheep, none; best milch cow, one entry; best calf, one entry.

Native Cattle.

Best Native Bull, six entries—a fairly good class; best cow, none; best buffalo bull, three entries; best buffalo cow, none; best milch cow, none; best pair cart bulls, none; best hackery bull, none; best young bull, none; best young heifer, none; best calf under one year, none.

Indian.

Best bull, five entries, a good class; best cow, one entry; best pair bull, two pairs; best sheep, none; best goat, one entry.

It will be seen that under European cattle—heifers 3 years and under, and under Native cattle—native bulls, and under Indian cattle—Indian bulls were the only classes that were worthy of notice.

Horses none.

G. W. STURGESS,
Government Veterinary Surgeon.

Colombo, April 5th, 1906.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

The Classes arranged by me and judged in conjunction with Mr. Nock were Class IV, Fruits, and Class V, Vegetables.

In the fruit section mangoes made a very poor show for the r easo that they were out of season, there were only two exhibits; bananas were very fair, two excellent bunches of Kolikuttu and Suwandel being in evidence. The oranges shown were not at all good but mandarins were much better. The pumelos were nothing out of the ordinary; Kew pineapples were few in number, but some of the specimens were very fine. It was a matter for surprise that no Mauritius pines were shown. Limes were good. Soursops were not deserving of a prize. There were some good specimens of lovi-lovi. Papaws were good. Jak and bread-fruit ought to have been much better represented. Under jambus, wax jambus were the only variety shown, and the specimens were good. Passion fruit, very poor. Of granadillas there was only one really good exhibit. Some fine tamarinds were shown, tree tomatoes were very poor.

The fruits not referred to were not represented in most cases owing to their being out of season.

In the vegetable section there was hardly anything worth mentioning in the way of English vegetables, and most of the kinds enumerated in the catalogue were not represented. If people only grew for the show there would have been some good exhibits from Gampola and Kotmalie districts. The absence of such vegetables as lettuce and radish is unaccountable. Collections of native vegetables were well competed for. Beans were poor, and there was no competition to speak of. Cabbages the same; of beet and knol-knol there was one (and only one) fairly good exhibit; tomatoes were of good average quality; cucumbers were fairly good; onions were poor; of pumpkins some excellent specimens were shown. on the whole the show of both fruits and vegetables was not satisfactory, and this is attributable (1) to the bad season, and (2) that people evidently did not grow specially for the show.

C. DRIEBERG,
Superintendent of School Gardens.

The Weligama Agri-Horticultural Show.

For a village show this was a decided success, and the Mudaliyar deserves every credit, for he apparently worked single-handed. I was surprised on reaching the show grounds to find how little confusion and noise there was then and the next morning. All details had been evidently attended to in time, and the general arrangement and disposal of exhibits were well carried out. The exhibits on the whole were satisfactory, and the show of native products as good as could have been expected, considering the time of the year.

Four school gardens competed for prizes. Dampella, Paraduwa, Mirissa, and Maliduwa. The first, third and fourth showed collections of vegetables, while the second exhibited flour prepared from cassava and West Indian arrowroot, as well as a sample of cotton grown in the school garden. The judges awarded first prize to Dampella and the second to Maliduwa.

Maramba school garden, also in Weligam Korale, made no exhibit. I might mention that my work in this Korale has been helped on considerably by the Mudaliyar. I showed a quarter bushel of Kiushu paddy and also some simple spraying apparatus for dealing with liquids and powders. The two sprayers were taken over by the Mudaliyar, I understand, for the Local Society.

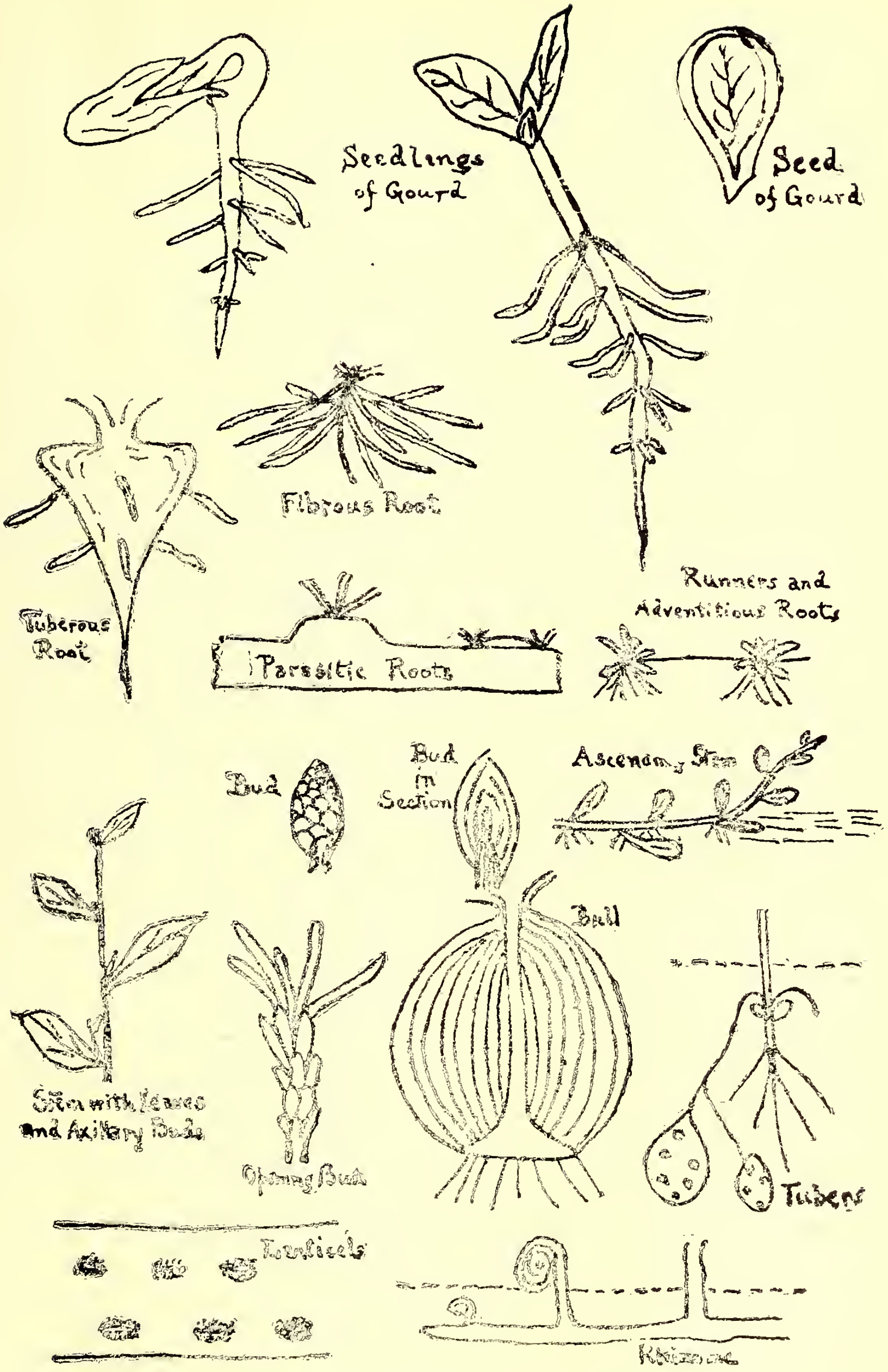
Lessons in Elementary Botany. I.

BY J. C. WILLIS.

(ILLUSTRATED.)

In response to many requests, it has been decided to write a very short series of lessons in elementary botany, suitable for Ceylon readers. Not only is botany one of the most fascinating pursuits for leisure hours, more especially in this country where plants can be obtained in growing condition all the year round, but even an elementary acquaintance with some of the simplest facts of the subject may often save the cultivator from mistakes.

The illustrations used in these lessons are of course of the roughest description, time not permitting of the elaboration of really first-rate drawings; they are, however, accurate as far as they go. In the majority of cases they are equally applicable to the plants of "up-country" and of the "low-country;" but in the few instances where some particular plant has been selected for illustration, that plant is one of the up-country flora. It may be possible at a later date to write a series of botany lessons specially adapted to the low-country.



LESSONS IN ELEMENTARY BOTANY. PLATE 1.

As it is an idea always kept in view, to write a series of lessons that will enable the reader to use a "Flora," such as Trimen's Flora of Ceylon, an unusual number of technical terms will have to be introduced into these lessons, but in general there is no need to learn such terms; for purposes of using the flora it will suffice to know where to look for them.

The reader should not confine himself to the pictures and the text; he should himself get all the plants, or parts of plants, mentioned, and dissect and *draw* them; too great stress cannot be laid on the advantages of drawing, for it enforces attention to the important points, and ensures that the student shall see them correctly. There is no need to be a trained draughtsman for this kind of work; the great thing is to draw to correct scale of relative sizes.

Structure and Function.—There is reason to believe that the great number and variety of plants now existing have arisen by a process of evolution or gradual modification from a few simpler forms. How simple some forms of life can be is only to be fully grasped by those who study them with a microscope. For example, one of the common green moulds that grow upon trees is found to consist of a vast number of single plants, each of which consists of a minute spherical globule, which can absorb food through any part, can breathe through any part, grows all over, and reproduces itself by simply dividing into two halves; whereas in the tea plant, for instance, water and food are absorbed by the root, worked up in the leaves, carried about the plant by the stems; reproduction is the business of the flowers; and so on. The great feature of the evolution that has gone on has been the increasing complexity of the individual plant, as well as of the whole vegetable kingdom. It is true that very many very simple plants now exist, but the majority of plants are more or less complex. In place of simple, almost homogeneous organisms, any part of which may perform any function that may be required, there now exist also a great many complex heterogenous organisms with many different parts or *organs* performing different functions, a specialisation which evidently tends to greater efficiency in the performance of those functions, just as the division of the staff of a railway station into booking clerks, porters, ticket collectors, signalmen, and others tends to greater efficiency than if any man at the station were to do anything that was required. There is, in fact, in plants a functional or physiological division of labour, accompanied by a structural or morphological differentiation of organs. To investigate the functions of plants is the province of physiology, and to do the same for the organs that of morphology, which seeks to know and interpret the structure and development of all organs, to trace and explain their origin, descent, and modifications, and to group them according to their natural relationships by descent.

We shall consider the different organs of the more complicated plants, and deal with them in the order root, stem, leaf, flower, fruit and seed.

THE ROOT.

In an ordinary plant water is continually evaporating from the leaves, and fresh water must be continually supplied from below, or the plant will flag. No amount of rain falling on the leaves will make good the loss, for it is not taken in by the leaves. It may be asked, why then do plants freshen up when there is a shower of rain? The reason is that the air being then saturated, no evaporation can go on from the leaves, and consequently the water coming from the root has nothing to do but to freshen up the leaves.

The ordinary plant absorbs water from the soil, by means of the root. This absorption of water, and of the various substances that are of course dissolved in that water, is the chief object of the root. As there is only a limited amount

of water in any given portion of soil, it is of course obvious that the root should be branched out as much as possible, in order to get into as much of the soil as it can, and in fact this is what we generally find.

The simplest type of root is a primary root going straight down into the soil (a *tap* root), and giving off side branches (Pl. 1). An easy way of investigating roots of this—or other—kind is to germinate seeds in a tumblerful of wet sawdust. Take for example a gourd or pumpkin seed (Pl. 1); the figure shows it with one side of the seed coat removed, so as to exhibit the veining of one of the seed leaves. If such a seed be carefully dissected (it is best to soak it in water for 24 hours first), and the seed coat removed, it will be found to show two "seed leaves" attached below to the top of a very small rootlet, while between the seed leaves is a very small beginning of a shoot.

Soak another seed in water for 24 hours, and put it in the wet (not dripping, but simply wet) sawdust, with the narrow end of the seed close to the glass. In a few days it will sprout, and a root will come out of the narrow end, bend downwards, and grow. Examination of the now split seed will show that the root has developed a little peg on one side, which holds the seed open for the escape of the young plant. As the root grows downwards it will develope lateral roots, and careful examination of these will show that they are developed in a definite number of rows, each one that emerges from the main root being in a direct line under some other one.

The root emerges horizontally, or nearly so, but turns downwards at once. This is not a mere accident, but is inherent in the nature of an ordinary root. The shoot at the same time, emerging from the same seed, bends upwards. When the root has grown for a few inches, tilt up the glass, and put a stone under it to keep it in the new position, and leave it for a few days. It will be seen that the root changes its direction of growth, and once more comes into the vertical downward line, though the older part retains the direction in which it first grew. Not only does the direction of the tap root change, but also that of the lateral roots, as is roughly indicated in the figure (Pl. 1).

If the soil is uniformly wet, the main root will grow straight downwards, but if the soil be wet on one side and dry on the other, it will grow towards the wet side, the greater degree of moisture on that side exerting a greater effect upon it than does gravity. This may often be seen by growing a bean or gourd seed in a glass of wet sawdust, the sawdust being kept wet on one side only, when it will be seen that the root curves towards that side.

The root does not absorb water, in most cases, directly through its "skin," but by means of *root-hairs.* These may be seen in germinating mustard-seeds (grow them on wet flannel) coming off from the stout roots as a dense felt of fine hairs. It can be experimentally proved that it is only these that absorb water, and as they are only near the tips of the roots, that only these are absorbent.

While the principal function of the root is perhaps to absorb water, it also has a very important function in the anchorage of the plant. It is obvious that this will be subserved equally well by the branching and spreading out of the root which serves for the purposes of absorption. A feature which very much helps the performance of both these functions is the fact that the lateral roots do not grow vertically downwards, like the tap root, but at a definite angle with the latter, and keep to this angle, as their change of direction when the glass is tilted shows.

In a large number of plants we do not get a proper tap root at all, but roots branch out from the base of the plant, and are then technically known as *fibrous* roots (Pl. 1). These may be specially easily and well seen in grasses.

A third function which roots sometimes have to perform is the storing up of reserve food materials. Very often a large quantity of these has to be stored, in which cases the root has to swell out to hold them, and we get such modified forms of root as those of the carrot or turnip, dandelion, and many other plants, in which the root is technically said to be *tuberous.*

In a great many plants the roots that are first developed from the seed (the *true* roots) do not remain throughout life the only roots that the plant possesses, but it developes others from the stem which are called *adventitious* roots. Almost all plants that have creeping stems do this to a greater or less extent (Pl. 1). Yet another type of root is the *parasitic* root, such as may be seen in the many species of Loranthus or mistletoe (Pilila, Sinh.; Kuruvichchai, Tam.) that attack the trees in this country. These bore their way into the stem of the plant on which the parasite is living (Pl. 1).

(*To be continued.*)

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT IN GERMANY.

The spread of co-operative ideas in Germany during recent years has been very marked, and nowhere, perhaps, have they been received with more favour than in the agricultural world. In 1888 there were 4,821 co-operative societies of all kinds, ten years later this number had increased to 16,069, while, according to the Statistisches Jahrbuch, they numbered 23,221 on 1st January, 1905, with a membership of 3,409,871. These included 14,272 co-operative credit societies with a membership of 1,901,000, 1,595 societies for the purchase of agricultural requisites, 3,062 societies for the manufacture of dairy and other products, 682 other agricultural societies, while the remainder were industrial and other societies not distinctively agricultural.

Credit societies, it will be seen, represent the most popular form of co-operation, and account for 61 per cent. of the societies and 56 per cent. of the total membership.

Some part of the success which has attended their formation in Germany may be attributed to the financial support obtained by the formation of central banks, devoting themselves more or less exclusively to co-operative business.

The development in this direction, which has not previously been dealt with in this Journal, possesses many features of interest.

There are two classes into which the credit banks may broadly be divided; those founded on Schulze-Delitzsch system and those based on the Raiffeisen principle. The difference between them has been frequently explained, and it will be sufficient here to indicate the distinction somewhat briefly.

Schulze-Delitzsch Banks.—The Schulze-Delitzsch Credit Societies were designed by their founder, after whom they are named, mainly for the benefit of mechanics and small tradesmen. They grant loans on promissory notes and bills for short periods of from three to nine months, and at the same time encourage their members to deposit their savings with the Society. At the time of their foundation they rested on the principle of unlimited liability, but in later years limited liability was also introduced, especially as their accumulations of capital increased. Unlimited liability and self-help were, however, declared by Schulze in 1858 to be the only principles justifiable in economy, and, moreover, "particularly suitable to the character and manners of our people." As a matter of fact the collective liability of the members to the extent of their whole means was at that time the only system recognised by the law, but by an Act passed in 1889, the limited liability of members was admitted. A new form of unlimited liability, by which the member's risk was rendered more remote, was also introduced, but has been but little adopted.

In the Schulze-Delitzch societies every member subscribes a certain share of the capital, no one being allowed to exceed a certain limit. This is payable in one sum or in monthly instalments. Loans are granted to members only, without enquiry as to the purposes for which they are required, on security, which may take the form of mortgages, guarantee by another member, bills, etc. They are only granted for short terms, and this is one of the features which distinguish these associations from those on the Raiffeisen principle. Deposits are received both from members and from other persons, and these, together with the small capital, form the fund from which loans are made, while the credit due to the unlimited liability of the members enables these societies to raise any money which may be required in addition. The societies are usually established in towns, but are open to any one, regardless of place of residence.

The rate of interest on loans demanded by these banks is higher than that required by the Raiffeisen associations, and they are not so generally adapted to agricultural requirements as the latter. It would be a mistake, however, to suppose that they do nothing for agricultural credit, as, according to the figures of 1902, 28½ per cent. of the members were peasants and farmers, 24½ per cent. mechanics, and 10 per cent. merchants and dealers. The number of societies belonging to the Schulze-Delitzsch Union was 899 with 533,888 members.

Raiffeisen Banks.—The loan and savings banks founded by Raiffeisen may be said to have three main objects: (1) to encourage thrift among the agricultural population; (2) to satisfy the demand for loans on personal security; and (3) to act as bankers in the country district. They rest to an even greater extent than the Schulze-Delitzsch societies on the principle of solidarity or unlimited liability, in that practically no share capital is raised, the money for working the society being obtained from entrance fees, subscriptions and deposits, and borrowed from persons outside the society on the collective security of the members. Loans are advanced only for reproductive purposes, evidence being required for a reasonable prospect of repayment at the date fixed, and they must be guaranteed by another member of the society. The operations of these societies are limited to small areas, usually a village or small town, so that the personal character and circumstances of applicants for loans may be known to the members and committee. The administration is honorary, no salaries being paid (except a trifling sum to the secretary), and all profits realised go to a reserve fund.

Banks with Limited Liability.—The foregoing classes of associations depend on the joint and several liability of the members for any losses incurred by them, but since the passing of the Act of 1889 the establishment of co-operative societies with limited liability has become possible. The system has of late been more largely adopted, and at the beginning of 1905 there were 1,623 credit societies with a membership of 356,000 on this basis out of a total of 14,272 societies. Societies of this class exist to a considerable extent in Pomerania and Prussian Saxony, where the principle of unlimited liability has not been regarded with favour. Dr. O. Rabe observes that in Prussian Saxony, "where there is a mixture of large, medium, and small properties, unlimited liability is not suitable, as it puts too heavy a burden on the man of property for the benefit of those of smaller means. The view that unlimited liability confers greater authority and credit on co-operative societies is not correct. For what does a co-operative society with unlimited liability represent when, as a general rule, only persons of small means have joined as members?"

The German system of limited liability as applied to co-operative societies differs, however, in respects from the English conception of limited liability. The amount of shares and liability guarantee to be taken is not left to the free will of the members; but compulsorily apportioned to the means of the individual members;

thus members are required to take one share for every £100 for which they are assessed to property tax, and for every share they must undertake a guarantee of £10. That is, they go bail for the liabilitites of the society to the extent of one-tenth of their possessions. The credit accorded to each individual member is measured by the amount of his guarantee. Thus a member holding fifty shares guarantees the liabilities of the society to the extent of £500, but he will not be allowed credit for £500, but only for about £375, without further security, and for advances beyond this sum he must give a bill or personal sureties. Dr. Rabe, writing in 1901, observes that during the twelve years these banks have been in existence none have failed, no losses whatever have been recorded in connection with them, and they have rapidly gained the confidence of the population. The value of each share is put at five shillings.

Central Banks.—It will be understood that the first need of these societies, whether Schulze-Delitzsch, Raiffeisen, or limited liability, was to borrow money on the cheapest terms, and afterwards, as their reserves and deposits accumulated, to arrange some means whereby any balance in the hands of one society could be used to satisfy the wants of another. From a very early period, therefore, the need of a central organisation began to be realised. Isolated from each other, and, in the case of the Raiffeisen banks, necessarily confined to small areas, with correspondingly small funds, they were hardly in a position to fulfil the expectations entertained of them, and a consolidated body was felt to be a necessity. With this object provincial central banks were formed by combinations of societies, and some of these were afterwards affiliated to still larger institutions, such as the Central Bank of Neuwied. It will be easily understood that the centralisation of co-operative banking was a matter of some complexity, and that the measures taken by the various societies were by no means uniform. A detailed description will be found in a series of reports presented to the International Co-operative Congress at Budapesth, to which those interested in the subject should refer. The following general summary indicates, however, some of the main features:—

The Central Bank of Neuwied.—In the case of the Raiffeisen societies, the first central bank was formed at Neuwied, in Rhenish Prussia in 1872, by eleven societies. In 1876 it was re-formed as a joint-stock company with a share capital of £12,500, which was gradually raised until in 1900 it stood at £500,000, of which £415,000 had been paid up in cash by 3,754 affiliated societies.

This organisation known as the "Landwirtschaftliche Centraldarlehenskasse für Deutschland," besides carrying on the business of a banker also buys agricultural requisities and sells produce for the benefit of its societies. The funds required are provided by (1) the share capital; (2) the deposits received, or loans raised if possible for long terms; (3) the commissions charged and the margin of interest; (4) proceeds of the sale of goods; and (5) bonds and debentures not made redeemable at will. These funds are employed for advances in current account to the branch banks and societies which are members, as working capital in the sale and purchase business, and for discounting bills and advancing money on security.

Business between the bank and its societies is conducted by branch banks, but every shareholding society is directly represented at the general meeting, which elects the board of directors. Each district in which there is a branch bank has its own advisory board and local committee of management, as well as managing directors of the branch banks. The latter are on the committee of management of the central bank.

The co-operative character of the central bank is maintained by restricting the dividend to 4 per cent. on the paid-up capital, which goes only to the co-operative societies which are members, the balance remaining being carried to reserve.

Each branch bank may give credit to a society up to 10 per cent. of the property of its members, and the main business of the central institution is to equalise the supply and demand of money, which is done in this way: should a branch bank require money it telegraphs to the central bank, which at once assigns to it funds at its banking account with the Prussian Central State Bank. Excess cash held by the branches is in the same way paid to the credit of the central bank.

The magnitude of the operations of this institution may be gathered from the fact that the turnover in 1903 amounted to £15,370,000, and the assets to £3,240,000. The profits only amounted to £12,000, out of which a dividend of 3 per cent. was paid.

OTHER CENTRAL BANKS.—In addition to the twelve local central banks acting as branches of the Central Bank of Neuwied, there are twenty-two provincial central banks affiliated to the Union of German Agricultural Co-operative Societies, presided over by Dr. Haas, of Darmstadt, and in addition some half-dozen central banks outside the Union. These banks represented approximately 8,500 societies, but this number includes some societies other than credit societies, which, taken by themselves, probably number about 7,300. Each of the Central Banks, however, forms a separate entity, the action of the Union being confined to audit and inspection.

Briefly, these central banks have adopted the system of limited liability referred to above, viz., that of issuing small shares carrying a comparative heavy liability, and the credit allowed by them to their affiliated societies varies but bears a relation to this liability, generally in excess. The working funds are derived from the small share capital, from deposits, and from the Prussian Central State Bank, which advances them money on the security of their members' liability to an amount not exceeding ten times the paid-up share capital. According to figures quoted by Herr Heuzeroth in an article prepared for the Sixth Congress of the International Co-operative Alliance, the share capital of the twenty-two banks within the Union amounted to £213,000, and the loan capital to £2,897,000, made up of drafts on the State Bank, £654,000, and deposits from local societies about £2,000,000.

It may be noted that during the past an amalgamation has taken place between the Darmstadt Union and the Raiffeisen organisation at Neuwied, by which the supreme control of both organisations will be vested in a central committee. The terms of the union have been so arranged as to secure the continued existence within it of the special institutions of the Raiffeisen type.

THE GERMAN CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES BANK.—It will be seen that the central banks above described, both that at Neuwied and those affiliated to the Darmstadt Union, obtain credit by pledging the combined liabilities of the societies which they represent. In the case of the Raiffeisen banks, represented by the first-named institution, the liability of all the members of all the societies to make good the debts of the central body is unlimited; in the case of the second class of central banks the liability of the societies is limited to the amount of their guarantee. The principle, however, never met with the approval of societies of the Schulze-Delitzsch type, which took the view that a central bank should be an independent institution whose actions would not under any circumstances jeopardise the welfare of the societies. With this object the German Co-operative Societies Bank was formed as a joint-stock company in 1864, with a capital of £40,000, which was gradually increased to £1,500,000. Its operations have not been confined to credit societies, though it naturally made a special feature of co-operative banking, and its essential principle has been that it dealt with the Schulze-Delitzsch banks without favour on distinctly business lines. As may be gathered from its increase of capital, it met with very considerable success, but the extension of banking business in Germany made its amalgamation with some more powerful institution desirable, and it has recently been absorbed into the Dresdner Bank.

THE PRUSSIAN CENTRAL STATE BANK.—It now only remains to notice the action taken by the Prussian Government for the assistance of co-operative banking by the foundation in 1895 of the Prussian Central State Bank. The funds placed at its disposal were at first £250,000, which was increased in 1896 to £1,000,000. and in 1898 to £2,500,000. Dr. Heiligenstadt, the president of the bank, in a memorandum on the subject, thus explains the view taken by its promoters: "When dealing with co-operative organisations, even by the comparatively easy method of current accounts, the great banking institutions of the country obviously cannot forego the condition of demanding adequate bankable security. Bankable security, however, is just what co-operative institutions are rarely in a position to supply to any considerable amount, because in co-operative institutions the formation of capital or pledgeable assets is by the very nature of things slow, and need is sure to be greatest where such formation is least developed. And this hindrance may be said to hamper even societies of old standing, in which the creation of capital has been in progress for some time, and which have as a rule succeeded in some measure in adapting themselves to the requirements of the banking market. In more recently-formed societies, more particularly in agricultural districts, the obstacle is painfully in evidence. Such societies are only very rarely in a position to satisfy bankers' requirements at all. The Prussian Central State Bank was formed to bridge over the existing chasm and bring demand and supply together by interposing between them a powerful institution which, having no selfish interest of gain or profit to study, might be employed to satisfy the need of personal credit on reasonable conditions in the case of the lower and middle classes when combined for productive purposes in co-operative societies."

The State Bank only advances money, except on tangible security, to unions of co-operative societies, such as central banks, &c., and not to individual societies. In the case of unlimited liability societies the advances are limited to 10 per cent. of the total value of the property involved, and in the case of limited liability to something less than the actual sum guaranteed.

At the close of March, 1904, the bank had business relations with fifty-two central banks, nineteen of which were mainly urban and industrial, representing 405 societies and 80,563 members, while thirty-three were rural and agricultural, representing 8,940 societies and 807,101 members. The balance-sheet showed that it held £393,664 on current account and £1,370,684 on deposit, and had £1,877,118 outstanding for advances on bills of exchange, &c., the net profits amounted to £110,000, or 4·41 per cent. on the capital. The bills discounted in 1903 amounted to £3,957,000.

In several other German States, *i.e.*, Bavaria, Saxony, and Wurtemberg, the Governments, without actually establishing State banks, have given subventions or some form of financial assistance to a central co-operative bank, and claimed a reasonable amount of representation in the management.—*The Journal of the Board of Agriculture*, March, 1906, Vol. XII. No. 12.

Correspondence.

MONEY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES IN EASTERN COUNTRIES.

Managua, 20th March, 1906.

SIR,—Would it not be a good idea if you would have every year once a table printed with the equivalents of measures, weights and money values most in use all over the East, I mean in Colombo, B. India, Dutch, French possessions, Japan and China? It would make your paper so much more valuable in every respect and a good many things more comprehensible.

With my best regards,

Yours truly,
H. E. LOW.

COLONIAL BEE-KEEPING INDUSTRIES.

Dear Sir,—With reference to the article on "Bee-keeping in Ceylon" published in the *Tropical Agriculturist* for December, I think the following are worth reproducing in your next issue :—

(From the *British Trade Journal* for May, 1906.)

"Bee-keeping is an industry in South Australia which affords light employment to an extent not generally known, and is widely spreading where the climate and flora are favourable. Information respecting this pursuit was first obtained in 1891, when it was found that 500 tons were gathered. In 1899 the number of hives had increased to 12,182, and the yield of honey to 238 tons, of £7,000 value, whilst the season 1900 was so propitious that the number of hives was doubled, 26,700 being returned, and 763 tons of honey, of £21,364 value. On the other hand, the season of 1901 was so adverse that the number of hives was reduced to 14,853, or 11,847 fewer, nearly one-half, whilst the yield was only 140 against 763 tons the previous year. The season of 1902 was again favourable, the number of hives increasing to 18,371, or by 3,878, whilst the quantity of honey gathered was 338 tons against 140 tons. The wet year 1903, with heavy rainfalls up to November, was disastrous, the number of hives returned being 17,034, or 1,697 fewer, whilst the output of honey was only 315,765 lbs. against 756,822 lbs., or 441,057 lbs. less. In 1904, the rainfall being normal and other conditions favourable, the honey gathered was the second best yield of the decade. The number of hives was 23,633, and the quantity of honey 1,197,737 lbs. (535 tons), compared with 17,034 and 315,765 lbs. (141 tons) the previous season."

Also the following taken from Customs Returns sent to us from the undernoted countries :—

Exports for 1904 from New Zealand, 55,166 lbs.	...	value	£1,204
Do St. Lucia, 71 tins ...	...	,,	£82
Exports for year ending 31st March, 1905, from Jamaica, 129,128 gals.	...	,,	£9,684,120

I shall have more figures to send you when the Returns are received.

Yours faithfully,

W. H. M. DAVIES.

Colombo, 21st May.

The Ceylon Board of Agriculture

The Nineteenth Meeting of the Board of Agriculture was held on Monday, 14th May, at 12 noon, in the Council Chamber.

His Excellency the Governor presided.

There were also present :—The Hon'ble Messrs. H. Wace, C.M.G., H. L. Crawford, S. C. Obeyesekere, P. Arunachalam, and A. Kanagasabai, Dr. Willis, Dr. H. M. Fernando, Messrs. L. W. Booth, F. Beven, R. Morison, C. Drieberg, Daniel Joseph, R. B. Strickland, E. E. Green, G. W. Sturgess, Herbert Wright, Kelway Bamber, W. Dunuwille, and the Secretary.

There were several visitors present, including Mr. L. Sreenivasa Raghava Aiyar, Asst. Secretary of the North Arcot (South India) Agricultural Association, and Mr. Simon Fernando Sri Chandrasekere Mudaliyar.

BUSINESS DONE.

1. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

2. A letter was read from Mr. Simon Fernando Sri Chandrasekere Mudaliyar offering three acres of land at Horetuduwa to the Society for the establishment of an Industrial School and Experimental Garden—the cost of erection, &c., to be borne by Mr. Fernando, and a sum of Rs. 2,500 provided by him for a maintenance fund.

On His Excellency's suggestion, the Committee—composed of the Hon. Mr. H. L. Crawford, Government Agent, W.P., the Hon. Mr. S. C. Obeyesekere and Mr. Drieberg—were appointed to visit the land with Mr. Fernando Mudaliyar and report on the offer. His Excellency thanked Mr. Fernando for his offer.

3. A list of new members was read. Three new Branch Societies at Passara, Welimada, and Dumbara were affiliated.

4. The Progress Report was circulated.

5. Mr. M. Kelway Bamber, Govt. Analytical Chemist, read a paper on "The Growth and Distillation of Camphor." His Excellency, Messrs. Obeyesekere, Morison, Daniel Joseph, Beven and Dr. Willis spoke in the discussion which followed the paper.

6. The Hon. Mr. H. Wace, C.M.G., moved that "The Society vote a sum of Rs. 50 towards the cost of a stud bull for the Nuwara Eliya District." The Hon. Mr. H. L. Crawford seconded. The motion was carried.

7, His Excellency called the attention of members to the reports on cotton cultivation and the quantity of seed applied for.

8. Reports on the Gampola and Nuwara Eliya Shows were tabled.

The meeting adjourned at 1-30 p.m.

Agricultural Society Progress Report. XIX,

There are now 1,090 members of the Ceylon Agricultural Society, being an increase of 17 since the last meeting. Back publications from November last are sent to all members when they join.

The Society mourns the loss of one of its most able and zealous supporters in the death of the Hon. Mr. H. Wace, C.M.G.

A motion expressing the regret of the Board will be moved at to-day's meeting by the Hon. Mr. Francis Beven, and seconded by Mr. W. D. Gibbon.

Mr. Wace was Chairman of the Live Stock Committee.

Local Societies.—Since the last meeting of the Board I have visited the Branch Societies at Jaffna and Mullaittivu.

At *Jaffna* a large and representative meeting was held under the presidency of the Government Agent. A paper was ready by Mr. Saravanamuttu on "Tobacco Cultivation."

There was an Exhibition of products grown in the Jaffna District—the jak fruit, manioca, and other yams, and limes were particularly good. The Branch decided to compete for the prize of Rs. 100 to be awarded at the Colombo Show for the best exhibition of native products from any district in Ceylon. It was also agreed to arrange for *Village Fairs* at Chavakachcheri and Kodikamam.

The meeting at *Mullaittivu* was held on Empire day. There was a good attendance. There has been a considerable increase in the cultivation of manioca due largely to the efforts of Mr. Lewis, when Government Agent, to introduce this yam. It was decided by the meeting to make special efforts to extend *Cotton* cultivation in the district, and to induce the villagers to plant it on their chenas. I undertook, on behalf of the Society, to pay the expenses of transport of a supply of Sea Island cotton to Colombo if not less than 50 acres were cultivated. Seeds were distributed among the members.

The *Date Palm* suckers sent to Mullaittivu are doing well, and a further supply is being sent there.

I visited Chavakachcheri from Jaffna; it is proposed to start a Branch of the Society there.

The *Dumbara* Branch of the Society has made a good start. There are now 177 members. Two prizes of Rs. 15 each have been offered for the best vegetable gardens grown by members in the district; eleven members have undertaken to open up land with *cotton,* and Sea Island cotton seed has been applied for.

A meeting of the *Badulla* Branch was held on 26th May, which was well attended. A paper on "Live Stock in relation to Agriculture" was read by Mr. P. C. J. Fernando.

A meeting of the *Wellaboda Pattu* (Galle) Branch was held on 30th May, at which arrangements were made for holding a *Show* on the 16th and 17th November, 1906.

At a meeting of the *Kegalla Branch,* held on 18th May, it was decided that meetings of the Branch be held in future on the first Friday of each month instead of once a quarter. It was also resolved to start an *Experimental Garden.*

A meeting of the *Galle* Branch was held on 11th May, at which a paper was read entitled "Notes on Coconut Cultivation in the Southern Province" by Mr. H. Amarasuriya. Papers on Sugar and Cinnamon Cultivations were promised by Messrs. E. D. Bowman and E. R. Gooneratne, Mudaliyar.

At a meeting held at Ampitiya, Central Province, it was decided to form a Branch of the Agricultural Society in *Pata Hewaheta.*

At a meeting of the *Vavuniya* Branch progress was made with several proposals before the Branch:

(*a*) It was decided to draw up rules for a *Co-operative Society* for the district.

(*b*) To form a *Forwarding Agency* to encourage local cultivators by providing markets for their crops and supplying information and assistance in their transport. A list of prices to be obtained for different products to be prepared and circulated.

(*c*) Steps to be taken to draw up Village Committee rules making *Castration of Cattle* compulsory.

(*d*) Eleven members undertook to make experiments in *transplanting Paddy.*

(*e*) All members of the Branch, and Headmen, to open a *Garden.*

At a meeting of the *Kandaboda Pattu* Branch, held last month, steps were taken to secure land for an *Experimental* Garden.

Prizes of Rs. 10 each were offered for the best crop of English vegetables grown on an extent not less than one-eighth of an acre, and for the best crop of chillies grown on half an acre. The prizes to be in addition to those previously offered by members of this Branch.

A meeting of the *Kurunegala* Branch was held to make arrangements for the Show to be held on the 23rd and 25th August.

At a meeting of the *Anuradhapura* Branch, held on the 28th ultimo, a paper was read on Grape Vine Culture by the ex-Curator of the Experimental Garden at Anuradhapura.

Mr. Srinivasa Raghava Aiyar, Assistant Secretary of the North Arcot (South India) Agricultural Society, visited Ceylon last month to study the methods of the Society here. He joined as a life-member and affiliated the North Arcot Branch also as a life-member.

Vote to Mahawalatenna Experimental Garden.—It has been decided to discontinue this vote from the beginning of the month, as the garden does not answer the requirements of an Experimental Garden, being too far from th

main road, and so of little use for distribution of seed and demonstration of different cultivations. The vote will be allowed for the present to the Balangoda Branch for opening up the garden there on the land allowed the Branch by Mr. S. D. Mahawelatenna.

Agricultural Shows.—The Kegalla Show has been fixed for October; the Kurunegala Show for 23rd and 25th August. The report on the Badulla Show by Mr. J. K. Nock is tabled for information of members.

Several Local Branches have undertaken to compete for the prize of Rs. 100 (or a gold medal) offered by the Society to the Local Branch making the best exhibit of samples of native products grown in its district at the Colombo Show on the 22nd and 23rd June.

It is hoped also to have special exhibits of Ceylon timber and forest produce of agricultural implements used in different districts in Ceylon, and a set of the new and improved agricultural implements to which the Madras Central Agricultural Committee have invited the attention of their members.

Orders have been received for sixty of these implements. The Kegalla Branch alone applied for 37 *Cawnpore Model Ploughs.* The list of these implements is again given below for the information of any members wishing to procure them :—

Cawnpore Model Plough, wooden.	Cost Re. 1·75	Light. Both can be drawn by a pair of ordinary bullocks; leaves no intervals of untilled land between furrows.
Cawnpore Model Plough, iron.	Cost Rs. 7·25	

Improved Common Plough. Cost Rs. 1·06. Nearly as useful as No. 1. Digs land twice as deep as the common, obviating the necessity of a second ploughing.

"Nolla," for levelling land. Cost Rs. 2·06.
"Gorru," seed drill. Cost Rs. 2·50.
"Guntaka," weeder. Cost Rs. 3·81.
"Papita," for covering seeds with earth. Cost Rs. 3·81.

They are to be obtained direct from the Agricultural Munshi, the Vizianagram Zamindary Revenue Branch, Agricultural Department, Vizianagram, S. India.

Seed distribution.—The number of applications for seed was very large, and the supply specially imported for the Society is now exhausted. A second lot of seeds will be obtained for the Ceylon Agricultural Society when the Seed Store at the Government Stock Garden is completed. The importation and distribution of seed for the Society have been undertaken by Mr. C. Drieberg, Superintendent of School Gardens.

Cotton.—The Welimada, Mullaittivu, Anuradhapura, Jaffna, Delft, Kegalla, Matale, and Vavuniya Branches will undertake experiments in cotton cultivation.

The Superintendent of the Experiment Station at Maha-illuppalama hopes to sow 50 acres with Sea Island cotton in September or October. The Maniagar of The Islands, Jaffna, has been granted the lease of the island of Paruttivu for cotton cultivation. The cotton planted formerly in the land leased to the Hon. Mr. Francis Beven is flourishing, and it is hoped that the land will be taken up again, perhaps this time for a cotton experiment.

Yams.—The yams sent to the Society from the Jamaica Agricultural Society have unfortunately arrived in a useless condition.

Grass seeds.—Mr. O. W. Henman, Irrigation Engineer, Giant's Tank, has kindly presented the Society with the following varieties of grass seeds forwarded to him from England by Messrs. Sutton & Sons, Reading :—

Lucerne, Red Fescoe, Poa trivialis.
Perennial Rye Grass (Sutton's selected).
Itali Rye Grass (Sutton's Giant Evergreen).
Bokhara Clover.
Sainfoin (milled seed), Hungarian.
Hungarian Forage Grass.
Lupin.
Mixture of Grasses suitable for binding clay banks which are likely to be washed by occasional very heavy rains.

These seeds will be distributed among Local Branches or Members of the Society for experiments in different districts.

Date palms.—The suckers received from Egypt have been sent to Mr. V. Casipillai, Proctor, Jaffna, and to the Local Branches at Jaffna, Mannar, Mullaittivu, and Puttalam.

Live stock.—At the last meeting of the Board, on the motion of the late Hon. Mr. H. Wace, C.M.G., the Society voted Rs. 50 towards the cost of a stud bull for the Nuwara Eliya District, the moiety of the cost to be borne by the Nuwara Eliya Branch.

Castration.—Up to the 6th June 69 demonstrations had been given by the Government Veterinary Surgeon and his staff; 1,589 cattle were operated upon, brought in by 1,307 owners; and 94 men were taught the operation. These figures do not include operations given by the men trained. These figures will be procured from the Local Societies. 23 demonstrations were held in the North-Western Province, 21 in North-Central Province, 4 in Central Province, 5 in Northern Province, 4 in Western Province, 1 in Sabaragamuwa (the first in this Province), and 11 in Southern Province. It will be necessary to apply for a further grant to carry on this work; there are numerous applications still to be taken up.

How far castration can be made compulsory in at least certain districts deserves the attention of the Live Stock Committee and the Board.

Publications.—Leaflets on "Tobacco Cultivation," "Transplanting in Paddy Cultivation," and "Bud Rot of the Coconut Palm," by Mr. T. Petch, are with the Government Printer.

A leaflet entitled "Method of taking Samples," by Mr. Kelway Bamber, is issued to-day.

The Editor of the "Sihala Samaya" kindly sent 100 copies of two editions of his paper containing the proceedings of the last meeting of the Board in Sinhalese, which have been circulated to Local Societies.

E. B. DENHAM,

June 11th, 1906. *Secretary, Ceylon Agricultural Society.*

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

Tropical Agriculturist and Magazine of the Ceylon Agricultural Society.

COMPANY ANNUAL REPORTS.

THE CEYLON (PARA) RUBBER COMPANY, LTD.

DIRECTORS :—Messrs. R. B Magor, W. H. Savill, A N Henderson, and W. Forsythe.

The Directors beg to submit the First Annual Report with Accounts showing Expenditure incurred to the 30th September, last.

PLANTING.—The area planted during the South-

West Monsoon amounted to ..	422 acres
In course of planting ..	190 ,,
Total area under plant at the end of 1905 will be ..	612 acres

Situated as follows :—

At Ambedeniya on Leasehold Land near Bible Rock ..	462 acres
At Kiribatgalla on the 727 acre Grant near Pelmadulla	150 ,,
	612 acres

EXPENDITURE to the 30th September, as shown by the accounts, amounted to £4,003 6s 10d, which includes the Preliminary Expenses of forming the Company, and £1,000 to Mr. W Forsythe for his services in selecting land, arranging for Managers, and other preliminary operations. This amount, we may add, has been invested by Mr. Forsythe in the Company.

Expenditure in Ceylon ..	£2,676	3	9
Expenditure in London ..	371	19	6
	£3,048	3	3
Paid Mr. W Forsythe ..	1,000	0	0
	£4,048	3	3
Less Interest received ..	44	16	5
	£4,003	6	10

Cost of planting has been within the estimate, and as the total outlay to the end of the current year in Ceylon is not likely to exceed R59,000, the area put out in 1905 should cost likely under R100 per acre.

By the end of 1905 the total expenditure on the basis of the above estimate will amount to about ..	£5,200	0	0
During 1906 it is proposed to put out 200 acres at Ambedeniya and 500 acres at Kiribatgalla. The cost of these extensions and the upkeep of the area already planted is estimated at ..	5,000	0	0
Making total cost of planting to end of 1906 for about 1,300 acres ..	£10,200	0	0

To this figure has to be added the cost of land purchased, but not yet paid for, as follows :—

Kiribatgalla 727 acres at R50 per acre £2,500			
Dela 1,200 ,, at R25 ,, 2,800	£5,300	0	0
Total expenditure at the end of 1906 should therefore amount to about ..	£15,500	0	0

The balance of 700 acres required to complete the programme of 2,000 acres, it is proposed to plant on the Dela Block during 1907.

CAPITAL.—In accordance with the resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company, held on the 18th May, and confirmed at the meeting of the 7th June, the nominal capital was increased by £30,000 to a total of £50,000. Of this additional capital £20,000 only was offered for subscription, and shares to the extent of £15,000 were applied for and issued, making the total capital subscribed £35,000. As this amount of capital is estimated to provide sufficient funds to cover the estimated outlay for completing the programme of planting out and bringing into bearing 2,000 acres, it has been decided not to issue any further shares at present. Should it subsequently be found desirable to extend the planting programme beyond 2,000 acres, no difficulty is anticipated in placing further shares, possibly at a premium, as the capital cost of the Company's estates per acre is likely to work out at an extremely moderate figure in comparison with most other Rubber Companies. The Power vested in the Directors to call up 3s per share during the current year has not been exercised, but they propose, if approved by the shareholders at the meeting, to make a call of 1s per share payable 29th December.

The total capital called up will then amount to 6s per share on £35,000 ..	£10,500	0	0
A further call of 3s in 1906 ..	5,250	0	0
Provides for estimated outlay to 31st December, 1906 ..	£15,752	0	0

By order of the Board. GEO. WILLIAMSON & Co., Secretaries. London, 28th November, 1905.

CENTRAL TEA CO., LTD.

Directors: J Sancrot Holmes, Chairman, H K Rutherford, and G A Talbot.

The Directors beg to submit the General Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June, 1905, duly audited. The net amount at credit of Profit and Loss Account, including the Balance brought forward at 30th June, 1904, and after providing for General Expenses. Directors' Fees, Income Tax, &c., is £2,393 11s 4d. Dividends on the 6 per cent. Preference Shares were paid for 1904-1905 (less Income Tax) amounting to £1,282 10s 0d. It is proposed to pay a Dividend of 3 per cent. (less Income Tax) on the Ordinary Shares which will absorb £525 5s 0d. It is proposed to write off for Depreciation £373 1s 1d. And to carry forward to next year a Balance of £210 5s 3d. Total £2,393 11s 4d.

Although the conditions in Ceylon during the past year were more favourable as to yield, the Tea Market was somewhat less so with regard to the selling price of Tea. The gross average price realised for the ea was 6·99d per lb as against 7·9 per lb the previous season, and the rate of Exchange remained unaltered at 1s 4 29-64d. The yield of Tea was 416,349 lbs., being 29,506 lbs in excess of the previous year, and was equivalent to a yield of 458 lb per acre. The Cardamom Crop was disappointing both in yield and price, the former being 5,228 lb as against 12,282 lbs in 1903—04, the latter being 13d gross compared with 13·72d. The Chairman, Mr J Sancroft Holmes, has paid a visit to the Company's Estates and reports favourably on the condition in which he found the properties.—By order. WM. JOHNSTON, Secretary. London, 21st Nov. 1905.

DIGALLA CEYLON TEA ESTATE CO.

DIRECTORS.—R. B. Reid, Chairman, H. K. Rutherford, G. A. Talbot.

The Directors herewith submit the General Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June, 1905, duly audited. The net amount at Credit of Profit and Loss Account, after providing for general expenses, Directors' fees, income tax, &c., is £1,337 15s 3d. Dividends on the 6 per cent. preference shares were paid for 1904-1905 (less income tax) amounting to £812. It is proposed to write off for depreciation £70 ; and to carry forward to next year a balance of £295 15s 3d. Total £1,337 15s 3d.

The Estate Crop has been 201,353 lb., equivalent to a yield of 485 lb. per acre, as against 261,920 lb. the previous year, and has realised 5.74d per lb. gross as compared with 6.43d last year, and the rate of exchange was 1s 4 29-64d. There are some

40,000 PARA RUBBER TREES GROWING AMONG THE TEA,

and 82 acres of jungle lands are now planted with rubber alone.—By Order of the Board. WM. JOHNSTON, Secretary, London, Dec. 18, 1905.

CALEDONIAN TEA ESTATES, LTD.

The working account, after providing for London charges, shows a profit of £2,844 8s 6d., and a profit and loss account, including the balance brought forward from the previous year, and after payment of interest on debentures, &c, leaves a balance of £1,89', 11s 7d. The directors, in view of the present position of the company, recommend that this amount should be carried forward.

The yield of tea from the Company's estates for the past and two previous season was as follows:—Lawrence and Venture, 1904-5, 398,423 lb; 1903-4, 342,904 lb; 1902-3, 315,401 lb. Selegama, 1904-5, 135,854 lb; 1903-4, 60,787 lb; 1902-3, 167,870 lb. Wavina, 1904-5, 146,554 lb 1903-4, 152 993 lb 190 -3, 126,339 lb.

The gross average prices obtained in London were:—Lawrence, 1904-5, 7·8d; 1903-4, 7·13d; 1902-3, 7·59d. Venture, 1904-5, 7·02d; 1903-4, 7·40d; 1902-3, 7·66d. Selegama, 1904-5, 5·70d; 1903-4, 6·40d; 190 -3, 6·26d. Wavina, 1904-5, 5·60d; 1903-4, 6·47d; 1902-3, 6·25d. The crop of cocoa comprised 242 cwt from Kahawatte and 33 cwt from Wavina in all 275 cwt., and this realised a net average of about 46s. per cwt; 4,072 seed pods and 2,368 coconuts were also disposed of. The previous year's crop of cocoa was 404 cwt. It will be seen from the above statement that the total crop of tea from the Company's estates was larger than that of either of the two previous seasons, but, owing to the very low prices ruling for the commoner teas from the low-country estates, the result of the year's working is again disappointing. Considerable progress has been made in the cultivation of rubber on Kahawatte and Wavina estates, and the board have given instructions for further planting of this product. The items charged to capital account, amounting to £550 1s. 11d., comprise the cost of extension of the factory on Selegama and planting rubber and other products.

CASTLEREAGH TEA CO., LTD.

DIRECTORS:—R. A. Galton, Esq., T. P. Simpson, Esq.; R. Huyshe Eliot, Esq. (Managing Director); The Eastern Produce and Estates Co., Ltd., Agents and Secretaries. Superintendent of Estate:—L. P. White, Esq.

The Directors submit herewith the balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December, 1905, duly audited. The balance of profit (including R3,606·96 brought forward) is R22,470·82; of this sum R7,200 has been absorbed in paying an Interim Dividend at the rate of 3 per cent. The Directors propose after placing R471·59 to Reserve Fund, being 2½ per cent on the profits as resolved on in general meeting, to declare a further dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. making 8 per cent. for the year absorbing R12,000, and to carry forward to 1906 account R2,799.23. The total tea crop was 204,259 lb. against the estimate of 185,000 lb. The cost of the tea delivered to buyers was 24·88 cents per lb. or 22·63 cents exclusive of manuring; the crop was sold locally realising 35·40 cents per lb. leaving a balance of gain 10·52 cents. Cost in 1904 was 25·96 cents and value 35·08 cents. The past year was a favourable one for crop but unfortunately the Superintendent was considerably handicapped in dealing with it in the Factory during the alterations to the Turbine and complete renewal of the Turbine piping, the old piping being worn out and unequal to the extra pressure of water secured by the recent alterations to Turbine and Dam, and for some weeks during these operations it was necessary to send the leaf to a neighbouring factory to be manufactured. During the season a tea cutter was added to the factory plant which being now adequate for all requirements will admit in future of full justice being done to the crop, estimated at the moderate figure of 200,000 lb. in 1906. The estate is in good heart and the tea shewing both in appearance and yield the benefit of the steady manuring policy carried out during the past few years. In 1903, 145 acres were treated with manure; in 1904, 160 acres; in 1905, 147 acres, and it is proposed to treat 150 acres in 19 6. The Company's property consists of:—

437 acres Tea under leaf. Yield in 1905, 467 lb. per acre.
24 ,, Ravines, scrub, roads, &c., in the 8 tea fields of the estate.
58 ,, Jungle, jungle belts and swamp.
———
519 acres.

The estimated crop for 1906 is 200,000 lb. tea or 458 lb. per acre. It will be seen that the property representing capital now stands in the balance sheet at approximately R549 per acre cultivated, and that the profit per acre is R45·46 as compared with R31·28 in 1904 and R49·15 in 1903. the profit upon capital being 7·86 per cent.—By order of the Directors, THE EASTERN PRODUCE & ESTATES CO., LTD., Agents and Secretaries.—Colombo, 25th January, 1906.

UPPER MASKELIYA ESTATES CO.

DIRECTORS:—Messrs. R. Webster, W. D. Gibbon and G. H. Alston. Estate Superintendent—Mr. L. A. Wright.

ACREAGE:

	Brunswick and Bloomfield.	Caskieben.	Total.
Tea in full bearing ..	446	207	653
Tea in partial bearing ..	10	—	10
Grass, Timber Trees, &c. ..	62	—	62
	518	207	725

The Directors submit herewith to the Shareholders the Accounts of the Company for the past year. Crop secured amounted to 357,799 lb of Tea, or an increase over 1904 crop of 41,212 lb which was due to the very favourable flushing weather experienced during the year. The average net price realised was 37·92 cents. As advised to the Shareholders by circular a contract was entered into for the crop secured on the estate from 8th April, 1905, to 31st of March, 1906, to be manufactured into Green Tea at 42 cents per lb delivered in Colombo. The year's working shows a profit of R34,608·96, to which falls to be added the balance from last account of R3,411·59, making R38,020·55 available for distribution. An Interim Dividend of 5 per cent was paid on 29th July last, and the Directors now recommend the payment of a Final Dividend of 5 per cent making a total of 10 per cent for the year, and that the balance of R3,020·55 be carried forward to this year's account. The estimate for the present season provides for an expenditure of R99,328·50 on a crop of 350,000 lb, which includes a sum of R14,020 to be expended in cultivation. The cost of extra drying machinery and Liquid Fuel Installation, necessitated by the growing scarcity of fuel, is estimated at about R7,000.—By order of the Directors, WHITTALL & CO., Agents and Secretaries. Colombo, 1st February, 1906.

MAHA UVA ESTATES.

DIRECTORS:—Sir Stanley Bois, W J Smith, Esq., G H Alston, Esq.; Estate Inspector:—John Gordon, Esq.: Estate Superintendent:—C W Maclean, Esq.

ACREAGE.

Tea in full bearing	..	577 Acres.
Cardamoms	..	98 ,,
Fuel	..	17 ,,
Total Cultivated	..	692 Acres
Building sites	..	14 ,,
Jungle and Waste land, &c.	..	251 ,,
Total of Estate	..	957 Acres.

The Directors have now the pleasure to lay before the Shareholders the accounts for the past year. Owing to a very favourable season the tea crops secured amounted to 283,400 lb., showing an increase over estimate of 20,75 lb. and an increase over 1904 crop of 16,889 lb. The net price realised was also in excess of the previous year, being 40·11 cents per lb. as compared with 37·38 cents. The Cardamom crop amounted to 6,331 lb. which realised for the the quantity sold the net average of 48·67 cents per lb. The profit for the year's working amounted to R36,006·65, equal to 12 per cent. on the Capital of the Company. In view of the steady decrease in the Cardomom crop during the past three years, the small profit per acre earned by this product, and of the possibility of its being found hereafter advisable to cut out the Cardamoms, the Directors have decided to write off from Capital Account the sum of R5,880 or R60 per acre on the 98 acres planted in this product. This will leave a sum of R30,126·65, to which has to be added the balance of of R3,761·26 brought forward from last season, making a total of R33,887·91 available for distribution. An Interim Dividend of 4 per cent. was paid on 1st August, 1905, and the Directors now recommend the payment of a Final Dividend of 6 per cent making a total of 10 per cent. for the year, and that the balance of R3,887·91 be carried forward to the current year's account. During the year a survey was made of the whole of the cultivated area, which has necessitated a slight alteration in the acreage from the figures given in last report. The estimate for the present year provides for the expenditure of R78,434·65 on crop of 275,000 lb. of tea and 7,000 lb of Cardamoms.—By order of the Directors, WHITTALL & Co., Agents and Secretaries, Colombo, 1st February, 1906.

RUANAWELLA TEA CO.

Directors :—Messrs G H Alston, J P Anderson and A L Hine-Haycock. Estate Inspector :—Mr J P Anderson. Estate Superintendent :—Mr D I Mackenzie.

ACREAGE.

Tea in full bearing	..	374	Acres
Rubber planted	..	31	,,
Felled for Rubber (about)	..	15	,,
Jungle and Waste land	..	153	,,
Total	..	573	Acres

The Directors submit to the Shareholders the accounts of the Company for the past year. The crop secured amounting to 181,010 lb of tea, showing an increase over 1904 of 11,940 lb, but owing to the low price ruling for common teas during the past 12 months, the net average price realised was only 26·37 cents per lb, the cost per lb however was reduced to 22·35 cents per lb which included 2·71 cents per lb expended on cultivation. The net profit for the year amounted to R6,018·64 to which falls to be added the balance of R5,781·36 brought forward from the previous year. In view of the extension in Rubber which has been decided upon by the Directors, they now recommend that a sum of R10,000 be transferred to Extension Fund Account, leaving a balance of R1,800 to be carried forward to the current season's account. Negotiations have been practically completed for purchasing 230 acres of land, of which 200 acres will be opened in Rubber during the year. A census of the trees and plants growing on Ruanwella has been taken with the following results : –

Over 12 feet nigh	..	4,867 trees
From 6 to 12 feet	..	2.896 ,,
Under 6 feet	..	4,440 ,,
Total		12,?0? trees. Planted in ravines, swamps and along roadsides.

During the past year about 31 acres have been planted with Rubber, and about 15 acres have been felled ready for burning, while the whole of the tea is holed 30 feet by 30 feet, and is ready for planting with Rubber in suitable weather. On this work during the past year R3,681·95 was expended. The estimated expenditure on Working Account for 1906 is R17,258·56, for a crop of 190,000 lb of tea.—By order of the Directors, Whittall & Co., Agents and Secretaries. Colombo, 1st Feb., 1906.

KELANI TEA GARDEN CO., LTD.

ACREAGE.

		acres.	
Tea	.. ..	444	
Rubber	.. ..	3	planted S.W. 1903 10′ × 10′
,,	.. ..	10	,, ,, 1904 12′ ,, 15′
,,	.. ..	84	,, ,, 1905 15′ ,, 15′
,,	.. ..	16	N.E. 1905 15′ ,, 15′
Ravines, Grass and Waste		11	
Reserve	.. ..	203	
Total	..	821 acres more or less.	

The Directors have pleasure in submitting to the Shareholders of the Company the Accounts duly audited for the year ending the 31st December, 1905. The Crop harvested for the year amounted to 275,620 lb of made tea against an estimate of 200,000 lb, or the equivalent of 653 lb per acre, and upon sale in the Colombo market realised a nett average of cents 25·41 per pound. The excess in crop over the estimate was due to favourable flushing weather experienced during the year, the absence of any serious attack of helopeltis, and also to the fact that the Superintendent was able to maintain his labour force on a level sufficient for all the requirements of the Estate. In addition to the Estate tea dealt with in the factory, 30,005 lb, were made for others, making a total of 305,625 lb manufactured in the year. The cost of production, including cents 2·19 spent on manuring, but exclusively of items on Capital Account, was cents 21·12 per pound. The balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account after providing for depreciation on Building and Machinery, Interests, Management, and other charges, and including a balance of R465·75 brought forward from 1904, amounts to R7,083·93. Of this sum the Directors recommend that R7,000 should be placed to credit of Rubber Extensions Account to provide for expenditure on this account, and the balance R83·93 carried forward. The estimated crop for the current year is 230,000 lb to be produced at a cost of cents 24·90 per pound after providing for manuring 239 acres, which will absorb the equivalent of cents 4·05 per pound of made tea.

Rubber.—In accordance with the circular notice issued to the Shareholders in October last, the purchase of Happugamana Estate was completed, and the area of this Estate is included in the Acreage Statement shown above. An area of 84 acres of the reserve land on Kelani Estate was also opened and planted during the S.W. Monsoon, and a further 16 acres during the N.E. Monsoon, making a total of 100 acres of land opened in Rubber during the year. The following table giving particulars of the Rubber now growing on Kelani and Happugamaua Estates will perhaps be of interest to the Shareholders :—

Clearings.	Acres.	Planted.	Distance apart.	Estimated No. of trees	Average Girth.	Average height.
Happugamana	53	S.W. 1903	10 × 10′	2 ,000	6·13″	23′
Do Tea	21	S.W. 1903	10′ ,, 10′	7,300	2·95″	14′
Kelani	10	S.W. 1904	12′ ,, 15′	1,950	3·15″	14′
Kelani	84	S.W. 1905	15′ ,, 15′	15,500	about 4½ ft. high.	
Keland (Rdbber in Tea)	—	—	—	190	—	—
Kelani	16	N.E. 1905	15′ × 15	2,900		

Tht Directors recommend that another 40 acres be opened in Rubber during the year 1906 making the total area under this product 203 acres. During the current season the expenditure on the Capital Account is estimated to amount to R13,500 made up as follows:—

Say R4,500 for Upkeep of Rubber clearings (which will be practically covered by the amount which it is proposed should be set aside from last year's profits).

Say R3,000 approximate cost of opening 40 acres in Rubber. Say R6.000 for the purchase and installation of a 25 H.P. Hornsby Akroyd oil engine, the provision of increased motive power in the Factory having become necessary, owing to the fact that sufficient water is not now available throughout the year to drive the existing turbine.

Finance.—Referring to the amounts shown in the annexed balance sheet under heading "Debts due to the Company," it should be explained that the mortgage over Kelani Estate R25,000, and the overdraft due the National Bank of India, Limited, R35,045·46 have been liquidated since the accounts were made up, these items being covered by a permanent loan for three years of R60,000 secured by a primary mortgage over the Company's Assets, payment of which was received on the 3rd of January.—By order of the Directors.—Caron & Co., Agents and Secretaries.

GANGAWATTA ESTATES CO.

Directors :—Messrs. T G Hayes, S H Hayes and T S Grigson.

ACREAGE.

Tea in full bearing	.	340 acres
Fuel Trees	..	5 ,,
Grass Land	..	10 ,,
Total	..	355 acres

The Directors beg to submit their Report with statement of accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1905. The crop secured during the twelve months, including 104 lb. brought forward from 1904, amounted to 207,670 lb. against an estimate of 180,000 lb. which may be considered satisfactory, being equal to an average yield of 610 lb. per acre. Last year's crop was 176,389 lb. only. The Teas have cost less to produce this year, the f.o.b. rate, including 2·48 cents spent on cultivation works, amounting to 24·60 cents as against 27·14 cents per lb. last year, with 3·30 cents per lb. for manuring. In the matter of prices results compare unfavourably with last seasou, the net average being barely 35·60 bents per lb. as against 38·75 in 1904. The working account, however, shows the year's profit to have been R22,794·14 as against R17,655·70 last year. To this has to be added a sum of R526·45 brought forward from last season, and after providing for interest on mortgage, Superintendent's Commission, &c., there remains a balance of R13,057·22 avallable for distribution. Out of this sum the Directors recommend that a final dividend of 6 per cent be declared, making 9 per cent for the year, and that the balance after payment of Directors' fees be carried forward to season 1906. The estimate for the new season is based on a crop of 180,000 lb. of made tea, and the expenditure, including 3·34 cents for manuring, works out at 27·20 cents per lb. The property is reported in excellent condition.—By order of the Directors, George Steuart & Co., Agents and Secretaries. Colombo, 2nd Feb. 1906.

CEYLON PROVINCIAL ESTATES CO., LTD.

DIRECTORS.—Messrs T S Grigson F L Clements, J Patersn.

The Directors have pleasure in submitting their Report for the year ended 31st December, 1905, together with a Statement of Accounts covering the same period, duly audited. Crop on Brownlow considerably exceeded the estimate, but the Glassaugh yield did not quite come up to expectations. The combined output, however, compares favourably with that of last year, 469,165 lb. having been secured as against 456,014 lb. in 1904, the estimate in both cases being the same, viz: 475,000 lb. The nett average price realised for the whole crop is 43·61 cts. per lb. and though this is about 1 cent per lb. less than the teas fetched last season, it is mainly accounted for by the depressed state of the local market towards the latter end of the year, and, to a certain extent also, by the larger yield obtained from Brownlow. The average for 1904 was 44·72 cents per lb. The cost of production works out at 25·19 cents per lb, as compared with 24·21 cents in the previous year, while the amounts spent on manuring operations were 2·23 cents and 1·89 cents per lb. of tea in 1905 and 1904 respectively. The gross earnings for the year as shewn in the Revenue and Expenditure account amount to R86,751·80, which sum has been transferred to Profit and Loss Account, and the latter closes with a credit balance of R48,055·62 after provision has been made for interest payments, Mortgage redemption, Depreciation, &c. Out of this available surplus the Directors propose the payment of a final dividend of 7 per cent. making 10 per cent. for the year, the balance remaining, after providing for Directors' remuneration, to be carried forward to season 1906. The payment of a 7 per cent. dividend will absorb R46,620. The estimates for the new season are based on very much the same lines as last year, and point to a crop of 460,000 lb of made tea from the two Estates to cost about 26·50 cents including three cents for cultivation works. In the case of Glassaugh, however, the Directors have it in contemplation to extend the manuring programme as may be necessary and practicable. The following is a definition of the properties as at 1st January, 1906:—

		Glassaugh.	Brownlow.
Tea in full bearing	..	479 acres	503 acres
Tea in partial bearing	..	13 ,,	2 ,,
Tea not in bearing	..	— ,,	7 ,,
Total in Tea	..	492 ,,	512 ,,
Fuel Trees	..	14 ,,	— ,,
Forest	..	—	33 ,,
Grass	..	—	27 ,,
Scrub and Waste	..	13 ,,	13 ,,
		519 acres	585 acres.

By order of the Directors, GEORGE STEUART & CO., Agents and Secretaries, Colombo, 2nd Feb. 1906.

KNAVESMIRE ESTATES CO., LTD.

DIRECTORS.—Messrs. S Payne-Gallwey, John Paterson, F L Clements and T S Grigson.

The Directors have the pleasure to submit their report with Statement of accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1905. The crop secured during the twelve months (including bought leaf amounted to 314,779 lb. of made tea, and though this is short of the estimate of 330,000 lb., it is nevertheless a very fair return—being equal to an average yield of just over 600 lb. per acre from the 516 acres of tea in full and partial bearing. The cost of production is practically identical with that of last year, viz., 20·22 cents per lb., while the amounts spent on manure were 2·77 and 2·68 in 1904 and 1905 respectively. In the matter of price a considerable crop has to be recorded, the nett price per lb. realised being 31·26 cents as against 35·65 cents in 1904, when the whole crop was under contract. The gross earnings for the year as shewn in the revenue and expenditure account amount to R34,851·82, which sum has been transferred to profit and loss account, and the latter closes with a credit balance of R29,890·78 after setting aside a sum of R6,744·68 for extensions, and providing for Superintendent's Commission, Depreciation, &c. Out of the above surplus the Directors recommend the payment of a dividend of 6 per cent which will absorb R24,900·00, and that the balance after providing for Directors' remuneration be carried forward to 1906 as against contemplated rubber expenditure. The Company's property on 31st December, 1905, consisted of :—

Tea in bearing	-	-	516 acres.
Rubber Clearing 1904	-	-	25 ,,
Do 1905	-	-	70 ,,
Forest	-	-	80 ,,
Buildings, &c.	-	-	5 ,,
			696 acres.

The crop estimate for 1906 is 320,000 lb. of made tea to cost 21·50 cents per lb. delivered in Colombo, including an allowance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents for purchase and application of manure.

RUBBER.—Your Directors are still desirous of extending this cultivation, and with this object in view have applied for and are gradually acquiring small blocks of suitable land. There have been a good many failures amongst the Rubber in the finest fields of tea where the tea shade is too dense, and the total failure of the North-East monsoon has been unfavourable to the establishment of plants in the clearings lately opened. A census of the larger trees shows that 57? trees should be tappable during 1906. By order of the Directors, GEORGE STEUART & CO., Agents and Secretaries. Colombo, 3rd Feb., 1906.

KALUTARA CO., LTD.

DIRECTORS :—Messrs G H Alston, R S Templer, F W Bois. Estate Inspector :—Mr F L Clements. Estate Superintendent :—Mr L C S Marshall.

ACREAGE.

Tea in bearing	..	687 acres.
Coconuts, Grass, &c.	..	11 ,,
Rubber	..	177 ,,
		875 acres.
Forest	..	292 ,,
Total	..	1,167 acres.

The Directors herewith submit to the Shareholders the Accounts of the Company for the past year. The Crops secured amounted to 365,275 lb. of Tea and $1,397\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of Rubber, which realised net average prices of 27·98 cents per lb. and R3·81 per lb. respectively. The tea crop shows an increase over 1904 of 39,006 lb., but unfortunately owing to the very low market which prevailed during the year, the net average price compared very unfavourably with that obtained in 1904, during which year Green Tea was manufactured, the demand for which in 1905 practically ceased. As the amount standing at credit of Depreciation Account is now equivalent to about 56 per cent. of the cost of Buildings and Machinery, the Directors do not think it necessary to make any further provision for Depreciation. After paying the 7 per cent. dividend on the Preference Shares, there remains at credit of Profit and Loss Account the sum of R18,404·88, equivalent to 4·60 per cent. on the Capital of the Company, to which falls to be added the balance of R4,772·41 brought forward from the previous season, making a total of R23,177·29 available for distribution. In view of the extension of Rubber cultivation which is now being carried out, the Directors have decided to transfer the sum of R10,000, to the Extension Fund Account; they recommend the payment of a Dividend of 3 per cent. for the year which will absorb R12,000, and that the balance of R1,177·29 be carried forward to the current year's Working Account On Capital account during the past year the following has been spent:—

Purchase of Land Ac 62. 1. 22	R 4,871·62
Extension and Upkeep of Rubber clearing	5,267·89
Additions to buildings	1,725·74
	11,865·25

In accordance with the Resolution passed at the last General Meeting an issue of 45, 7 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares was made to the Shareholders, as authorised at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 28th of August, 1897.

THE PRESENT POSITION

in cultivation is approximately as follows, according to the census lately taken on the estates :—

			Trees.
Planted through Tea, in ravines and along roads, previous	to 1902		14,802
do	in 1902	..	24,892
do	in 1903	..	810
do	in 1904	..	33,775
do	in 1905	..	8,510
Planted in clearings	1 02-1904	..	32,746
do	in 1905	..	10,168
	Total Trees	..	125,703

Of the first mentioned 1,135 trees were tapped during 1905 and yielded an average of about $1\frac{1}{4}$ lb. per tree; in 1906 about 2,980 trees will be tapped and are expected to yield 3,000 lb. of Rubber. A commencement has been made in opening 109 acres during this year in this product. The Crops for the current season are estimated at 350,500 lb. of tea and 3,000 lb. of rubber on an estimated expenditure of R96,004·88, while on Capital Account expenditure is estimated at R19,938·25 for opening 109 acres of rubber,—upkeep of rubber acreage not yet in bearing, and the building of two sets of permanent lines.—By order of the Directors, WHITTALL & Co., Agents and Secretaries. Colombo, 8th February, 1906.

AGRA OUVAH ESTATES CO., LTD.

DIRECTORS.—J G Wardrop, Esq., G H Alston., Esq R F S Hardie, Esq., Estate Inspector—R K Clark, Esq. Estate Superintendent—W Wilson Smith, Esq.

ACREAGE.

Agra Ouvah.			Fankerton.	
Tea in full bearing	322 acres		Tea in full bearing	165 acres.
Grass and Jungle	9 ,,		Timber clearing	20 ,,
			Grass, Patana and Scrub	8 ,,
Total Estate	331 acres.		Total Estate	193 acres.

GRAND TOTAL 524 ACRES.

The Directors have now the pleasure of laying before the Shareholders the accounts of the Company for the past year. The Crop secured amounted to 351,088 lb. of tea showing an increase over the previous year of 22,667 lb. and realised a net average of 47·32 cents per lb., against 44·95 cents per lb. during 1904, while the cost of the Tea in Colombo was 27·34 cents per lb., including an expenditure of R13,039·24 on manuring. After transferring to Reserve Fund Account the sum of R3,000, thus restoring this account to its original total of R15,000, the profit on the year's working amounts to R64,311·77, equal to 17·15 per cent. on the Capital of the Company, and with the balance of R2,320·99 brought forward from last year's account, there is a sum of R66,632·76 available for distribution. An Interim Dividend of 7 per cent. was paid on 28th July last, and the Directors now recommend the payment of a Final Dividend of 10 per cent. making 17 per cent. for the year, and that the balance of R2,882·76 be carried forward to the current year's account. Crop for the present year is estimated at 340,900 lb. of Tea on an expenditure of R90,015·78, which includes a sum of R13,054 to be expended on the cultivation of 382 acres.—By order of the Directors, Whittall & Co., Agents and Secretaries. Colombo 24th January, 1906.

GLASGOW ESTATE CO., LTD.

DIRECTORS:—Messrs G H Alston, R F S Hardie, J G Wardrop. *Estate Inspector*:—Mr. R K Clark. *Estate Superintendent*:—Mr. R W Kerr.

ACREAGE.

Tea in full bearing	620 Acres.
Do partial bearing	28 ,,
Do not in bearing	2 ,,
Grass, &c.	6 ,,
Jungle, &c.	58 ,,
Total	714 Acres.

The Directors now submit to the Shareholders the accounts of the Company for the past year. The Crop of Tea exceeded that secured in 1904 by 16,886 lb. and amounted to 443,836 lb. which realised an average nett price of 42 cents per lb. compared with 41·21 cents in the previous year. The profit on Working Account amounted to R73,544·27, equivalent to 22·62 per cent on the Capital of the Company,—to this falls to be added a balance of R6,871·76 brought forward from the last year, less R500·00 extra fees paid to the Directors in accordance with the terms of the resolution passed on 18th of February 1893. Out of the amount available for distribution, R79,916·03, and Interim Dividend of 8 per cent was paid on 29th July last, and the Directors have now the pleasure of recommending the payment of a Final Dividend of 14 per cent making 22 per cent for the year, leaving a balance of R8,416·03 to be carried forward to the current year's account. The estimate for the present year provides for an expenditure of R161,864, including R12,500 for cultivation, on a crop of 421,200 lb. while a new Assistant's bungalow will be required, for which R2,200 is estimated.—By order of the Directors, WHITTALL & Co., Agents and Secretaries, Colombo, 24th January 1906.

HIGH FORESTS ESTATES CO., LTD.

DIRECTORS.—R F S Hardie, Esq., G H Alston, Esq., J G Wardrop, Esq. Estate Inspector:—Jno. Gordon, Esq. Estate Superintendent:—D Lyall, Esq.

ACREAGE.

Tea in full bearing	1,113 Acres.
Wind Belts and Timber Clearings	94 ,,
Grass, Scrub, Patna, &c.	210 ,,
Jungle	194 ,,
Buildings and Roads	19 ,,
Total	1,630 Acres.

The Directors have now the pleasure to present to the Shareholders the accounts for the past year. Crop secured amounted to 621,166 lb. of tea, showing an increase over 1904 of 102,539 lb., while the average net price realised was 45·86 cents per lb., being an increase of 3½ cents per lb., over that realised for the previous year. After writing off for Depreciation of Machinery the sum of R3,000 there remains at credit of profit and loss account for the year's working the sum of R120,890·91, which is equivalent to 12·09 per cent. on the Capital of the Company; to this falls to be added the balance of R5,810·76 brought forward from last year. An interim dividend of 3½ per cent. was paid on this 29th July last, and the Directors now recommend the payment of a final dividend of 8½ per cent. making a total of 12 per cent. for the year, and that the balance of R6,701·67 be carried to the current year's account. During the past year considerable progress has been made in the construction of the cart road from High Forests Factory to the Brookside Station and it is anticipated that the road will be completed before the end of the current year,—thus simplifying transport and in many indirect ways being of considerable advantage to the Estate. During the past year the sum of R9,142·45 has been expended in cultivation of the older tea, and on completion of the cart road it will be possible to undertake cultivation to a larger extent than has hitherto been done. The Crop for the current year is estimated at 575,000 lb. of tea on an expenditure of R159,334, which includes the sum of R13,479 to be expended on Manuring, while on Capital Account it is estimated that there will be an expenditure of R3,000 on Buildings, R3,150 on Machinery, and R5,720 on opening up a new clearing of 50 acres in Tea.—By order of the Directors, WHITTALL & Co., Agents and Secretaries. Colombo, 24th January, 1906.

PITAKANDE TEA COMPANY OF CEYLON, LTD.

DIRECTORS.—Joseph Fraser, Esq., Robert Morrison, Esq., F H Fraser Esq.

ACREAGE.

Tea in full bearing	1,000 Acres.
Para Rubber	151 ,,
Cardamoms being felled and cleared for Tea	48 ,,
Total cultivated area	1,199 acres.
Forest	20 ,,
Patna and Grass Land	208 ,,
Waste Land, Buildings, &c.	30 ,,
Total area of Estate	1,457 acres.

The Directors have pleasure in submitting their report and accounts for 1905. The tea crop secured amounted to 527,882 lb., being 78.235 lb. more than in the previous year. The average price realised was 34·23 cents per lb. as against 34·44 cents in the previous year. The tea cost 27·12 cents including manure and burying prunings, or 21·54 cents exclusive of these items. The net profit for the year, innluding a balance of R1,948·35 from 1904, amounts to R32,756·69 An interim diviedend of 2½ per cent has been paid, and the Directors recommend a final dividend for 5 per cent,' making a total of 7½ per cent for the year, and that, after transferring R7,500 to the reserve acconnt, the balance of R2,006·69 be carried forward to next year.—By order of the Directors,—COLOMBO COMMERCIAL CO,. LTD., (JOHN G WARDROP, Manager,) Agents and Secretaries, Colombo, 7th February, 1906.

THE AGRA TEA COMPANY OF CEYLON, LTD.

DIRECTORS:—Major E F Tranchell; Messrs Joseph Fraser and John K Symonds.

The Directors have the pleasure of submitting their report for the year ending 31st December, 1905. The acreage of the Company's property is as under:—Tea in full bearing 328 acres, tea not in bearing 20 acres. Total in tea 348 acres. Forest 8 acres, Grass, Waste Land, &c. 11 acres. Total area of estate 367 acres.—The estimated crop for 1905 was 205,000 lb. of tea, and the actual quantity produced was 234,827 lb., or an excess of 29,827 lb. This crop realized R105,105·83 equivalent to R44·76 per lb., as against R42·99 per lb. in 1904. The expenditure was R64,393·68 or R27·43 per lb., as against R27·96 per lb. in 1904. The expenditure included R4·08 per lb. for manuring. The average yield during the season has been at the rate of 716 lb. per acre, and the gross profit per acre realised has been R124·08, considerably over £8, the higbest profit ever yet earned by the Company. After deduction of R4,000 for deprociation of buildings and machinery, the profit on working account for the year amounts to R35.439·85. Interest and fees etc. amounting to R4,357·14, reduce this profit to R31,082·71, to whicb has

to be added the sum of R1,862·19 brought forward from 1904, thus bringing the balance at credit of profit and loss account up to R32,944·90. An Interim Dividend of 2 per cent was paid on 1st July, 1905, and the Directors now propose to pay a Final Dividend of 4 per cent, and to transfer R15,000 to the general reserve account towards the redemption of the mortgage. This will leave a balance of R1,174·90 to be carried forward to the next season's accounts. During the past year the sum of £1,000 has been paid to the Standard Life Assurance Company in reduction of the mortgage which now stands at £2,000. The estimated crop for 1906 is 215,000 lb. of tea to be produced at 28 cents per lb. which allows for liberal manuring. The general condition of the estate continues to be most satisfactory.—By order of the Directors, COLOMBO COMMERCIAL CO., LTD., (JOHN G WARDROP, Manager,) Agents and Secretaries.—Colombo, Feb. 7, 1906.

THE NEBODA TEA COMPANY OF CEYLON, LTD.

DIRECTORS.—Joseph Fraser, Esq., Chairman, Robert Morison, Esq., F H Fraser, Esq.

ACREAGE:

	Narthupana.	Neboda and Digalla.	Total.
Tea ..	216	188	} 415
Tea and Rubber ..	11	—	
Rubber ..	118	192	310
Scrub (good) ..	4	2	6
Buildings, Rocks, Waste, &c.	10½	33½	44
Acres..	359½	415½	775

The Directors beg to submit their Report and the Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1905. The Tea Crop amounted to 246,000 lb., and was sold in Colombo at an average of 30·57 cents per lb., or 2·54 cents below the average of the previous year. The cost of production per lb., including 2·77 cents spent on manuring, was 21·33 cents as against 24·14 cents last year. During the year 370 Rubber trees were tapped for the first time and yielded 820 lb. dry Rubber, of which 783 lb. have been sold in Colombo at a net average of R3·64 per lb. The Company now owns in Rubber, including 195 acres opened and planted during the past year:—Planted by 1902 20 acres, planted during 1903 27 acres, planted during 1904 68 acres, planted during 1905 195 acres—Total in Rubber 310 acres. After writing off R8,526 as depreciation of Buildings and Machinery, and adding R12,250 to Reserve Account, the net profit for the year amounts to R3,362·48, to which has to be added R2,306·96 brought forward from last year. The Directors now propose to pay a dividend of 2 per cent which will absorb R5,300, leaving R369·44 to be carried forward to next year's accounts.—By Order of the Directors. COLOMBO COMMERCIAL CO., LTD., (John G Wardrop, Manager,) Agents & Secretaries. Colombo, 7th Feb., 1906.

CEYLON TEA AND COCONUT ESTATES CO., LTD.

DIRECTORS.—Messrs. G H Alston, H Tarrant, Frank Capper. Estate Inspectors (Tea and Rubber), Mr T C Huxley; (Coconuts), Mr W Jardine; Estate Superintendent, Mr R Henry Algie.

ACREAGE.

	Acres.	R.	P.		Acres.	R.	P.
Tea ..	410	2	22	Jungle, etc. ..	303	2	26
Coconuts ..	556	2	28				
Rubber ..	109	0	5	Total..	1,382	2	01

The Directors submit herewith to the Shareholders the Accounts of the Company for the past year.

TEA DIVISION.—The crop of Tea secured amounted to 189,938 lb. which realised a net average of 30·42 cts, and cost laid down in Colombo 27·22 cts.

COCONUT DIVISION.—The crop secured amounted to 651,108 nuts which was manufactured into Copra; owing to the smallness of the nuts the Copra manufactured amounted to only 485 candies which realised a net average of R50·55 per candy.

RUBBER DIVISION.—The crop secured amounted to 958 lb. or 158 lb. in excess of estimate, and realised a net average of R4 per lb. The present position of this product is as follows:—

Acres 12 · 2 · 30 planted in 1902 ..	3,391 trees
do 11 · 1 · 15 do 1903 ..	2,955 do
oo 56 · 0 · 0 do 1904 ..	9,154 do
Planted through the tea 281 acres ..	24,774 do
do in ravines about 20 acres ..	5,060 do
do in Coconut Division clearing, 9 acres	2,154 do
Total ..	47,488 trees

A fair proportion of the Rubber planted amongst the Tea and Coconuts as mentioned in last year's report has been planted some years, and of this, 1,751 trees were tapped in 1905 and a further 277 trees are nearly ready for tapping. During 1906 it is proposed to open a further clearing of Rubber of about 45 acres. The estimated crops for the current year are 200,000 lb. of Tea, 2,500 lb. Rubber and 700,000 Coconuts.

THE COPRA CROP—of 1906 has been sold at R54·50 per candy.

After writing off the sum of R2,?93·95 for depreciation of buildings and machinery and after payment of all interest on the loan, there remains a profit for the year's working of R10,669·71 equal to 3·03 per cent. on the capital of the Company, to which has to be added the balance of R3,768·35 brought forward from last year, thus making a total of R14,438·06 at credit of profit and loss account. The Directors now recommend that a sum of R10,000 be transferred to Extension Fund Account to meet the cost of extension of Rubber cultivation, and that the balance of R4,438·06 be carried forward to the current season's working account. It will be noticed that the amount due on loan has been reduced by about R5,000 during the year under review.—By order of the Directors, WHITTALL & CO., Agents and Secretaries. Colombo, 8th Feb., 1906.

THE HORREKELLY ESTATE CO., LIMITED.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.—Mr C E H Symons. DIRECTORS.—Hon. Mr F C Loos, Messrs. Fred. Dornhorst, K.C., F J de Saram, F W Bois and Sir Stanley Bois.

The Directors have pleasure in submitting the accounts of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1905, which they trust may be considered satisfactory. The sum of R5,000 has been written off as depreciation on buildings, plant and machinery. An interim dividend of 4 per cent., absorbing R16,000, was paid on the 18th August last, and the balanle now available for distribution (including R4,474·39 brought from 1904) is R28,196·14 from which the Directoas recommend payment of a final dividend of 6 per cent making a total of 10 per cent for the year, and leaving a balance of R4,196·14 to be carried forward. The Directors further recommend the simultaneous payment of a bonus of 4 per cent from the Company's reserve fund. The working of the Estate for the years 1903, 1904 and 1905 compares as follows:—

	1903.	1904.	1905.
Expenditure (Estate and Colombo Office)	R48,838·64	R44,042·55	R45,015·44
Number of Coconuts plucked	2,224,671	1,850,365	1,797,840
Quantity of Fibre made Ballots	21,952	14,470	28,760

—By order of the Directors.—LEWIS BROWN & CO., Secretaries. Colombo, 8th February, 1906.

ESTATES COMPANY OF UVA, LTD.

ACREAGE.

	Tea in full bearing.	Tea in partial bearing.	Tea not in bearing.	Total Tea.	Rubber.	Other Products.	Timber, Grass, &c.	Total.
Dammeria Group ..	555	—	2	557	49	37	556	1,199
Battawatte ..	591	—	—	591	—	—	164	755
Gampaha ..	574	35	15½	624½	—	45	196½	866
	1,720	35	17½	1,772½	49	82	916½	2,820

The Directors herewith present to the Shareholders the Reports and Accounts for the past year. The crop of Tea secured amounted to 791,930 lb, showing an excess of 64,201 lb over the crop of 1904, and of 51,930 lb over the estimate. Cardamoms harvested amounted to 1,998 lb, against an estimate of 2,000 lb, while the Cocoa crop only totalled 44 cwt; the net prices realised for these products sold amounted to 34·45 cents for tea, an increase of ·30 cents over the price realised in 1904; R31·03 per cwt for the Cocoa, and 48·14 cents per lb for the Cardamoms. Seeing that the Depreciation Account now amounts to 50 per cent of the original cost of the Buildings and Machinery, the Directors consider that it is unnecessary to add further to this account. After providing for the interest on the Mortgage, the profit on the year's working amounted to R47,500·43, equivalent to a return of 6·68 per cent on the Capital of the Company; to this falls to be added R1,402·28 the balance brought forward from 1904, and R284·61 being amount realised on the sale of teas in excess of that estimated for in the 1904 accounts. To provide for the expenditure now being incurred in the purchase of land and in the planting up of rubber on Dammeria estate, the

Directors have decided to transfer the sum of R15,000 to the extension fund account, and they now recommend the payment of a dividend of 4 per cent for the year, which will leave a balance of R5,767·32 to be carried forward to current season's account. During the past year 42 acres on Dammeria estate were opened in rubber, and 65 acres of Tea and Cocoa were interplanted with that product. In consequence of the high cost of fuel the Directors considered it advisable to provide a liquid fuel installation for the dryers on Battawatte estate, and this is now working satisfactorily. Arrangements have been made for the reduction of the mortgage to £5,000 sterling on the 1st of July next, from which date the interest on the balance outstanding will be reduced from 7 per cent to 6 per cent. The estimates for the current year provide for an expenditure of R2 5,[illegible]96 on crops of 740,000 lb of tea, 60 cwts. of Cocoa, and 2,000 lb. of Cardamoms, while provision is made for inter-planting 40 acres of tea with rubber, and opening up a clearing of 70 acres of that product on Dammeria estate at an estimated cost of R6,720. —By order of the Directors, WHITTALL & Co., Agents and Secretaries, Colombo, 8th February, 1906.

THE DONNYBROOK TEA CO., LTD.

The Directors beg to submit the accounts duly audited for the year ending 31st December, 1905.

ACREAGE :

	DONNYBROOK	MITFORD
Tea in full bearing	152 acres	152 acres

304 acres	Tea in cultivation
4 ,,	Forest
67 ,,	Chena, Patna and Waste.
Total 375 acres	

The crop harvested for the year amounted to 81,057 lb made tea as against an estimate of 90,000 lb, and was manufactured in the Norton Factory, realising upon sale in Colombo R27,924·07 or a nett average of 34·44 cents per pound. The cost of production amounted to 30·18 cents per pound, including 1·81 cents per pound spent on manuring. The estimate of crop for season 1906 is 90,000 lb of made tea to be produced at a cost of 29·06 cents per pound including 1·67 cents, to be spent on manuring 50 acres. The manuring programme, however, is subject to alteration, as it may be found advisable to increase the acreage proposed to be treated. In addition to the estimate covering ordinary estate works, it is proposed to re-roof the bungalow with galvanised iron during the current year at an approximate cost of R1,000. The balance at credit of working account after bringing forward R625·35, the balance from last year, and providing for the usual charges, amounts to R3.560·23, out of which the Directors propose that the Cumulative Preference Dividend due on the Preference Finance shares shall be paid up to the end of the year 1902, absorbing R879·23, and that the balance, viz. R2,681 should be carried forward to crop season 1906.—By order of the Directors, CARSON & Co., Agents and Secretaries. Colombo, 10th Feb., 1906.

THE KANAPEDIWATTIE TEA CO.

DIRECTORS :—Messrs. H. C. H. Heycock and E. M. Shattock.

ACREAGE.

	Acres.
Tea over 4 years	$187\frac{1}{2}$
Tea over 4 years (and Rubber)	132
Tea not in bearing	5
Seed bearers	$15\frac{1}{2}$
Rubber	12
Forest, &c.	40
Total	392

The Directors have pleasure in laying before the shareholders their report and accounts of the working for the year ended 31st December, 1905. The crop secured from estate leaf amounted to 174,033 lb., while from bought leaf 25,811 lb. were manufactured, making the total crop 199,844 lb., which cost to lay down in Colombo 19·82 cents, and realised a net average price of 28·95 cents. The estate tea by itself cost 19·06 cents, inclusive of manure, or without manure 17·95 cents while the tea made from bought leaf has cost 21·44 cents. The usual table is appended, showing the crop cost and average price realised for the past eight years, viz. :—

	1898 lb.	1899 lb.	1900 lb.	1901 lb.
From Estate Leaf ..	142,267	151,030	151,121	169.614
From Bought Leaf ..	30,330	38,565	52,195	22,355
	172,597	189,595	203,316	191,969
Cost ..	23·11	21·92	24·07	22·18
Average ..	32·71	36· 6	27·72	29·17
	1902 lb.	1903 lb.	1904 lb.	1905 lb.
From Estate Leaf ..	185,108	165,495	168,304	174,033
From Bought Leaf ..	16,570	17,700	23,560	25,811
	201,678	183,195	191,864	199,844
Cost ..	19·29	20·51	21·53	19·82
Average ..	28·96	34·06	30·33	28·95

The new profits for the year amount to R24.511·72 or $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the capital of the Company. To this falls to be added the balance brought forward from the previous year, viz., R2,574·46 making the total available for distribution R27,086·18. Of this amount R8,250 was absorbed by the payment of an Interim Dividend of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and the Directors now recommend that a Final Dividend of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent be paid, absorbing R15,0[illegible]0, that the sum of R2.750 be placed to Extensions Account, and that balance R956·18 be carried to next account.—By order of the Directors, LEE, HEDGES & Co., Agents and Secretaries, Colombo, 13th February, 1906.

THE VOGAN TEA COMPANY.

DIRECTORS.—Messrs. V A Julius, G E Woodman, T C Huxley, and E M Shattock.

ACREAGE :

	A. R. P.
Vogan and Iddagodde :	
Tea in full bearing over 4 years (amongst which are interspersed 40,000 Rubber trees of various ages)	791 1 31
Tea not in bearing	25 0 17
Rubber	303 1 08
Forest, &c.	244 0 38
	1,363 3 34
Stamford Hill & Barkindale :	
Tea in full bearing	220 0 0
Total Acreage	1,563 3 34

The Directers have now the pleasure to submit to the Shareholders their report and accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1905. The year has been a favourable one for flush and the crop of Tea secured on Vogan and Iddagodde has amounted to 441,621 lb against an estimate of 415,000 lb, being an increase over the previous year of 24,656 lb. From bought leaf 10,110 lb were also manufactured, making a total of 451,731 lb, which cost to lay down in Colombo 22·69 cents and realised a net average price of 30·26 cents per lb. In view of the low range of prices which has prevailed during the year this result must be considered satisfactory, the profit being very nearly as much as that earned in 1904 when the market was considerably more favourable. The manuring programme has been carried out in its entirety during the year, 308 acres having been treated with artificial manure, and 246 acres with buried prunings. The cost of this, viz., R16,423·49 has been included in the above expenditure. On Stamford Hill and Barkindale the crop secured was 118,218 lb against an estimate of 100,000, the tea costing, after deduction of profit on manufacture of outside leaf, 22·24 cents per lb in Colombo, and realising a net average price of 37·69 cents. The crop of Rubber secured was 3,056 lb against an estimate of 3,000 lb, the cost of harvesting same amounting to R1·05 per lb, and the net average price realised being R4·06 per lb inclusive of scrap. This crop was obtained from 2,800 trees, and the above-named cost includes all expenditure on tapping knives and cups. During 1906 it is anticipated that about 4,000 trees will be tappable, the crop from which may be expected to amount to 5,000 lb. During the year 64 acres were planted with Rubber, the total acreage under this product being now as under :—

A.	R.	P.	
21	1	10	about five years old
18	2	32	,, three ,,
199	0	13	,, two ,,
64	0	33	,, one ,,
303	1	8	

the growth of which continues to make extremely good progress. In addition to the above, there are 40,000 trees planted in ravines, along roads, and amongst the tea, their ages being as follows:—

7 years and over	2,290	4 years and over	6,281
6 do	1,008	between 2 and 4 years old	8,700
5 do	1,624	under 2 years	17,854
$4\frac{1}{2}$ do	2,240		
			40,000

or taking 100 trees to the acre, the equivalent of 400 acres, making a grand total of 503: 1: 8: in Rubber. During the current year it is proposed to open a further 300 acres: same is now being felled, and will be planted up in the ensuing S-W Monsoon, thereby bringing the total acreage in this product to 803: 1: 8. The following table, showing the crop cost an average price realised for the tea for the past eight years, is appended for the information of Shareholders:—

Year		Crop.	Cost.	Price realised.
1898	Vogan & Iddagodde ..	353,837	20·22	34·00
	Bought leaf ..	30,929		
	Stamford Hill & Barkindale ..	100,712	25·58	43·90
1899	Vogan & Iddagodde ..	386,609	20·15	36·81
	Bought leaf ..	2,528		
	Stamford Hill & Barkindale ..	95,286	[illegible]2·17	45·30
1900	Vogan & Iddagodde ..	462,399	21·40	30·34
	Bought leaf ..	20,268		
	Stamford Hill & Barkindale ..	107,474	23·42	39·94
1901	Vogan & Iddagodde ..	334,448	26·62	32·23
	Bought leaf ..	15,383		
	Stamford Hill & Barkindale ..	82,640	29·90	42·20
1902	Vogan & Iddagodde ..	362,353	23·48	32·92
	Bought leaf ..	15,231		
	Stamford Hill & Barkindale	100,752	22·88	38·13
1903	Vogan & Iddagodde ..	407,124	25·22	36·05
	Bought leaf ..	8,939		
	Stamford Hill & Barkindale	100,834	24·56	43·96
1904	Vogan & Iddagodde ..	416,965	23·67	32·90
	Bought leaf ..	7,688		
	Stamford Hill & Barkindale	101,235	23·41	39·22
1905	Vogan & Iddagodde ..	441,621	22·60	30·26
	Bought leaf ..	10,110		
	Stamford Hill & Barkindale	118,218	22·24	37·69

After payment of interest on mortgage and all other charges, the amount of profit earned is R57,563·19 or 8 per cent. on the Capital of the Company. To this has to be added the balance brought forward from previous year, viz., R2,184·79 making a total of R59,747·98 available for distribution. This, the Directors recommended, be apportioned as follows:—By payment of a Dividend of 6 % absorbing R43,200, by payment of a Bonus to the Vogan Superintendent of R1,000, by payment of a Bonus to the Stamford Hill do. R250, by placing to Extension account RI2,500; by carrying forward to next account R2,797·98—R59,747·98.—By Order of the Directors, LEE HEDGES & CO.,—Agents and Secretaries. Colombo, 14th February, 1906.

THE PALMERSTON TEA CO. OF CEYLON, LTD.

DIRECTORS.—G C ALSTON, Esq., L CROSS BUCHANAN, Esq., SIR STANLEY BOIS.

ACREAGE OF THE ESTATES.

	Queensland. Acres.	Palmerston. Acres.	Total. Acres.
Tea in bearing	254	205	459
Young Tea	4	0	4
Total Tea	258	205	463
Jungle	19	0	19
Timber	0	7	7
Grass, &c.	4	0	4
Total Acreage	281	212	493

The Directors have pleasure in presenting to the Shareholders the accoounts of the Company for the past year. The yield of tea for the period has been 248,655 lb. costing 25·50 cents as against 239,?01 lb costing 26 cents last year the average net prices realised being 41·84 cents as against 40·98 cents for the like period. The net profit for the year inclusive of the sum of R871·84 brought forward from last account amounts to R33,098·40. It will be noticed that nothing has been written off for depreciation of buildings and machinery the Directors being of opinion that sufficient provision has been made in respect of these items. An interim Dividend of 3 per cent was paid on the 8th August last absorbing R10,300. The Directors recommend that a further R7,500 be set aside for the purpose of liquidating the mortgages over the properties, and that a Final Divideud of 3 per cent making 6 per cent for the year be paid leaving a sum of R938·40 to be carried forward to current season's account. The crop for 1906 is estimated at 240,000 lb on an expenditure of R63,753·50 which includes a sum of R5,070 to be expended on manuring.—By order of the Directors, BOIS BROTHERS & Co., Agent and Secretaries Colombo 15th Feb. 1906.

THE CEYLON RUBBER CO., LTD.

DIRECTORS.—F. L. Clements, Esq., Keith Rollo, Esq., John Paterson, Esq., and T. S. Grigson, Esq.

The Directors beg to present their Report for the year ended 31st December, 1905, together with a Statement of Accounts duly audited. The property as will be seen from the statement below now consists of 547 acres, of which 425 acres are under cultivation. The sum of R1,240 appearing in the accounts as survey fees has been deposited with Government in order to expedite the survey of lands which have beeen applied for on behalf of the Company. The growth of the rubber in the older clearings continues satisfactory, and the young clearings are also reported to be doing well. In December last the Shareholders were circularized with regard to an issue of new shares in view of further land purchases which the Directors contemplate making. The replies received to the circular letter shew that the Shareholders are prepared to take up as many new shares as are likely to be offered, and it is hoped that by the date fixed for the meeting it will be possible to say how much additional capital will be required. Meantime, the Board has decided to call up the R25 still payable in respect of the origiual share issue, and notice to that effect has been given. The following is a definition of the property as at 1st January, 1906:—

Rubber planted in 1904 ..	150 acres.
do do in 1905 ..	275 ,,
Forest, &c. (to be opened in 1906)	122 ,,
Total ..	547 acres.

—By order of the Directors.—GEORGE STEUART & CO., Agents and Secretaries. Colombo, Feb. 16th, 1906.

THE GLENANORE TEA CO., LTD.

DIRECTORS.—Messrs. R. P. Hudson, Thos. Hudson and John Paterson; Agents and Secretaries:—Messrs. George Steuart & Co.

The Directors beg to present their report with statement of accounts, duly audited, for the year ended 31st December, 1905. The revenue and expenditure account shows the gross earnings to have been R16,315·67 as against R12,599·71 in 1904, the better results this past year being due to an appreciably larger output, 145,003 lb of Made Tea having been secured as compared with 119,554 lb. only last season. The cost of production, including 2·59 cents per lb. spent on manuring, works out at 30·89 cents per lb. of Made Tea, which is exactly 2 cents per lb. less than the teas cost to produce last year. The average selling price of the 1905 teas shews some falling off as compared with 1904, but that is more than counterbalanced by the lower cost of production above referred to. The profit and loss account, after providing for depreciation, interest on mortgage, etc., shows a credit balance of R5,678·18 Out of this sum the Directors propose that a dividend of 5 per cent should be paid, and that the balance be carried forward to 1906. The item of R10,956·18 shown as an asset in the balance sheet under the heading of "Live Stock Account" represents money spent in connection with the Dairy Establishment. Hitherto this item has been outstanding in the Superintendent's accounts, but it has been decided to let it appear in the Company's balance sheet in future, and from time to time to set aside for its reduction a portion of the profits of the estate. This past year a sum of R1,500 has been reserved for the above purposes. The current season's estimate points to a crop of 150,000 lb. of tea to, cost 30·76 cents per lb. with an allowance of $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents for cultivation work. The following is a definition of the property as at 1st January, 1906:—

Tea in bearing	-	382 acres.
Tea planted 1905	-	2 do
Resting	-	8 do
Total in tea		392 acres.
Timber Trees	-	51 do
Grass	-	12 do
Patna	-	77 do
Total	-	532 acres.

—By order of the Directors, GEORGE STEUART & CO., Agents and Secretaries. Colombo, 16th February, 1906.

WALAWE ESTATES CO., LTD.

DIRECTORS.—Messrs F M Mackwood, G H Alston, T B Campbell.

The Directors herewith submit their report and balance sheet for the year ending 30th September, 1905. The efforts of the Directors to sell the land privately have not as yet met with success. The working account for tho year ended 30th September, 9 5, shows a loss of R974·74 and with interest on mortgage loan and debenture loans, &c., the balance at debit of profit and loss on the 30th September, 19 4, has been increased by R7,4 6·06 during the past season, and now amounts to R2 ,652·23, after writing back R3,972·00 cumulative dividends charged in previous years' accounts. *Crops.*—The Maha crop was sold for R3,000·00 and the Yala for R2,060·00.—By order of the Directors, MACKWOOD & CO., Agents and Secretaries. Colombo, 12th February, 906.

THE RAYIGAM TEA CO., LTD.

DIRECTORS.—The Hon. Mr. Edward Rosling, Messrs. Albert Rosling, Gordon Frazer and T. B. Campbell.

ACREAGE.

Rayigam.	Acres.	Annandale.	Acres.
Tea in bearing	670	Tea in bearing	224
Tea and Rubber	26	Ravines, Grass, &c	65
Rubber	20	Forest	11
Forest	484		
Total	1,200	Total	300

The Directors horewith submit their Report and Balance Sheet for 1904. After writing off R4,304·28 for depreciation on Buildings and Machinery, the profit for the year amounts to R29,232·08. Out of this an interim dividend of 2½ per cent has been paid, and the Directors now propose to pay a final dividend of 2½ per cent, making five per cent for the year, or R30,000, carrying forward a balance of R758·26, inclusive of R1,526·18 brought forward from last season. The crop of tea from Rayigam was 312,012 lb as against 310,226 lb in the previous year, and from Annandale 100,968 lb as against 98,890 lb. The whole of the Rayigam crop was made into Green Tea and netted 35·94 cents per lb; the Annandale tea netted 41·63 cents per lb as against 44·98 cents for 1903. A contract has been mado disposing of tho Rayigam Green tea crop for the first six months of the current year at 35 cents pcr lb. The estimate of crop for the current year is 300,000 lb for Rayigam and 100,000 lb for Annandale.

PARA RUBBER.—Some 20 acres of ravines amongst the Tea were planted during the year with this product, as well as a certain amount of the old tea, and it is estimated that thero are 30,000 plauts of all ages, of which 1,800 trees are now old enough to tap. Fifty acres of Forest have been felled and will be planted with Rubber during the coming year.—By order of the Directors, MACKWOOD & Co., Agents and Secretarios.

UVAKELLIE TEA CO., LTD.

DIRECTORS,—Messrs. W D Gibbon, J M Mason, and H G Bois.

The Directors now have the pleasure to submit their Report and Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1905. The crop realised was 206,502 lb. against an estimate of 200,000 lb and 177,935 lb for the previous season. The cost of the Tea was 24·70 cents per lb (exclusive of Capital Expenditure) as against 26·07 cents in 1904, and netted 32·78 cents per lb against 34·48 cents in 1904. The fall in price must be partly attributed to the great difficulty of making a bigger crop of tea properly, during the extensive alterations to the factory and machinery. The tea was, of course, also against prices. The erection of the new Dam and Turbine has caused a great deal of extra work to the Superintendent as a large quantity of stone and earth-work had to be dealt with and he deserves credit for the satisfactory way in which it has been done. Including R382·30 brought forward from last season the amount of profit on the year's working, after writing off 10 per cent for depreciation on machinery, is R13,505·31. Out of this an Interim Dividend of 2 per cent has been paid absorbing R4.800 and leaving R8,705·31 to be dealt with. This sum the Directors recommend being disposed of as follows:—

	R.	c.
By payment of a Final Dividend of 3 per cent (making 5 per cent. for the year) absorbing ..	7,200	00
By payment of a Bonus to the manager of	500	00
By carrying forward ..	1,005	31
	8,705	31

The Estate consists of:—

486 acres tea 5 years old and upwards.
2 ,, 4 years old
4 ,, 3 ,,
11 ,, 1 year and under.
58 ,, Chena, Patua, &c.

561 acres.

The Estimate for 1906 provides for a crop of 200,000 lb. to cost R55,885 including R5,529 for manure—and R2,719 Capital Account Expenditure.—By order of the Board of Directors, J M ROBERTSON & CO., Agents and Secretaries. Colombo, 14th February, 1906.

THE NAHAVILLA ESTATES CO.

The Directors beg to present their Report for the year ended 31st December, 1905. togethor with a statement of accounts covering the same period duly audited. Conditions during the year were favourable for growth, and each estate has produced more than the estimated quantity of crop, the total output for the twelve months being 652,448 lb. against an estimate of 570,000 lb. The crop harvested last year (1904) was 557,098 lb. The cost of production, exclusive of capital expenditure, and of outlay on sundry products, works out at 26·11 cents per lb. as compared with 28·58 cents per lb. in 1904. During the year some R12,000 was spent on Ury and Mahapahagalla on Tea and Rubber extensions. It will be seen from the acreage statement given in this report that there are now 85 acres on Ury growing Rubber and Tea together. The growth of the Rubber is said to be promising. Prices, especially towards the latter end of 1905, fell off to a considerable extent, and the result is a nett average for the season of 33·29 cents per lb. against 36·80 cent per lb. in 1904. Notwithstanding the lower average price for the season's produce the gross revenue for 1905 exceeds that of any previous yoar, and the revenue and expenditure account closes with a surplus of R54,428·21 transferred to credit of profit and loss. After payment of interest on loans and certain fixed charges, and making further provision for Mortgage Redemption, Depreciation and Coast Advance Reserves, there remains a sum of R26,321·63 to dispose of, and the Directors propose to use it to the extent of R23,790 for the payment of a dividend of 6 per cen the balance, after providing for Directors' remuneration, to be carried forward to 1906. During the year the mortgage debt of the Company has been reduced by R21,000·00, and it now stands at R177,100·00. The estimates for season 1906 are based on a crop of 634,000 lb to cost 28·58 cents per lb including an allowance of 2·80 cents per lb for cultivation works. An enlargement of the Nahavilla factory has become necessary, and the Directors have decided to proceed with it at once, and also to provide and additional Rolling and Drying machinery for Ury. It is estimated that these improvements will involve an outlay of R10,000·00, and a further sum of about R4,500·00 will be required during 1906 for the upkeep of land not yet in bearing. The additional outlay has not been taken account of in calculating the estimated cost of the 1906 crop. The following is a definition of the properties as at 1st January, 1906:—

	Nahavilla.	Ury.	M. P. Galla.	Galella.	Total.
Tea in full bearing	441	531	252	287	1,511
,, in partial bearing	71	7	25	..	103
,, not in bearing	5	16	..	..	21
Tea and Rubber (1904-5)	..	85	..	..	85
Cardamoms	..	15	5	..	20
Forest	46	40	..	72	158
Grass, Patna. Fuel, &c.	101	124	59	254	538
Total	664	818	341	613	2,436

—By order of the Directors, GEORGE STEUART & CO. Agents and Secretaries. Colombo, 17th February, 1906.

THE KANDYAN HILLS CO., LTD.

ACREAGE STATEMENT:

	Acres.
Tea in full bearing	432
Cocoa	90
Rubher and Cocoa	20
Rubber opened N. W. Monsoon, 1905	50
Jungle, Ravines and Waste Land	717
Total	1,309

The Directors have pleasure in submitting to the shareholders their report for the season ending 31st December, 1905, together with a statement of accounts, duly audited, covering the same period.

TEA.—The crop harvested for the twelve months, including 257 lb. balance in bins 1904, amounted to 190,608 lb. made tea against an estimate of 20 ,000 lb., 190,363 lb. of which realised upon sale in Colombo a net average price of cents 31·42 per pound, the balance being sold on the estate. The cost of production, including the cost of manuring 120 acres (or say cents 2·15 per pound made tea) amounted to cents 24·18 per pound. The estimate for the current season is placed at 200,000 lb. to be produced at a cost of cents 23·83 per pound, including provision for manuring 149 acres at a cost equivalent to cents 2·70 per pound of made tea.

COCOA.—A favourable season as regards this product was experienced, and the total crop harvested amounted to cwt. 208-2-0, realising an average of R32·75 per cwt. against R17·05 per cwt. the cost of production. During the current year it is hoped that the crop will reach cwt. 150 to be produced at a cost of R29·50 per cwt.

RUBBER.—Arrangements having been made with Mr. Edward S Grigson for an advance not exceeding £1,500 to be appropriated solely for the extension of this product, the Directors were enabled to undertake and complete the opening of a clearing of 50 acres during the N. E. Monsoon. It is proposed to still further extend the area under Rubber during the present year, and a clearing of 100 acres for next S. W. planting is now well in hand. The following census of Rubber trees growing on the estate, compiled from returns supplied by the Superintendent, will be of interest to the shareholders :—

	Castilloa. Trees.	Para. Trees.
Planted in tea 1903	116	175
Do do 1904	62	202
Do do 1904-5	—	1,295
Do do 1905	—	3,350
Rubber in clearings with Cocoa, 1903	880	859
Rubber only N.E., 1905	—	10,000
	1,058	15,881
Age unknown old trees		15
Trees	1,050	15,896

LABOUR.—The Directors are pleased to be able to report that during the year the Superintendent has been successful in placing his labour force upon a more satisfactory basis. To secure, however, a force sufficient for all the requirements of the estate, the issue of additional advances has been necessary, and a considerable lock up for the Company's available cash resources has thus been occasioned. Of the amount outstanding it is feared that the sum of R2,119·80 is recoverable, and the Directors have set aside a sum of R2,500 from the balance standing at credit of profit and loss account to be held in reserve to meet possible losses on this account. From the annexed statement of accounts it will be seen that after making provision for interest on Loans and Debentures, Depreciation, doubtful Coast Advances and management charges, there remains a balance at credit of profit and loss account of R3,614·82, which the Directors recommend should be carried forward.—By order of the Directors, CARSON & Co., Agents and Secretaries.

UNION ESTATES CO. OF CEYLON.

DIRECTORS :—Messrs W D Gibbon, F L Clements and G H Alston. Estate Inspector :—Mr W D Gibbon. Estate Superintendent, Hayes Group :—Mr R J Trimen. Dea Ella: —Mr W L Vanderslott.

ACREAGE.

	Tea in full bearing	Coconuts	Rubber	Cocoa	Cardamoms	Total cultivated	Grass, Jungle & Waste Land	Total
Hayes Group	512	—	—	—	15½	527½	1,612½	2,140
Dea Ella	204	54	37	81	—	376	74	450
	716	54	37	81	15½	903½	1,686½	2,590

The Directors submit to the Shareholders the accounts of the Company for the past year.

HAYES.—On the Hayes Group the tea crop amounted to 211,374 lb, which included 32,608 lb from Longford Estate, leased by the Company; owing to the low state of the market during the year, for low country teas, the average net price realised was only 29·70 cents, as against 31·05 cents per lb in 1904. The cardamom crop amounted to about 2,500 lb, which realised 49·78 cents for the quantity sold.

DEA ELLA.—On Dea Ella the crops amounted to 197½ cwts Cocoa, 399¼ lb Rubber, 57,802 Coconuts, 27½ cwts Pepper, and 89,511 lb Tea, which included about 2?,500 lb manufactured from purchased leaf. The average net prices realised were :—for Cocoa, R29·51 per cwt ; for Rubber, R3·87 per lb ; for Pepper, R29·79 per cwt, and 27·85 cents per lb for Tea.

The Directors regret that, in consequence of the depressed market for tea, after the payment of interest the year's working shows a loss of R3,697·49. With a view to improve the value of the Company's property attention is being paid to the extension of rubber cultivation. At the present time on Dea Ella there are 37 acres planted in rubber, while this product has been interplanted through Tea and Cocoa in 60 acres, and there are in addition 3,065 trees growing along roadsides :—of this latter it is expected that about 34 trees will be tapped during the current season. In 1906 it is proposed to interplant a further 30 acres of tea, and clear and plant 5 acres of abandoned land with rubber. On Hayes Estate there are about 250 rubber trees that were planted in September, 1903, and 47½ acres were cleared in 1905. During the current year arrangements have been made to plant this acreage, and it is intended to open a further 3 acres of jungle, and 5 acres of Cardamom land, and to interplant 82 acres of the lower fields of Tea which are suitable for Rubber. In 1905 on Capital Account the sum of Rs,094·03 was expended on Rubber planting, and R550 on erection of new lines. The expenditure on working Account estimated for the current year amounts to R90,613·16 for the following crops :—274,000 lb. of Tea, 200 cwts. of cocoa, 70,000 coconuts, 666 lb of rubber, 18 cwts. Pepper and 3,200 lbs. Cardamoms, while it is anticipated that R5,326 will be expended on the extension of rubber cultivation.—By order of the Directors, WHITTALL & Co., Agents and Secretaries. Colombo, Feb. 20, 1906.

THE KIRKLEES ESTATE CO., LTD.

DIRECTORS :—Messrs J Armitage Ogden, J Gordon and G H Alston. Estate Superintendent:—Mr J A Ogden.

ACREAGE.

Tea in bearing	..	459 Acres.
Do. partial bearing	..	16 ,,
Tea clearings	..	15 ,,
Timber and Cardamoms, about	..	112 ,,
Grass and uncultivated land	..	469 ,,
Total	..	1,071 Acres.

The Directors now submit to the Shareholders the Accounts of the Company for the past year. The tea crop secured amounted to 213,479 lb., including 5,922 lb. made from purchased leaf, against an estimate of 180,000 lb., and realised a net average of 32·45 cents per lb. as compared with 33·54 cents per lb. in 1904. The cardamom crop amounted to about 3,552 lb., which realised, for the quantity sold, a net average of 45 cents per lb. After making provision for depreciation of buildings, and paying the 7 per cent. Dividend on the Preference Shares, there is a credit on the year's working of R8,793·75, to which falls to be added the balance brought forward from last year, R837·41, and an amount realised in excess of estimated value of crop then unsold of R32·14 ; there is thus available for distribution the sum of R9,663·30. The Directors have decided to transfer the sum of R2,000 to an Extension Fund, and they recommend that a Dividend of 7 per cent. be paid for the past year, and that the balance of R663·30 be carried forward to the current year's account. In the interests of the Company, the Directors have decided to erect at a cost of R36,700, a new factory and a new bungalow on different sites to the present buildings, full particulars of which are given in the Company's circular to the Shareholders of this date. The crops estimated for 1906 are 200,000 lb. of tea exclusive of bought leaf, and 4,000 lb. of cardamoms, on an expenditure of R54,393, which includes a sum of R6,000 (or 3 cents per lb.) to be expended on manuring.—By order of the Directors, WHITTALL & Co., Agents and Secretaries. Colombo, Feb. 20.

ROEBERRY TEA COMPANY OF CEYLON, LTD.

DIRECTORS :—G H Alston, Esq., Sir Stanley Bois, and H O Hoseason, Esq.

ACREAGE :

Tea in bearing	..	642 Acres.
,, Planted in 1903	..	11 ,,
		653 Acres in cultivation.
Jungle and Patna		352
Poor and Unavailable		200
Total	..	1,205 Acres.

The Directors have now the pleasure to submit their Tenth Annual Report and Accounts, being those for the year ending 31st December, 1905. The yield of Tea during the period has been 387,081 lb. costing 22·86, against 325,780 lb. costing 23·86 per lb. last year, and realising 34·04 cents per lb. against 36·12 cents for the same period. After writing off R2,251·08 for depreciation of Buildings and Machinery, there is a profit of R36,758·07 on the year's working, to which falls to be added the balance of R2,285·03 brought forward from 1904, making in all a sum of R39,043·10 available for division. On 1st August last an Interim Dividend of per cent. was paid, and the Directors now recommend that a Final Dividend of 6 per cent. be paid, making 11 per cent. for the year, that a sum of R5,000 be reserved against Factory Extension, (an Estimate of R7,520, for which has been sanctioned,) and that the balance of R1,043·10 be carried forward to this Season's Account. The estimated crop for the current year is 340,000 lb. on an expenditure of R82,550.—By order of the Directors, Bois Brothers & Co., Agents and Secretaries. Colombo, 22nd February, 1906.

GREAT WESTERN TEA COMPANY'S

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

Directors:—Messrs. Joseph C. Dunbar, Giles F. Walker and R. Davidson.

The Directors have now the pleasure to submit their report and accounts for season 1905. The yield for the season was 481,057 lb. tea, against an estimate of 420,000 lb., being an increase of 56,733 lb. on the crop of the previous season. The average of 348,4 1 lb. sold, for which account sales were received, was 43·04 cents, against 41.77 cents for last season's crop. In view of the lower prices prevailing recently the Directors have estimated the unsold balance of crop at 41½ cents, which they consider a safe figure. The cost was 28·95 cents per lb., including 4·85 cents for manure, against 29·64 cents and 3·25 cents last season. The profit on the year's working (including last year's balance R191·13, and after deducting R546·82 shortfall) is R62,2·7·90. Out of this an Interim Dividend has been paid absorbing R14,609, which leaves R47,607·90 to be dealt with. The Directors recommend the disposal of this as follows:—By payment of a dividend of 5 per cent (making 7½ per cent for the year) R29,2 0; by transferring to depreciation account—(10 per cent on machinery R4,292·04 and 5 per cent on buildings R3,429·93)—R7,7 1·97; by placing to Reserve Account a sum of R10,000; and carrying forward R685·93. Total R47,607·90.

The estimate of crop for 1906 is 450,000 lb., and with an ordinary season this should be safe.

The acreage of the estate is:—

A.	R.	P.	
921	2	12	Tea
39	0	0	Fuel
38	2	4	Ravines
17	1	12	Grassfield
11	3	13	Buildings and Garden
3)	0	14	Cart Road and Roads
23	2	25	Railways
Total 1,(82	0	0	

—By order of the Directors, J. M. Robertson & Co., Agents and Secretaries. Colombo, 24th February, 1906.

CLYDE TEA ESTATES CO., LTD.

Directors:—Mr. R. Davidson, Chairman, Mr. F. M. Laurie and Mr. Joseph Fraser. Messrs. Lewis Brown & Co., Agents and Secretaries.

ACREAGE:

	A.	R.	P.
Tea in bearing	504	0	0
(Mostly interplanted with Para Rubber)			
Rubber	416	2	35
Reserve Forest	181	1	7
Abandoned Tea	22	0	0
	1,124	0	2

Your Directors beg to submit their report and accounts for the year 1905. The quantity of tea made from estate leaf was 189,423 lb. Black Tea as compared with 164,934 lb. Black and 37,776 lb. Green, in 1904, and with 187,556 lb. Green Tea in 1903. The Rubber crop for the year totalled 759 lb., against 449 lb. in 1904 and 424 lb. in 903. During the year the sum of R5,738·85 was spent on manuring, equal to 3·03 cents per lb. of made tea, inclusive of which the cost per lb. delivered in Colombo was 26·50 cents. The average price realised for the whole crop was 30·97 cents per lb.

It will be noted that the area under Para Rubber now totals 416 acres. A summary of the Superintendent's census of Para Rubber trees on the Company's properties on 15th December, 1905, (in which was set forth the number of Rubber trees on cleared lands and amongst tea, from under 1 inch to 18 inches and above in circumference, at a height of 3 feet from the ground) was issued to the shareholders on 22nd January, 1906. The totals thereof aggregate as under:—

		Trees.
Para Rubbers	amongst tea	53,199
Do	in cleared lands	73,774
	Total	126,973

After setting aside R2,100 for depreciation of Buildings, Machinery and Furniture, the balance of profit for the year 1905 is R11,039·46, to which has to be added R3,238·41 brought forward from the previous year, making a total of R14,277·87 available for distribution. Out of this, the Directors recommend that a dividend of 4 per cent be paid, absorbing R10,800 and leaving R3,477·87 to be carried forward.—By order of the Directors, Lewis Brown & Co., Agents and Secretaries. Colombo, 26th February, 1906.

TEMPLESTOWE ESTATE CO. LTD.

DIRECTORS.

H. G. Bois, Esq. | F. W. Bois, Esq.

The Directors have the pleasure to submit their report for the year ending 31st December, 1905. The tea crop amounted to 213011 lb. on an estimate of 225,000 lb. showing a shortage as compared with season 1904 of 4,469 lb. which may be partly accounted for by the failure of the south-west monsoon. The tea cost 27·16 cents per lb. including an expenditure of 3·13 cents per lb. on manure, against 24·66 cents in 1904, and netted 32·67 cents against 34·02 cents in 1904. The falling off is most unsatisfactory for though the market was of course lower, the teas have not the character they used to have. The profit on the year's working after paying interest on the mortgage and other loans is R5,669·80 which includes the balance brought forward from 1904 of R784·39. The Directors recommend that this should be disposed of as follows:—

By the payment of a Dividend of 4 per cent. on the Preference Shares absorbing	..	R4,344·00
By carrying forward a balance of	..	,,1,325·80
		R5,669·80

The acreage of the estate now consists of:—

555¾	acres	of tea over 5 years old
2½	,,	Rubber clearing
107½	,,	Forest
357¼	,,	Chena, Patna and Waste land
1,023	acres.	

The estimate for reason 1906 provides for a crop of 240,000 lb. to cost 25·55 cents per lb. which includes cost of manuring at 2·93 cents per lb.—By order of the Directors, J. M. Robertson & Co. Agents & Secretaries. Colombo, March 1st, 1906.

PORTMORE TEA CO. OF CEYLON LIMITED.

Directors:—R. C. Bowie, L. M. Torin, and W. Herbert Anderson.

The Directors have the pleasure to submit the General Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1905, duly audited. The net amount at credit of Profit and Loss after providing for General Expenses, Income Tax, &c., £3,834 11s 1d. To which should be added Balance brought forward from last year £227 0s 9d—Total £4,061 11s 10d. An Interim Dividend of 5 per cent. was paid September 1st, 1905, amounting to £2,000 0s 0d. It is proposed to pay a final Dividend of 5 per cent. (making 10 per cent. in all, free of Income Tax), which will absorb £2 000 0s 0d. And to carry forward to next year £61 11s 10d —Total £4,061 11s 10d. In presenting their Ninth Annual Report, the Directors have pleasure in recommending a dividend of 10 per cent. for the year ending 31st December, 1905. The Tea crop from the Estate has been 238,542 lb, being at the rate of 460 lb. per acre, and the cost of production has been £4,457 17s 8d, being at the rate of 4·48d per pound; the crop sold in London has netted £8,619 0s 7d, being 8.67d per pound. In 1904, 222,316 pounds sold in London netted £7,789 16s 4d; 8·41 per pound. In 1905,

235,437 pounds sold in London netted £8,619 0s 7d; 8·67 per pound. Prices have been steady during the year, and quality of Tea has been well maintained: the sales during the last half of the year have, however, averaged considerably higher than during the corresponding period of the previous year, which points at a better demand for high-class Teas. The average rate of exchange has been 1s 13-64d against 1s 4 7-32d last year. Mr W Herbert Adderson retires from the Board, and, being eligible, offers himself for re-election. The latest reports from the Manager in Ceylon show that Estates, Buildings and Machinery are in good order, and the estimates of crop and expenditure give satisfactory promise of the Tea being placed in the market at present rates. The Directors feel that great credit is due to Mr R C Grant, the Manager, and Mr H A Grigg, the Superintendent in Ceylon, for the way in which they have cultivated the Estates and maintained the quality of the Tea during the past year.—By Order of the Board, SHAND, HALDANE & CO., Secretaries.

NORTH-WESTERN RUBBER CO., LIMITTED.

DIRECTORS.

The Hon. Mr. EDWARD ROSLING (Chairman and Managing Director.)

R. K. CLARK, Esq. | H. W. UNWIN, Esq.
EDMUND SCOTT, Esq. | JAMES HILL, Esq.

ACREAGE.

PITIAKANDE GROUP.		MORATENNE GROUP.	
Tea and Coconuts	368 acres.	Tea	110 acres.
Cacao ..	44 ,,	Cacao	55 ,,
Cacao and Rubber	80 ,,	Chena, Grass, etc.	506 ,,
Rubber ..	80 ,,		
Jungle and Chena Land ..	417 ,,		
Total ..	989 acres.	Total ..	671 acres.

The Directors herewith submit their Report and Balance Sheet for the nine months ending 31st December, 1905. The Company took over the Estates belonging to the Kurunegala Estates Company, Limited, as from the 1st April, 1905, and have since purchased St. Julia, Bulatawella, and Bettiagodde Estates, amounting to 450 acres for a sum of R33,405·47. The working for the nine months after charging up all the Manure, Interest, Directors, and Agent's fees, shows a loss of R2,150·10, but as nothing is being charged to Capital on account of Coconuts not in bearing, the loss is more apparent than real. Crops secured for the nine months were as follows: —Tea 84,703 lb., Cocoa cwt. 230-2-6, Coconuts 181,927.

The estimated crops for the current year are 125,000 lb. tea, 250,000 coconuts, 250 cwt. cacao which, after paying cost of upkeep of the young nuts, should have a small profit on the working account. Last year some 80 acres cacao and 67 acres forest land were planted with Rubber which, with the 13 acres planted in 1904, make 160 acres under that product. On account of the current year 450 acres have been felled (for Rubber) and burnt off and the works on these clearings as well in hand. The acreages must be regarded as approximate until a complete survey of the properties is made, a work which will be commenced this year.—By order of the Directors, BOSANQUET & CO., Agents and Secretaries, Colombo, 9th March, 1906.

TONACOMBE ESTATES COMPANNY OF CEYLON.

DIRECTORS:—Hon Mr J N Campbell, Messrs R S Templer and G H Alston. Agents and Secretaries: Messrs Cumberbatch & Co. Estate Superintendent: Mr V Vicaresso.

ACREAGE.—The acreage of Tonacombe Group is as follows:—

Tea in bearing	.. 718 acres.	
Tea not in bearing	. 37 ,,	
Tea seed bearers	.. 3 ,,	
		758 acres.
Cardamoms in bearing	..	37 ,,
Reserve Forest	..	31 ,,
Fuel Trees	..	22 ,,
Chena and Patana	..	1,405 ,,
		2,253 ,,

Owing to the partial failure of the North-East Monsoon the tea crop (though over 30,000 lb in excess of 1904) fell short of the estimate by 4,920 lb, the total quantity secured being 305,080 lb. This sold at a net average of 35·19 cents as against last years' average of 35·90 cents. The Cardamom crop amounted to 4,012 lb which sold at a net average of 65·67 cents per lb. This price though slightly better than in 1904 is still disappointing, and on account of the small crops now gathered from the nearly exhausted fields does little more than pay ordinary upkeep. 15 acres have been abandoned. During 1905 another 5 acres of Cardamom land has been added to the tea acreage, which has been revised to date. On a re-survey of the Kalugalla Division, the old tea proved to be less by 18 acres than the area under this head given in the last report and this acreage has been taken off the tea area and added to the Chena and Patana. 11,894 para rubber plants have been put out during the year in the lower fields on Devatura and Kalugalla Divisions. The total crop expenditure amounted to R87,845·91 including R8,933·14 spent on manuring 185 acres with artificial manure. The expenditure on capital account amounted to R3,100 spent on planting the above mentioned small tea clearing, the upkeep of the tea not yet in bearing, and the planting of rubber and upkeep of nurseries. The Directors contemplate a rather more liberal programme of artificial manuring in the future, and in 1906 they propose to manure 287 acres. The balance available after writing off R3,100 on extensions mentioned above and including R8,520·66 brought forward from 1904 amounts to R26,651·05. The Directors recommend the payment of a dividend of 5 per cent absorbing R14,0 0, the placing of R10,000, to the Debenture Redemption account, and the carrying forward of R2,651·05. The crops for 1906 are estimated at 320,000 lb. of Tea, 3,000 lb. of Cardamoms against an expenditure of R98,162.—By order of the Directors, CUMBERBATCH & CO., Agents and Secretaries, Colombo, 9th March, 1906.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

Tropical Agriculturist and Magazine of the Ceylon Agricultural Society.

COMPANY ANNUAL REPORTS.

TRAVANCORE TEA ESTATES CO.,

The net amount at credit of profit and loss account, including balance brought forward from last account, and after providing for directors' fees, income-tax, Debenture charges, &c., is £6,546 3s 1d; deduct Debenture interest paid January 1 and July 1, 1905, less income-tax, £2,793; less brought forward from last account, £698 5s; to set aside three months' Debenture interest to September 30, 1905, less income-tax, £698 5s; it is proposed to pay interest on the Pre-Preference issue to September 30, 1902, less income-tax, which will absorb £641 2s 11d; it is proposed to write off for depreciation the sum of £1,500; leaving to carry forward to next account, £1,612 0s 2d. The estates continue to give an increasing yield, but it is disappointing to report that prices for the class of tea which the company produces were at the lowest range recorded since the formation of the company. The accounts show a profit after paying Debenture interest of £3,753 3s 1d as against £3,892 15s 1d in 1903-4. It is proposed to pay one year's arrears of Pre-Preference interest, to write off £1,500 for depreciation, and carry forward £1,612 0s 2d to next year. The average sale price of the tea was 5·64d per lb., against 5·98d the previous year. The rate of exchange was 1s 4 12-32d compared with 1s 4 13-32d last year. The tea crop was 1,458,864 lb., or 160,918 lb. in excess of the previous season, and was equivalent to a yield of 454 lb. per acre. The crop for current year is estimated by the manager at 1,550,000 lb.

The cultivation of Rubber is being proceeded with on those portions of land which the manager considers suitable and as far as the company's funds admit.

THE LANKA RUBBER CO., LTD.

DIRECTORS:—Messrs. C. M. Gordon and E. M. Shattock.

The Directors have pleasure in submitting to the shareholders their report and accounts of the working of the Company up to 31st December, 1905. As mentioned in the prospectus the 144½ acres were taken over as from July 1st, 1904. Of this, 60 acres were planted in June, 1903, and 64 acres in June, 1904, making 124 acres in all. The balance 20½ acres together with a further 22½ acres since purchased were planted in October, 1904 and May, 1905. With the exception of one or two small patches of poor soil where the growth has been very slow, the 124 acres have made good progress, and by the end of present year it will probably be found feasible to commence tapping operations on a small scale. The young clearings are also coming on satisfactorily. A further 204 acres have been purchased from Government since December, and the whole of this acreage has been felled, and will be planted up during the south-west monsoon. The soil and lay of land appear to be good, and the block will make a valuable addition to the Company's property.—By order of the Directors, LEE, HEDGES & Co., Agents and Secretaries. Colombo, 12th March, 1906.

DRAYTON (CEYLON) ESTATES CO., LIMITTED.

DIRECTORS:—Messrs A H Dunsmure, G H Alston, V A Julius, C C Forster. Estate Inspector:—Mr R K Clark, Estate Superintendent:—Mr J Mitchell.

ACREAGE.

Tea in full bearing	732½ acres.
Grass, Forest and Waste Land ..	140¾ ,,
Total ..	873¼ acres.

The Directors have now the pleasure of presenting to the Shareholders the accounts of the Company for the past year. Owing to the very favourable season the tea crops secured amounted to 527,876 lb. being 106,876 lb. in excess of the estimate and 80,876 lb. in excess of the crop secured in 1904. The average net price realised was 41·11 cents whilst the cost of laying down the teas amounted to 23·54 cents per lb. which included the sum of R13,685·38 expended on cultivation. After making provision for depreciation of Buildings and Machinery there remains a profit for the year's working of R91,535·40, which is equivalent to 16 per cent. on the Capital of the Company. With the addition of the balance brought forward from 1904 of R6,695·14, there is now available for distribution a sum of R98,230·54. An Interim Dividend of 3 per cent. was paid on 1st August, 1905, and the Directors now recommend a Final Dividend of 13 per cent., making a total of 16 per cent. for the year, and that the balance of R6,710·54 be carried forward to the current season's working account. The estimate for the current year provides for an expenditure of R120,879 on a crop of 440,000 lb. tea; of this amount it is estimated to expend R12,600 on the cultivation of the estate.—By order of the Directors, WHITTALL & Co., Agents and Secretaries. Colombo, 16th March, 1906.

YATADERIYA TEA CO. OF CEYLON.

DIRECTORS.—F Liesching, Esq., David Fairweather, Esq., Henry Valentine Masefield, Esq., (Managing Director.)

The Directors have pleasure in submitting the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1905. The profit for the year is R63,070·22 equal to 33·19 per cent. on the Capital of the Company, to which must be added R6,544 balance from 1904; of this sum R23,750 has been absorbed in paying an ad-interim dividend of 12½ per cent. The Directors recommend that a final dividend of 12½ per cent. and bonus of 2½ per cent. absorbing R28,500 be declared, R10,000 placed to Reserve, thus bringing same to R121,000 and the balance R7,364·22 carried forward.

DEPRECIATION ACCOUNT:—This Account now stands at R39,827·80 as a reserve against Buildings and Machinery standing in the Balance Sheet at a very low valuation R66,830·88, and it is not considered necessary at present to appropriate further profits thereto. The property representing Capital stands in the Balance Sheet at approximately R161 per acre of Tea and Rubber compared with R191 per acre of Tea in the previous year's Accounts, the year's profit R63,070·22 being equal to R62·94 per acre on the 1,002 acres giving crops in 1905.

THE TOTAL TEA CROP—secured was 623,939 lb against original estimate of 563,000 lb which with 11,311 lb tea from purchased leaf cost 19·75 cents per lb and realised 26·96 cents per lb (including value of unrealised portion of the crop.) The tea crop for 1906 is estimated at 600,000 lb. The estate continues in excellent order, the benefit from the cultivation of recent years being now apparent. Labour is sufficient, coast advances standing at R11·11 per head. Artificial and bulk manure was applied to 317 acres and prunings were buried with slag in 168 acres at an outlay of R15,450 or 2·48 cents per lb on the crop, and it is proposed to spend R15,000 under this heading in 1906 equal 2½ cents per lb of tea. The Factory and machinery are in good order, and no additions are contemplated at present. The old cardamom field of 10 acres and some 40 acres of Dickhena, making 50 acres in all, were planted in tea in 1905, and it is intended to open 15 acres in tea in 1906.

COCOA.—The small crop gathered, cwts 4. 1. 7., realised R136·15 net.

PARA RUBBER.—The total area planted solely in rubber was acres 138. 3. 26, at 31st December, 1905, in addition to which 89,499 of the Rubber trees interplanted amongst the tea measured over 1 inch in circumference at 3 feet from the ground according to a census taken late in 1905, of which the following is a summary.

66,072	trees measuring	1 to 6 ins.	Including 3,801 trees in the 21 acres of 1898 (see below.)
15,537	,,	6 to 12 ,,	
6,367	,,	12 to 18 ,,	
5,324	,,	18 to 61 ,,	

Total 93,300 trees, equal to 622 acres rubber at 150 trees per acre.

Details of separate rubber plantations are:—

A.	R.	P.	
21	0	21	planted in 1898 included in above census.
13	2	13	,, 1904 not ,, ,, ,,
104	0	32	,, 1905 not ,, ,, ,,
Total 138	3	26	

In 1905, 2,855 lb. of rubber was secured from 5,324 trees (compared with 585 lb. in 1904) of which the greater number were only lightly tapped towards the close of the season. The rubber realised R11,285·65 an average of R3·95 per lb. including scrap, sales of rubber seed and plants amounting to R18,083·06. The 1906 crop of rubber is estimated at 7,986 lb., and considerable orders for plants from 1905 nurseries and seeds have been booked by the Superintendent for 1906 delivery. Some 110 acres of land was purchased for rubber in 1905 of which part was opened, and further acquisition of land for this product is in progress. It is proposed to open 112 acres in rubber in 1906, when the total acreage of separate rubber will be 250 acres.

The Company's Property consisted on the 31st December, 1905 of:—

Acres Tea	Planted in	Yield in 1905		Compared with	
172	1885	551 lb, tea per acre		514 lb. in 1904	
208	1887	543	do	428	do
100	1888	491	do	428	do
42	1889	613	do	648	do
6	1890	934	do	710	do
52	1891	805	do	888	do
120	1892	782	do	614	do
68	1894	814	do	536	do
37	1895	813	do	533	do
75	1896	639	do	566	do
33	1897	640	do	402	do
28	1898	577	do	506	do
24	1899	736	do	511	do
1	1900	671	do	491	do
14	1901	739	do	484	do
12	1904 not in bearing				
14	1905	do			
36	1905	do			

1,043 0 04	acres total under Tea.	636 lb. average yield
21 0 21	do Rubber planted in 1898	on 981 acres com-
13 2 13	do do 1904	pared with 526lb.
104 0 32	do do 1905	average on 981
196 2 06	do Forest, old reserve.	acres in 1904.

1,378 1 36 acres subject to adjustment of exact area of new purchases and forest.

—By order of the Directors, THE EASTERN PRODUCE & ESTATES Co., Ltd., Agents and Secretaries. Colombo, 16th March, 1906.

RUBBER PLANTATIONS, LTD.

THE PROSPECTUS.

The following is the prospectus of the Rubber Plantations, Limited, working the Ross, Dangan, and Dewilla estates, situated in the Matale district:—Capital £55,000, all issued. Cash in hand £22,500.

Total area of freehold land	1,085	acres
Of which there are—		
In Cocoa in full bearing	344	acres
Do. partial bearing	27	,,
Do. planted, but not yet bearing	44	,,
In Tea in bearing	88	,,
Jungle lands adjoining the estates	582	,,
	1,085	acres.

There are upwards of 30,000 rubber trees, and 7,500 coconut trees planted through the cocoa and serving as shade trees. Of these about 7,000 rubber trees are ready to tap, and are bearing seed which can be used for further planting up. The remainder will gradually come into bearing. 4,000 coconut trees are in bearing. It is estimated that the revenue from the estates for the financial year 1906-7 will be as follows:—

Cocoa, 1,200 cwts. at 50s.		£3,000
Coconuts		250
Tea and Sundries		150
Rubber seeds		300
Rubber, 10,000 lbs. at 5s.		2,500
		£6,000
Working estate	£1,500	
Manuring	200	
Collecting and shipping rubber at 9d. per lb.	375	
		2,075
Profit		£4,125

This profit may be expected to increase year by year by about £2,000 per annum up to £12,000 per annum in 1910-11, when the larger area, for the planting of which it is proposed to provide capital, will commence to yield. In addition to the 1,085 acres above referred to, steps are being taken to acquire other jungle lands to bring the acreage up to 2,000 acres. With an expenditure of £22,000 the estates can be brought up to 2,000 acres of cocoa and rubber in bearing. This planting can be done within three years, so that the new plantations will gradually be coming into bearing from 1910 onwards. The above figures show a return after one year of 7½ per cent. on the proposed capital, rising each year by 2½ per cent. uuti such time as the new plantations start bearing.

When the whole 2,000 acres is in bearing the revenue is estimated at:—

6,000 cwts. of cocoa at 50s.		£15,000
400,000 rubber trees, say at 1½ lb. per troe, and 4s. per lb.		£120,000
		£135,000
Less:—		
Cost of working 2,000 acres	£7,000	
Collecting and shipping 600,000 lbs. of rubber at 6d.	22,500	29,500
Profit.		£105,500

Directors:—Messrs. RICHARD HOFFMANN, FRANCIS A. GOVETT, WILLIAM RADCLIFFE, and T. W. WELLSTED.

THE PANAGULA RUBBER CO., LTD.

DIRECTORS:—Messrs A D Forbes, D Kerr; and C E Welldon, (Managing Director).

The Directors herewith submit Report and accounts for the half-year ending 31st December, 1905. The Company's financial year will in future run from 1st January as decided at the General Meeting last year. The 750 shares, the issue of which the last General Meeting authorised, have all been taken up. A further 39 acres 0 rood 9 perches of land adjoining Eheliagoda have been purchased from Government, and the Company have acquired the 60 acres for which they were in negotiation at the time of the last meeting. Fifty acres adjoining Panagula have also been hought from Government, making the total acreage of

EHELIAGODA.	PANAGULA.
158 acres opened in 1905	166¾ acres opened in 1904
188 ,, being opened	128½ ,, 1905
39 ,, Reserve	49 ,, being opened
	Balance 20 ,, Reserve
Total 385 acres	Total 364 acres 3 rds 33 perches.

By July, 1906, the Company should have on both estates 693 acres under Rubber, and every endeavour will be made to complete the promised acreage of 706 acres before the end of the year. The growth of old Rubber on Panagula is very satisfactory, and although the 1905 planting was done late, the plants are coming on well, and there are hardly any vacancies. The Managing Director has lately visited the estates, and reports that they are in good order, and that the work for 1906 clearings is well advanced. Proposals regarding the purchase of more land will be put before the Shareholders at the General Meeting. The Directors have been approached as to the Company's willingness to dispose of their properties, and this will also he considered at the General Meeting.—By order of the Board of Directors, F. LIESCHING, Secretary. Hatton 10th March, 1606.

TALGASWELA TEA CO., LTD.

DIRECTORS:—Messrs G Vanderspar, Hector VanCuylenberg, and A O Figg. Agents and Secretaries:—Messrs J J Vanderspar & Co.

The Directors have pleasure in submitting their Report and Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1905. The crop secured was 154,122 lbs. as against 160,396 last year and 141,541 for 1903. The decrease of 6,274 lbs. is due to the drought experienced in November and December. The tea cost, including cost of manure, delivered in Colombo 26·29, and realised a nett average of 32·39. After allowing for R2,358·01, on account of depreciation and seven per cent. on the preference shares, there remains at the credit of profit and loss account a sum of R10,461·08. The amount spent on capital account amounts to R21,561·15, made up as follows:—

On account of rubber	..	R16,258·83
On account of tea	.. ,,	3,855·29
On account of machinery	.. ,,	1,447·03

There are 221 acres planted with rubber, and the Superintendent reports that the rubber is doing well. The 157 acres felled and ready for planting would have also been planted had the seed purchased been delivered. Sufficient seed and stumps have been purchased for planting

up the 257 acres already felled and for a further 300 acres. In the event of the Directors being authorised to borrow sufficient money to cover the capital expenditure already incurred, and for further planting 300 acres in rubber, the R10,461·08 at the credit of profit and loss account will be available for dividend. Subject to the loan asked for being authorised, the Directors recommend the payment of a dividend of four per cent amounting to R8,0 0. and carrying forward the balance R2,461·08. Mr Hector VanCuylenberg retires from the Board by rotation, and, being eligible, offers himself for re-election. The appointment of an auditor rests with the meeting.

ACREAGE.—Tea in full bearing Acres 395; Tea new clearing 1903, 14; Tea new clearing 1904, 14; Tea new clearing 1905 and Rubber planted in between, 32; Tea abandoned 195; Tea and Cinnamon abandoned 43; Forest boundary belts 53; Ravines 10; Forest 809. Total—1,565.

RUBBER.—Planted amongst tea 1903, Acres 9; Ravines, planted with rubber 1904, 34; Ravines, planted with rubber 1905, 69; New clearing planted 1905, 103; Planted amongst tea in 32 acres new clearing 6; Felled and ready for planting 157; Felled and burnt (and will be ready for May and June) planting 100. Total—Acres 478.

THE CEYLON PLANTERS' RUBBER SYNDICATE, LTD.

DIRECTORS.—Mr. E Hamilton, Mr. A H Dunsmure, the Hon. Mr. J N Campbell, Mr. W P Halliley, Mr. F L Clements. Secretaries.—Messrs. Cumberbatch & Co.

ACREAGE.

The acreage of the Syndicate's property is as follows:—

Rubber under 5 years	325 acres.		
,, 4 ,,	77 ,,		
,, 3 ,,	143 ,,		
,, 2 ,,	10 ,,		
,, 1 ,,	29½ ,,		
		584½	acres.
Felled and cleared for rubber		36	,,
Coconuts		34	,,
Reserve		229½	,,
Total		884	acres.

Mr. W H Trotter made a survey of the estate during the year with the above result. Part of the acreage given above as under rubber has coffee growing in it, and 25 acres have been taken out of the rubber area and are now entered as coconuts. The expenditure for the year was R39,025·56. The Directors thought it advisable to spend this rather large sum on putting the place in thorough good order, and they are glad to be able to state that Mr. W W Bailey (who was appointed Visiting Agent during the year) reports that everything is going on well, and that in the future weeding (which in the past has been responsible for such a large expenditure) will cost less. During the year a system of bunds and floodgates was completed to keep back the tides. These, though the work has been costly, have been quite successful, and Mr. Bailey reports that no trees have been damaged by salt water this year. A census of trees is now being taken. On Mr. W W Bailey's departure from the Federated Malay States, Mr. R W Harrison was appointed Visiting Agent to the Company. The estimate of expenditure for the current year is dols. 21,581·00, or with exchange at R1·77 per dol=R38,198·37, which includes the cost of a small curing house to be erected at once. Tapping operations on a small scale will be commenced during 1906. The Directors were approached with a view to an amalgamation with the proposed Lowlands Company, and an extraordinary general meeting was called to consider the matter. Since then Mr. W W Bailey has passed through Colombo on his way home, and at an interview with one of the Directors he stated that the Lowlands Company papers had been completed and could not be altered, and that it was, therefore, too late to include Pendamaram.

THE RANI RUBBER CO., LTD.

DIRECTORS:—Mr G N Thomson (Managing Director), Mr John G Wardrop, Hon. Mr J N Campbel, Mr C E Stevenson.

ACREAGE.

	Sittar.	Mundakayam.	Total.
Para Rubber planted in 1904..	151	60	211
Do do 1905..	569	120	689
Felled, to be planted in 1906..	—	317	317
Acres ..	720	497	1,217

The Directors beg to submit to the Shareholders the accounts of the Company for the past year. Mr G N Thomson, Managing Director, visited the Company's properties in January of this year, and reports the growth of the Rubber on the older clearings on both Sittar and Mundakayam Estates as highly satisfactory, especially so at Sittar. The 1905 clearing are coming on well, and there are practically no vacancies. The whole of Sittar Estate has been carefully fenced. The estimated expenditure on Sittar for the current year is R25,610 which provides for the upkeep of 720 acres. The estimated expenditure on Mundakayam amounts to R31,838 providing for the upkeep of existing clearings and the felling and planting of the 317 acres above referred to. In accordance with the Directors' circular of the 7th Aug. last, 1,000 new shares were issued to existing Shareholders on which R60 has been called up, bringing them into line with the previous issue of shares. The outlay on the Company's properties has been heavier than was at first anticipated, and in connection with the Sittar block a payment has had to be made to the Travancore Government of R6,920 in connection with the new title after-mentioned which has been granted to the Company. In order to provide for this increased outlay, the Directors have decided to issue the balance of 500 shares remaining of the authorised capital (R300,000) and which shares are now offered at par to existing Shareholders in the proportion of one new shares to every five shares hold by them, and in respect of which R60 per share is payable on application. The Directors are pleased to be able to report that Mr Thomson has negotiated a new title on behalf of the Company with the Travancore Government for the Sittar back. This was originally held on 25 years' grant and contained a stipulation that not less than 30 trees per acre of different species should be planted for Government simultaneously with the planting of Rubber. but Government, in consideration of the payment of R10 per acre, agreed to grant the Company and absolute freehold title transferable at will and withdrew the stipulation as to the planting of Government trees. The land is to bear an annual tax of 6 annas per acre for the first five years dating from the 16th August, 1905, and thereafter the tax is to be R2 per acre which will not be increased except in accordance with a general revision of the assessment of the lands of the Travancore State. The Government have further agreed that, subject to the consent of the Conservator of Forests, the Company may have an additional 300 acres at Sittar adjoining their present block on the same terms, and this area the Directors have applied for. At Mundakayam the Government are now demarcating the boundaries of the Company's property so as to adjust these in accordance with the opened areas. In the event of the 300 acres additional land being secured at Sittar, it will be necessary to issue additional capital for opening and bringing the acreage into bearing, and in view of this a special meeting has been called for the same date as the annual meeting to pass the necessary resolution for the increase of capital. For convenience, the Directors propose that the authorised capital be raised from R300,000 to R500,000. The new shares will be issued and offered to existing Shareholders as soon as the grant of the additional land has obtained.—By order of the Directors, COLOMBO COMMERCIAL CO., LTD., (JOHN G. WARDROP,—Manager), Agents and Secretaries Colombo, 14th March, 1906.

SHALIACARY RUBBER CO., LTD.

DIRECTORS.—Messrs. G N Thomson (Managing Director), W Shakespeare, C E Stevenson and John G Wardrop.

ACREAGE.

Rubber planted in 1905 ..	200 acres
Felled, to be planted with Rubber in 1906..	473 ,,
Area of Estate ..	673 acres

The Directors beg to submit to the Shareholders the Accounts of the Company to 31st December, 1905. There was planted to that date 200 acres of Rubber, and the remaining acreage (473 acres) has now all been felled and will be planted during the current year. The estimated expenditure this year is R38,493 and provides for the upkeep of the existing planted area and the opening of the remaining 473 acres. There is a fine nursery of 90,000 plants at the estate available for this year's planting. No damage has been done by wild animals, and a good labour force has been established. The older rubber trees were tapped and half-a-pound of dry rubber obtained from each. The samples were submitted to Messrs. Figgis and Co., of London, who reported to them as follows:—"We have carefully examined these 6 biscuits and find them well prepared and of nice colour. This rubber would sell very readily at about 6s. to 6s 1d per lb" These eight old trees are now being reserved for seed. The Directors have departed from the intention of planting part of the area with tea, and have decided that the whole estate should be planted with rubber, for which the soil is specially suited. The Directors appointed Mr C Henly, of Kalutara, to visit and report on the Company's property, and this he did

on 14th July, last. He reported that the estate promised very well and his report is available for inspection to any Shareholder.—By order of the Directors, COLOMBO COMMERCIAL CO., LTD., (JOHN G. WARDROP, Manager), Agents and Secretaries, Colombo. 14th March, 1906.

GENERAL CEYLON TEA ESTATES, LIMITED.

DIRECTORS:—Messrs T C Owen, Chairman, T J Lawrance and Keith F Arbuthnot.

The Directors beg to submit herewith the accounts of the Company and their report for the year ending December 31st, 1905, showing a profit of £8,743 4s 1d. After allowance for debenture interest and other charges, there remains a sum of £231 17s 9d at the credit of profit and loss, to which has been added a balance of £3,340 13s brought forward from the previous year, making a total of 3,752 0s 9d. Against this has been charged the sum of £1,757 3s 11d spent on developing Rubber cultivation, leaving a balance of £1,815 6s 10d to be carried forward to next year. The market throughout the year has been a very unfavourable one for low-country teas, the reduction of the duty in July, 9 5, having had little or no good effect on this class of tea. In consequence, although the Company's estates have yielded a large crop, the result of the year's working is most disappointing. The coffee crop naturally shows a considerable falling off, and this cultivation will very soon be replaced by that of tea. The crops from the Company's estates amounted to 2,846,700 lb. tea, exclusive of bought leaf (59,153 lb.) 1,109 bushels of coffee, and 367 cwt. of cocoa; against estimates of 2,822,000 lb. tea, 2,000 bushels of coffee, and 400 cwt of cocoa. The tea cost, sold in London, 5·06d., and realised 5·76d. per lb. (the unsold portion of the crop being taken at a conservative valuation). The exchange for the year averaged 1s. 4 25-64d. The yield per acre was 507 lb. over the fields in full bearing, after allowing 200 lb. per acre for those in partial bearing. The present cultivated acreage is as follows:—Tea in bearing 5,589 acres, tea in partial bearing 50 acres, not in bearing 63 acres, cocoa 140 acres, coffee 15 acres, rubber, by itself 55 acres.—Total cultivated area 6,410 acres. About 1,930 acres of the tea have been interplanted with rubber, which is now of various ages up to four years old, making the total under rubber about 2,483 acres.

In response to a request from the Directors the Managers in Ceylon gave them the following information as to the acreage of Rubber Company's on the estates:—

RUBBER IN CLEARINGS.

Planted 1902	..	542 trees	over	3 acres.	
,, 1903	..	10,584 ,,	,,	53	,,
,, 1904	..	12,616 ,,	,,	146½	,,
	..	numbers not given	,,	33	,,
,, 1905	..	32,396 trees	,,	173½	,,
	..	numbers not given	,,	184	,,
		Total—	,,	553	,,

RUBBER THROUGH TEA.

Old trees in bearing	..	5,924	trees	over	53½ acres.	
Planted 1902	..	12,596	,,	,,	101	,,
,, 1903	..	28,843	,,	,,	378½	,,
,, 1904	..	7,265	,,	,,	90	,,
,, 1905	..	95,179	,,	,,	1,265	,,
Aleo of various ages	..	4,189	,,	,,	42	,,
		153,996		,,	1,930	,,

The Rubber crop from the Glanrhos and Clontarf estates amounted to 4,194 lb, against an estimate of 2,200 lb, and the average price realised for what has already been sold has been 5s 10½d per lb. For 1906 a crop of about 7,0 0 lb is expected.—Messre. T C Owen, Keith F Arbuthnot, Directors. Rowe White & Co., Secretaries, March 16th, 1906.

KALUTARA RUBBER COMPANY OF CEYLON, LTD.

DIRECTORS:—T B Campbell, Esq., C M Buckworth, Esq., F L Clements, Esq., G E Woodman, Esq

ACREAGE.

Planted 1904.	..	20 Acres.
,, 1905. S. W. ..	..	254 ,,
,, ,, N. W. ..	..	185 ,,
Jungle belts	..	3 ,,
Tea interplanted with Rubber S. W. 1905.	..	85 ,,
Total		547 Acres.

Estimated Tea Crop 56,000 lb. 15 Months. Crop Secured 54,012 lb. (Costing) Colombo 26·88. During the year no manuring was done, only prunings buried with basic slag at a cost of 2·86 per lb. Estimated Crop of Tea for 1906 is 45,000 lb. to cost 22·64. The programme in the Prospectus regarding the planting up of the Estate with Rubber has been carried out in its entirety. The 1904 (20 acres) has made exceedingly good growth. The 1905 S. W. clearings have also come on well, and have been supplied where necessary. The N. E. clearings are also making a satisfactory start. The Directors have applied for a further block of some 200 acres which they propose to purchase should it be procurable at a resonable figure. During the past year a permanent set of 10-room lines was built and this is all that it will be necessary to expend on cooly accommodation until the estate comes into bearing. 10,000 Rubber seeds were put into nurseries last August and will be available if required for clearings or supplies. Mr. A Eliot resigned his post of Auditor and Mr. H P Church was appointed in his stead, by the Directors. The expenditure on planting Rubber up to the end of 1905 was R32,861·85 and the estimated expenditure for 1906 is R16,725·00, making a total of R49,586·85 as at the end of 1906, which represents 459 acres of Rubber clearings and 85 acres planted through the Tea or an all round cost of R91 per acre for the whole 544 acres planted with this product.—By order of the Directors, GORDON FRAZER & Co., Agents and Secretaries. Colombo, March 19th, 1906.

TALAWAKELLE ESTATES CO., LTD.

DIRECTORS.—Messrs. Arthur Phelips Hoskyns, Charles Murray Robertson.

The Directors have the pleasure to submit the balance Sheet and Accounts of the Company for year ending 31st December, 1905, duly audited. The Mortgage has been reduced to £9,500 by the payment of the eighth instalment of £1,500 on the 31st December last, which has been charged to Profit and Loss Account. The weather was favourable for flush, especially during the south-west Monsoon, and, as will be seen from the statement below, the yield was satisfactory, the cost of production moderate, and the average price better than that obtained last year, owing to the improved demand for high-class tea since the reduction in the duty last July. The estates are reported to be in excellent order in every respect.

RESULTS OF WORKING FOR SIX YEARS ENDING 31ST DEC., 1905.

Season.	Acreage Plucked.	Total Tea Crop.	Yield	Sold in London.	Gross Average per lb. Tea sold in London.	Cost of Crop per lb. f.o.b. Colombo.	Average Rate of Exchange per Rupee.	
	Acres.	lb.	lb.	lb.	d.	cents.	s.	d.
1900	802	419,632	523	417,978	11·21	27½	1	4 9-32
1901	802	422,038	526	420,599	10·23	27¼	1	4 3-16
1902	802	434,492	541	432,907	10·10	27	1	4¼
1903	802	384,559	478	383,196	9·62	28½	1	4 5-16
1904	906	425,183	469	424,140	9·10	27	1	4 3-8
1905	906	460,686	508	459,210	9·55	27¼	1	4 3-8

The profit for the year amounted to £6,776 4s 6d, to which has to be added interest £34 5s 7d, and the balance from last year of £142 0s 9d.—Total £6,952 10s 10d.

Interest on the mortgage for the year has been paid, amounting, *less* income tax, to £522 10s, the eighth instalment of the mortgage of £1,500 has been paid, viz. £1,500, dividend on the 6 per cent. preference shares for the year, *less* income tax, has been paid £33 10s, an interim dividend of 4 per cent. free of income tax, on the ordinary shares was paid on the 2nd October £1,482 16s, income tax to 31st December, 1905, £318 9s 6d.

IT IS PROPOSED.—To pay a final dividend of 7 per cent. on the ordinary shares, free of income tax, making 11 per cent. for the year, which will require £2,594 18s, and to carry forward the balance of £220 7s 4d—Total £6,952 10s 10d. The Directors desire to place on record their appreciation of the efficient management of the estate by their Superintendent, Mr H St. C Bowle Evans, and his Staff.—By Order of the Board, ROBERTSON, BOIS & CO., Agents and Secretaries. 12, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C., 17th March, 1906.

(*Schedule of the Company's Estates.*)

Estates.		Tea in full & partial bearing.	Forest and Timber.	Grass, Land, Buildings, &c.	Approximate Total.
Talawakele	..	(*a*) 376	7	(*b*) 22	405 acres.
Nanuoya	..	250	1	11	262 ,,
Katookele	..	280	.	8	288 ,,
Totals	..	906	8	41	955 acres.

(*a*) 3 acres leased from the Proprietor of the Boutiques.
(*b*) 2 acres leased to Messrs Davidson & Browne.

THE UDAPOLA RUBBER CO., LTD.

DIRECTORS :—Messrs. W S T Saunders, T C Huxley, F L Clements, A L Hine-Haycock and G E Woodman. Visiting Agent :—Mr. J. P. Anderson.

ACREAGE :

Planted, 1903 and 1904 ..	142	1	32
,, 1905	244	1	11
Opening in 1906	173	1	24
Jungle	8	2	14
Rock	6	0	28
Total Acreage ..	574	3	29

The Directors herewith submit their Report and Balance Sheet for 1905. During the year 8 small blocks of Government jungle land were purchased, containing 50 acres in all, at an all round average price of R66·84 per acre. Besides the foregoing, the Directors purchased 246 acres more or less from Mr. B Alleyn, of which, 166 acres have been transferred to the Company, the remaining 80 acres, more or less, will be taken over when Mr. Alleyn has socured a Certificate of Quiet Possession from Government. The consideration to be given to Mr. Alleyn for the 246 acres is 160 fully paid shares in the Company, 30 of which have been retained pending the perfection of title to the 80-acre block. The Directors are in negotiations for the purchase of some further 600 acres of suitable land adjoining the Company's property, which it is hoped they will be able to acquire shortly. During the year under review acres 244, 1, 11 were opened, the growth of which is satisfactory. The acres 142, 1, 24 planted in 1903-1904 show a very fine growth. The subject of Director's fees not having been previously brought before a General Meeting it is recommended that their remuneration be fixed at a sum not exceeding R1,500 per annum.—By order of the Directors, GORDON FRAZER & CO., Agents and Secretaries. Colombo, 19th March, 1906.

THE LINDOOLA TEA CO., LTD.

The Directors have the pleasure to submit the balance sheet and accounts of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1905, duly audited. The total crop was 167,897 lb. tea, against 154,850 lb. obtained last year, being at the rate of 516 lb. per acre, and cost 23 cents per lb. free on board at Colombo, against 27·32 cents last year. The gross average price was 8·64d per lb., against 7·53d last year. As will be seen by the above figures, the yield was satisfactory, the cost of production moderate, and the improvement in price considerable, the demand for good upcountry teas having improved since the reduction in the duty last July. Drafts were negotiated at an average rate of 1s 4 25-64d per rupee, against 1s 4 23-64d last year.

The Net Profit for the year amounts to	£2,482	8	3
And the balance from last year to	38	1	6
Making a total of	£2,520	9	9
The Directors have already paid out of this, Dividends on the 6 per cent Preference Shares for the year ending 31st December, 1905 - - -	£780	0	0
Income Tax to 31st December, 1905 -	33	2	0
Interim Dividend of 2 per cent free of income Tax on the Ordinary Shares -	520	0	0
AND IT IS PROPOSED :—			
To pay a Final Dividend of 3 per cent free of Income Tax on the Ordinary Shares making 5 per cent for the year - - - -	£780	0	0
To transfer to Reserve for Depreciation	250	0	0
And to carry forward the balance of -	157	7	9
	£2,520	9	9

ACREAGE.

Tea in Bearing - -	325 acres.
Timber - -	18 ,,
Jungle and Patana - -	19 ,,
	362 acres.

—By order of the Board, ROBERTSON, BOIS & CO., Agents and Secretaries. London, 19th March, 1906.

THE PUNDALOYA TEA COMPANY OF CEYLON LIMITED.

1. The Directors now submit their report for the year ending the 31st December, 1905, together with the balance sheet and accounts of the Company made up to that date, and duly audited. 2. The crop amounted 837,105 lb., being an increase of 48,399 lb. over that of the previous year owing to more favourable weather for the greater part of the season. The cost of production per lb. is slightly higher, mainly because of a larger outlay on manure, but this is more than covered by the marked improvement in the average price obtained which is due to a much better demand since July last for the class of tea produced by the Company's estates, consequent upon the reduction of duty at that time. 3. The following statements gives details which may be of interest :—

Season.	Acreage Plucked.	Total Tea Crop.	Yield per Acre.	Cost of Crop per lb. f. o. b. Colombo.	Gross Average price obtained per lb. Tea.	Average rate of Exchage per Rupee.	Dividend on Ordiary Shares free of Income Tax.
	Acres.	lb.	lb.	d.	d.	s. d.	per cent.
1900	1,640	697·359	425	4·86	8·68	1 4 17-64	6
1901	1,777	692,579	390	5·29	8·37	1 4 3-16	4
1902	1,800	749·445	416	4·87	8·45	1 4¼	5
1903	1,814	737·027	406	4·71	8·16	1 4 5-16	5
1904	1,895	788·706	416	4·54	7·77	1 4 11-32	5
1905	1,640	837·105	442	4·66	8·21	1 4⅜	6

4. The profit for the year amounted to	£7,941	9	0
To which has to be added interest	211	14	2
And the balance from last year of	195	17	11
Making a total of	£8,349	1	1
The Directors have already paid out of this, Interest for the year upon the mortgage, less Income Tax - -	228	0	0
Dividend for the year upon the 6 per cent Preference Shares, less Income Tax -	1,881	0	0
Income Tax to 31st December, 1905 -	358	12	3
And they propose to deal with the balance as follows :—			
To pay a dividend of 6 per cent free of Income Tax, on the ordinary shares, requiring - - -	3,960	0	0
And to carry forward the balance of -	1,921	8	10
	£8,349	1	1

The Directors have decided to carry forward this unusually large sum in order to meet the heavy outlay required in 1906 for renewal of machinery and buildings.

SCHEDULE OF THE COMPANY'S ESTATES, ON THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1905.

Estate.	Tea in full and partial bearing.	Forest and Patana Land.	Fuel & Timber Plantations.	Grass Land, Buildings and Waste.	Total.
					Acres.
Sheen	686	81	76	52	895
Pundaloya	495	15	29	95	634
Wootton	314	—	39	25	378
Deeside	400	10	—	26	436
Total	1,895	106	144	198	2,343

—By order of the Board, ROBERTSON, BOIS & CO., Agents and Secretaries. 12, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. 23rd, March, 1906.

THE BALMORAL (CEYLON) ESTATES COMPANY., LIMITED.

The Directors have the pleasure to submit the Balance Sheet and Accounts of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1905, duly audited. The total yield of tea was 677,017 lb, against 624,947 lb last year, being at the rate of 679 lb per acre all round; the cost of production was 27·11 cents per lb, free on board at Colombo, against 25·87 cents last year, and the gross average price obtained was 9·75d per lb against 9·37d per lb in the previous year—Sandringham Teas averaging 9·88d and Clydesdale 9·62d per lb. Exchange has averaged throughout the year 1s 4 5-16d against 1s4 11-32d last year.

The Net Profit for the year amounts to ..	£11,157 16 6		
And the Balance from last year to	464 8 5		
Making a total of		£11,622 4 11	
The Directors have already paid out of this, Dividends on the 6 % Preference Shares for the year ending 31st Dec., 1905	1,800 0 0		
Interim Dividend on the Ordinary Shares of 6 % free of Income Tax	3,122 2 0		
Income Tax to 31st Dec., 1905	328 13 0		
AND IT IS PROPOSED :—			
To pay a Dividend of 8 % free of Income Tax on the Ordinary Shares, making 14 % for the year	4,162 16 0		
To place to Reserve for Depreciation and General Purposes	1,000 0 0		
And to carry forward the Balance	1,208 13 11		
		£11,622 4 11	

SCHEDULE OF THE COMPANY'S ESTATES.

	Tea. Full Bearing	Patrial Bearing.	Grass, Patna, &c.	Total.
Sandringham and Yarravale ..	531	—	12	543
Balmoral and Clydesdale ..	440	26	160	626
Acres ..	971	26	172	1,169

—By Order of the Board, C. G. BOIS, Joint Secretary. 12, Fenchurch Street, London, 22nd March, 1906.

THE VELLIKELLIE TEA COMPANY OF CEYLON, LTD.

Your Directors beg to submit their Report and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1905, duly audited. The total yield was 263,221 lb. tea, plucked off 540 acres, being at the rate of 487 lb. tea per acre, costing free on board at Colombo 31·85 cents per lb. The gross average price of the 260,938 lb. sold in London was 8·75 per lb. Last year the crop amounted to 258,645 lb. costing 31·61 cents per lb. f. o. b., and the average price for the 256,390 lb. sold in London was 8·77 per lb. The crop for the current season is estimated at 270,000 lb. tea. The rate at which Drafts were negotiated was 1s. 4⅜d. per Rupee, against 1s 4 11-32d last year.

The Net Profit for the year amounts to ..		£2,339 11 6
And the Balance from last year to ..		149 2 9
Making a total of ..		£2,488 14 3
The Directors have already paid out of this, Dividends on the 6 per cent Preference Shares for the year ending 31st December, 1905 ..	£285 0 0	
Interim Dividend on the Ordinary Shares of 2 per cent free of Income Tax ..	705 0 0	
Income Tax to 31st December, 1905 ..	66 0 6	
And it is proposed :—		
To pay a Final Dividend of 3 per cent free of Income Tax on the Ordinary Shares, making 5 per cent for the year ..	1,057 10 0	
And to carry forward the Balance of ..	375 3 9	
		£2,488 14 3

It is with the deepest regret that your Directors have to report the death of your late Chairman, Mr George Abercrombie Dick, which took place in July last year. At the last General Meeting, held on the 11th April, 1905, Mr Charles Gordon Bois was elected to a seat on the Board. —By Order of the Board, ROBERTSON, BOIS & CO., Agents and Secretaries. 12, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. 19th March, 1906.

THE TYSPANE TEA CO., LTD.

The Directors have the pleasure to submit the Balance Sheet and accounts of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1905, duly audited. The total yield was 275,7·2 lb. tea, against 284,088 lb. obtained last year; the cost of production was 27·67 cents per lb. free on board at Colombo, against 23·38 cents last year. The gross average price was 6·27d., against 6·22d. last year. The increase in cost is due to more expensive plucking and repairs to buildings. The present season's crop is estimated at 280,000 lbs. tea. Exchange average 1/4 11-32 per rupee; being the same as last year.

The Net profit for the year	£668 13 11	
To which has to be added the balance brought forward from last year of	225 3 2	
		£893 17 1
The Directors have already paid out of this		
Interest on Debentures ..	90 0 0	
Income Tax to 31st Dec. 1905	73 4 3	
And it is proposed :—		
To pay a Dividend of 2½ per cent free of Income Tax, for the year	450 0 0	
And to carry forward ..	280 12 10	
		£893 17 1

By Order of the Board,
ROBERTSON BOIS & Co.
Agents and Secretaries.

12, Fenchurch Street,
London, E. C., 19th March, 1906.

The acreage of the Estates is as follows :—

Tea in full and partial bearing	..	800 acres.
Jungle, Timber and Waste	..	168 ,,
		968

THE DIMBULA VALLEY (CEYLON) TEA CO., LTD.

The Directors beg to submit the General Balance Sheet and profit and loss account for the twelve months ending 31st December last. The net profit earned as shown by the profit and loss account was £16,782 1s, as against £12,719 18s 9d in the previous year, a result which the Directors consider extremely satisfactory. During the year 6 per cent was paid on the preference shares and an interim dividend of 4 per cent on the ordinary shares. It is now proposed to pay a final dividend of 4 per cent on the ordinary shares, making 8 per cent for the year, place £3,000 to reserve, making the total amount of this £9,000 and carry forward a balance of £2,277 10s 11d to next year. The crop amounted to 1,215,304 lb to 31st Dec., being the largest crop the estates have given, against, for the previous twelve months 1,074,446 lb. The cost of cultivation and placing the crop on board ship was 26·09 cents, against 27·45 cents the previous twelve months. The total crop realised £40,184 19s net, equivalent to a gross average for the tea of 8·94d per lb, against 8·59d last year, and 8·73d for the previous season. The present acreage is as follows :—

Bearwell	.. cultivated	2[illegible]9	acres
Belgravia	.. ,,	262	,,
Elgin	.. ,,	36[illegible]	,,
Langdale	.. ,,	274	,,
Lippakelle	.. ,,	195	,,
Mousa Ella	.. ,,	466	,,
Tilliconltry	.. ,,	399	,,
		2,185	
Uncultivated	..	259	
Total		2,444	

RUBBER.—The Directors availed themselves of an opportunity that presented itself during the year to purchase an estate called Eladuwa, in the Kalutara district, for the pnrpose of Rubber cultivation, at the price of R70,000, say £4,745. Immediate steps were taken to extend the cultivation of Rubber on the property, and the present acreage is given as follows ;—

158 acres of tea planted with Rubber,	June to Aug., 1905	15 × 15	
14 ,, Rubber planted	Oct., 1904	14 ,, 18	
18 ,, ,, ,,	June, 1904	14 ,, 14	
Interplanted with tea, June, 1904			
5 acres Rubber planted	June, 1905	18 ,, 18	
5 ,, ,, ,,	Aug., 1905	20 ,, 10	basket plants.
12 ,, ,, ,,	Sept., 1905	15 ,, 15	,,
22 ,, ,, ,,	Sept. to Nov., 1905	15 ,, 15	,,
35 ,, ,, ,,	Nov., 1905	15 ,, 15	1904 stumps.
127 ,, Jungle to be planted	May, 1906		

Total .. 396 acres,

The following results of the last eight years' working will be of interest:—

Year.	Crop.	Cost of Produc-tion.	Gross average Tea.	Yearly Dividend.
	lb.	cents.	d.	per cent.
1898-9	930,281	28·70	10·09	10
1899-00	1,079,829	25·77	9·49	10
1900 (9 months)	803,672	26·97	8·98	7½*
1901	1,193,357	26·18	8·11	8
1902	920,204	28·21	9·37	8
1903	1,038,519	27·67	8·73	8
1904	1,074,446	27·45	8·59	8
1905	1,215,304	26·09	8·94	8

* This was for a period of nine months at the rate of 10 per cent per annum.

Mr T C Owen was appointed by the Board as Managing Director and Chairman, and this appointment will be submitted for confirmation at the general meeting. T. C. OWEN, Chairman and Managing Director. ROWE, WHITE & CO. Secretaries, March 20th, 1906.

THE CRAIGHEAD TEA CO., LTD.

The Directors have the pleasure to submit the balance sheet and accounts of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1905, duly audited. The mortgage was reduced to £1,350 by the payment of the seventh instalment of £450 on the 31st December last. This sum is debited to profit and loss account, and is an ample charge for depreciation. The total yield, excluding 11,665 lb. made from purchased leaf, was 362,911 lb. tea, which cost 28·15 cents f. o. b. Colombo, and the gross average price obtained in London was 6·95d per lb. The crop of the previous year was 461,843 lb. tea and the gross average was 6·83d per lb. The shortfall is attributed to the deficient rainfall, and the necessity for pruning a larger acreage in the second half of the year than was originally intended.

	£	s.	d.
The Net Profit for the year amounted to	1,739	19	9
And the balance from the previous year to	590	7	9
	2,330	7	6

The following payments have been made for the year:—

	£	s.	d.
Interest on the Mortgage	90	0	0
The Seventh Instalment of the Mortgage (£4,500)	450	0	0
Dividend on the six per cent Preference Shares for the year	481	16	0
An Interim Dividend of 2½ per cent on the Ordinary Shares, free of Income Tax	572	15	0
Income Tax to 31st December, 1905	114	19	1
It is proposed—			
To pay a final Dividend of 1½ per cent, free of Income Tax, on the Ordinary Shares, making four per cent for the year, which will require	343	13	0
And to carry forward the balance of	277	4	5
	2,330	7	6

The approximate acreage are as follows as per recent survey:—

	Acres.
TEA.—In bearing	893
,, —Not in bearing	3
Ravines and Waste	62
Timber Clearings	53
Jungle and Patana	32
	1,043

—By order of the Board, ROBERTSON, BOIS & Co. Agents, and Secretaries. London, 23rd March, 1906.

THE CONSOLIDATED ESTATES CO., LTD.

At a meeting of the General Managers held yesterday, it was relolved that an interim dividend of four per cent. (less income tax) be declared on the preferred shares, payable on the 11th April next, and cheques will accordingly be posted to shareholders on that date. The Company's oprations for the present season up to date have been favourable, the quantity of tea harvested to the end of February being about 200,000 lbs. in excess of that for the corresponding period last year, and the average price realised nearly ½d. per lb. higher. Reports from the Estates continue to be satisfactory, and it is anticipated that with normal weather for the remainder of the season, the estimates given in last year's annual report will be more than realised. The produce from the rubber trees, which was estimated at about 2,700 lbs., is likely to exceed 5,000 lb., and the annual production will gradually increase as the trees mature. There were 131,000 Para trees planted among the tea, and in separate clearings, at the date of the last report. Since then about 150 acres have been cleared, and mostly planted.—Yours faithfully, J. B. KEITH, Secretary.

THE SOUTH WANARAJAH TEA ESTATES, LTD.

The Directors beg to submit the Statement of Accounts for the year 1905, which has been duly audited.

	£	s.	d.
The profit for the season, after transferring £900 to Reserve and writing off £150 for depreciation, is ..	2332	3	10
Add balance of last account ..	27	19	0
	2360	2	10
Out of which a dividend at the rate of six per cent on the preference shares has been paid ..	780	0	0
Leaving a sum of ..	1580	2	10
For this the Directors recommend the payment of a Dividend at the rate of Seven and a half per cent of income tax, on £20,000, Ordinary Shares ..	1500	0	0
Leaving a balance to carry forward ..	80	2	10

The Tea crop for the season, including 89,549 lb. from bought leaf, amounted to 714,143 lb. and the net average price obtained was 5·27d per lb. The average rate of exchange was 1/4 5-16 per rupee. Although the price of the Company's Teas is a little less than that for Season 1904, viz, 5·27d per lb. against 5·43d per lb. the results this year, owing to economy in cost of production, are more satisfactory, and the Directors, after transferring £900 to Reserve and writing off £150 for Depreciation, are enabled to recommend a dividend of seven-and-a-half per cent. free of income tax on the Ordinary Shares. Out of the Reserve the Directors have made the usual annual payment of £700 to the Mortgagees of the Poyston Estate, leaving a balance of £4,900 on mortgage of that property, as shown in the Balance Sheet.

The acreage of the Company's Estates is as follows:—

	Tea.	Rubber.	Grass, &c.	Total.
South Wanarajah ..	230	—	25	255
Dartry Group ..	636	17	27	680
Poyston ..	303	—	19	322
Totals	1169	17	71	1257

and the General Manager reports that the properties are all in good order. The capital outlay during the year 1905 was chiefly incurred for the extension of the Poyston Factory. The amount for Coast Advances is about the same as at the close of the previous year, and is considered by the Manager to be quite safe. Mr Oswald C Magniac retires from the Board by rotation, and, being eligible, offers himself for re-election. The Auditors Messrs Fuller, Wise and Fisher, also offer themselves for re-election,—OSWALD MAGNIAC AND WILLIAM DUNN, Directors. P E HERVEY, Secretary. London, 24th March, 1906.

MOUNT VERNON (CEYLON) TEA CO., LTD.

The Directors have pleasure in submitting to the Shareholders the Report and Accounts of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1905, duly certified by the Auditors. The net profit for the year amounts to £3,906 1s. 7d., to which has to be added £198 18s. 8d. brought forward from previous year's accounts, giving a total to be dealt with of £4,105 0s. 3d., and this it is proposed to apportion as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
To Interim Dividend of 4 per cent, free of Income Tax, paid in August, 1905 ..	£1,600	0	0
do Final Dividend of 5 per cent. free of Income Tax, making 9 per cent for the year	2,000	0	0
do Reserve Account	200	0	0
do Factory Extension Account	200	0	0
do Carry forward to next Accounts ..	105	0	3
	£4,105	0	3

The Directors are pleased that the results for the year shew a gratifying increase over those of the previous Season. The total crop secured amounted to 414,894 lbs. Tea as against 359,547 lbs. in 1904, shewing the substantial excess of 55,347 lbs. The season was a comparatively dry one, but after the previous season's heavy rainfall of 165·98 inches the bushes flushed well throughout the year. The net average price realised for all sales runs out practically the same as for the provious season, being 7·33d, as compared with 7·32d for 1904. Estimates for the new year, which have been carefully compiled by Mr Dunbar, include the completion of the Factory Extension, the setting up of a Liquid Fuel Installation, and the purchase and erection of a new Roll Breaker, and towards cost of these works the Directors have set aside a sum of £200 out of the profits of last year, besides placing a similar amount to reserve account. In accordance with the Articles of Association, Messrs W J Chrystal and J G Chrystal retire from the Board at this time, and these gentlemen, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election. Messrs Cape and Dalgleish also offer themselves for re-election as Auditors.—By order of the Board, JAS. F. ANDERSON, Secretary.

16, Philpot Lane, London, E.C., 29th March, 1906.

ACREAGE OF MOUNT VERNON ESTATE.

Tea	..	755	acres
Grass	..	20	,,
Scrub and Patana	..	65	,,
Total		840	

Monthly Shipments of Ceylon Black Tea to all Ports in 1904-1905.

(Compiled from Chamber of Commerce Circular.)

	United Kingdom.		Russia.		Continent of Europe		Australia.	
	1905. lb.	1906. lb.	1905. lb.	1906. lb.	1905. lb	1906. lb	1905. lb.	1906. lb.
January ..	8354829	9975713	426124	11772	183039	183165	1884445	2126091
February	7623545	7131760	201814	290207	214053	305214	1746327	1757662
March ...	9348215	...	1086402	...	195177	...	1550871	...
April ...	9569468	...	1699330	...	157243	...	1764986	...
May ..	12112983	...	898889	...	206272	...	3815373	...
June ...	10332736	...	610298	...	221657	...	2574162	...
July ..	10034000	...	1327936	...	302285	..	1282943	...
August ..	8755604	...	1096951	...	263109	...	3307232	...
Sept'mber	8083666	...	7.0 42	...	193123	...	2097231	...
October .	8561503	...	787602	...	137172	...	1875717	...
November	8651184	...	1134010	..	196238	...	1413970	..
December	10803872	...	381 90	...	289029	...	1326120	...
Total ..	112326625		10361278		2572184		24643360	

	America.		All Other Ports.		Total.	
	1905. lb.	1906. lb.	1905. lb.	1906. lb.	1905. lb.	1906. lb.
January	1437399	1024853	759205	553639	13045041	13875233
February	1032434	766726	591887	390181	11448030	10641750
March	533504	...	529823	.	13244082	...
April	808439	...	633975	...	14631541	...
May	830861	...	711532	...	18575910	...
June	1024376	...	1040932	...	15804461	...
July	1180059	...	1038766	...	15165959	...
August	489338	...	603232	...	14515466	...
September	576419	...	675981	...	12336662	...
October	282664	...	532002	..	12176660	...
November	88 .048	...	1275958	...	15554408	...
December	1419635	...	679201	...	14989447	...
Total ...	10498176		9059051		169460374	

Monthly Shipments of Ceylon Green Tea to all Ports in 1904—1905.

	United Kingdom.		Russia.		Continent of Europe		Australia	
	1905. lb.	1904. lb.	1905. lb.	1906. lb.	1905. lb.	1906. lb.	1905. lb.	1906. lb.
January..	60552	27360	52370	3650	3120	..	...	...
February	49900	66058	4320	94545	650	..	...	...
Marcrh ..	36353	...	16212	..	...	..	...	...
April ..	38988	...	65150	...	5525	..	...	...
May ..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..
June ..	4800	...	33335	..	...	..	...	...
July ..	9463	...	76225	..	90	..	...	..
August ...	27464	...	242380	..	...	..	...	...
Sept'mber	15984	...	24540	...	...	..	...	...
October ..	16975	...	119725	...	...	...	...	...
November	5573	...	57735	..	...	...	...	...
December	27349	..	81528	..	...	..	...	..
Total ..	293401		773490	9385				

	America.		All Other Ports.		Total.	
	1905. lb.	1906. lb.	1905. lb.	1906. lb.	1905. lb.	19.6. lb.
January ..	2076 2	160093	..	4566	323654	195669
February ..	165932	150803	800	9295	221602	320701
March ...	15669	...	1300	..	119534	..
April ...	172417	..	...	...	281660	..
May ...	95111	..	1360	...	96471	..
June ..	144760	...	24635	...	207530	..
July ...	241039	...	...	...	326847	..
August ...	196364	...	4370	...	470578	...
September ...	227905	...	8056	...	276445	..
October ...	68221	...	2225	...	207146	...
November ...	191569	...	21500	...	276 77	..
December ...	247715	...	4510	...	361102	..
Total ...	2024311		68696		3169286	

It is impossible to get the figures for the last month in time for publication; but see pages xxxii, xxxiii for certain information.

SHARE LIST.

ISSUED BY THE

COLOMBO BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

Company	Paid p. sh. Rs.	Buyers. Rs.	Sellers. Rs.	Transactions Rs.
CEYLON TEA COMPANIES.				
Agra Ouvah Estates Co., Ltd.	500	950	1000	—
Agra Tea Co. of Ceylon Ltd.	500	—	—	—
Castlereagh Tea Co. Ltd.	100	—	85	—
Ceylon Provincial Estates Co. Ltd.	500	600	625	—
Doomoo Tea Co., of Coylon Ltd.	100	—	90	85
Drayton Estates Co., Ltd.	80	—	—	—
Fernlands Tea Co., Ltd.	500	—	—	—
Glasgow Estate Co., Ltd.	500	1200	—	—
Great Western Tea Co., Ltd.	500	475	—	—
Gangawatte Tea Co., Ltd.	100	—	105	—
Hapugahalande Tea Estate Co.	200	—	—	—
High Forests Estates Co., Ltd.	500	675	680	—
Kirklees Estate Co., Ltd.	100	100	110	—
Maha Uva Estates Co., Ltd.	500	500	525	—
Mocha Tea Co., of Ceylon Ltd.	500	—	1100	—
Nabavilla Estate Co., Ltd.	500	—	360	—
Pitakanda Tea Company	500	—	—	..
Palmerston Tea Co., Ltd.	500	—	325	—
Roeberry Tea Co., Ltd.	100	—	137½	135
St. Helier's Tea Co., Ltd.	500	—	—	—
Tonacombe Estate Co., Ltd.	500	—	—	—
Upper Maskeliya Est. Co., Ltd.	500	—	600	—
Uvakellie Tea Co., of Ceylon, Ltd.	100	—	95	—
Wanarajah Tea Co., Ltd.	500	1050	—	—
CEYLON TEA COMPANIES WITH RUBBER.				
Bambarakelly Estate Tea Co., Ltd.	100	—	100	—
5 % Deb.	£ 100	—	—	—
Ceylon Tea and Coconut Estates	500	—	—	—
Clunes Tea Co. Ltd.	100	—	92½	92½
Clyde Estates Co., Ltd.	100	—	150	150
Eila Tea Co., of Ceylon Ltd.	100	—	57½	57½
Estates of Uva	500	—	—	—
Kalutara Tea Estates Co.,	500	—	620	—
Kanapediwatte Tea Co.,	100	—	75	—
Kandyan Hills Tea Co.,	100	—	55	50
Kelani Tea Gardens Co.,	100	—	67½	67½
Knavesmire Tea Co.,	100	—	—	—
Lunugala Tea & Rubber Co.	100	—	110	—
Neboda Tea Co., of Ceylon	500	—	850	—
Penrhos Estate	100	—	70	—
Pine Hill Estates Co.,	60	37½	—	40
Rayigam Co.,	100	—	115	112½
Ratwatte Cocoa Co., Ltd.	550	550	600	—
Ruanwella Tea Co., Ltd.	100	—	67½	67½
Southern Ceylon Tea & Rubber Co.	100	—	195	190
Talgaswela Tea Co., Ltd.	100	—	105	—
Do 7 per cent Prefs.	100	—	—	—
Union Estate Co., Ltd.	500	180	190	190
Vogan Tea Co., Ltd.	100	—	170	170
Yataderiya Tea Co., Ltd.	100	—	465	—
STERLING RUBBER COYS. (LANDS IN CEYLON).				
Pelmadulla Rubber Co.,	5/	12/6	13/6	—
CEYLON RUBBER COYS. (LANDS IN CEYLON).				
Asiatic Rubber Co.	100	—	107½	107½
Bibile	10	27½	30	—
Ceylon Rubber Co.	100	—	200	—
Do part paid	25	—	75	75
Durampitiya Rubber Co.	3	—	10	10
Grand Central Rubber Co.	100	—	175	175
Kalutara Rubber Co.,	90	—	135	—
Lanka Rubber Co.,	100	—	155	—
Do part paid	25	—	55	—
Midland Rubber Co.,	80	—	75	—
Monaragala Rubber Co.	55	—	67½	—
North-Western Rubber Co.	70	80	82½	82½
Do fully paid	100	—	117½	117½
Panagula Rubber Co.	60	—	150	—
Ratnapura Rubber Co.	75	—	75	—
Udapola Rubber Co.	100	..	185	—
Do part paid	50	—	..	—
Uva Rubber Co.,	50	72½	75	—
Weyganga Rubber Co.	25	—	45	45
CEYLON RUBBER COYS. (LANDS IN THE STRAITS).				
Ceylon Planters Rubber Syndicate	500	—	1550	—
Harpendens (Selangor) Rubber Co.	500	925	—	—
Malay States Coffee Co.,	100	—	400	—
Seremban Estate Rubber Co.	100	..	260	260
CEYLON RUBBER COYS. (LANDS IN TRAVANCORE).				
Periyar Rubber Co.	75	—	145	145
Do fully paid	100	160	170	—
Rani Rubber Co., Ltd.	60	—	160	160
Shaliacary Rubber Co.	60	—	100	—

Company	Paid p. sh. Rs.	Buyers. Rs.	Sellers. Rs.	Transactions. Rs.
CEYLON COCONUT CO. (LANDS IN CEYLON).				
Horrekelley Estates Co., Ltd.	100	125	130	—
STERLING RUBBER CO. (LANDS IN THE STRAITS)				
Anglo-Malay Rubber Coy.	12/6	2¾	3	—
Balgownie ,,	$ 6	—	11	11
Do fully paid ,,	$ 10	—	—	—
Batu Caves ,,	7/6	—	—	—
Batu Unjors ,,	$ 10	24½	—	24¾
Bukit Rajah ,,	£ 1	3⅞	4	4
Blackwater ,,	60	—	310	—
Cicelys Rubber Coy.	£ 1	2⅛	2¼	2¼
Do Prefs ,,	15/	—	—	2⅜
Consolidated Malay	£ 1	—	2	—
Golden Hope ,,	17/6	2	2⅛	1 15-16
Hevea ,,	Gds. 50	—	57½	—
Jebong (Perak) ,,	50	75	77½	75
Klanangs ,,	1	—	—	—
Do ,,	10/	3	—	—
Kwala Selangor Rambong R'ber Co.	60	—	70	—
Linggis ,,	£ 1	3¼	—	—
Malaccas Pref. ,,	1/	—	21/	—
Patalings ,,	£ 1	—	—	—
Ribu Planting ,,	$ 100	270	280	—
Rubber Estates of Jebore	5/	—	10/	—
Saggas ,,	6/	—	21/	—
Selangor ,,	£ 1	—	8	8
Sungei Way ,,	7/	1 11-16	—	1 13-16
Vallambrosa ,,	£ 1	4½	—	5
CEYLON COMMERCIAL COMPANIES.				
Bristol Hotel Co., Ltd.	100	65	70	—
Brown and Davidson	100	—	100	—
Brown and Co., Ltd.	1000	—	1250	—
Ceylon Ice & Cold Storage Co., Ltd.	100	—	—	—
Ceylon Gen. Steam Navigation, Co., Ltd.	100	—	—	—
Colombo Apothecaries' Co., Ltd.	100	—	140	—
Colombo Assembly Rooms Co., Ltd.	20	—	—	—
Do prefs.	20	—	—	—
Colombo Hotels Company	100	—	325	—
Colombo Fort Land and Building Co., Ltd.	100	130	135	—
Galle Face Hotel Co., Ltd.	100	—	—	185
Kandy Hotels Co., Ltd.	100	—	200	200
Mount Lavinia Hotel Co., Ltd.	500	—	—	—
New Colombo Ice Co., Ltd.	100	—	85	—
Nuwara Eliya Hotels Co., Ltd.	30	—	25	—
Do 7 per cent prefs.	100	97½	—	97½
Public Hall Co., Ltd.	20	—	—	—
Ceylon Motor Co.,	100	—	42½	—
Lady Havelock Gardens Co.	100	—	—	—
LONDON COMPANIES.*				
	£	£	£	£
Alliance Tea Co., of Ceylon Ltd.	10	9	—	—
Associated Estates Co., of Ceylon	10	—	—	—
Do 6 per cent prefs	10	—	—	—
Anglo-Ceylon General Estates Co.	100	—	—	—
Bandarapola Ceylon Tea Co.	10	12¼	—	—
Dimbula Valley Co., Ltd.	5	—	—	—
Do Prefs	5	—	—	—
General (Ceylon) Stock	100	45	—	—
Imperial Tea Estates Co., Ltd.	10	4¾	5	—
Nahalma Estates Co., Ltd.	1	—	—	—
New Dimbula Co., Ltd.	1	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya Tea Estate Co., Ltd.	10	—	—	—
Ouvah Coffee Co., Ltd.	10	—	—	—
Rangala Tea Estates Co., Ltd.	10	—	—	—
Scottish Ceylon Tea Co., Ltd.	10	—	—	—
Standard Tea Co., Ltd.	6	—	—	—
Spring Valley Tea Co., Ltd.	10	—	—	—
Ukuwela Estates Co., Ltd.	25	—	—	—
STERLING TEA COYS. WITH RUBBER.				
Ceylon Tea Plantation Co., Ltd.	10	—	—	—
Ceylon Proprietary Co.	1	—	—	—
Eastern Produce & Estate Co., Ltd.	5	—	6⅞	—
Ederapolla Tea Co., Ltd.	10	..	—	—
Do part paid	5	—	—	—
Kelani Valley Tea Association Ltd.	5	—	—	—
Kintyre Estates Co., Ltd.	10	—	7	7
Lanka Plantations Co., Ltd.	10	—	3½	—
Monarakelle Rubber	7/6	—	13/6	—
Panawatte	5	—	7¾	—
Do part paid	£1	—	—	—
Rubber Estates of Ceylon	12/6	—	15/	15/
Woodend	14/	—	—	—
Yatiyantota Ceylon Tea Co., Ltd.	10	—	16½	16¾
Do pref 6%	10	—	—	—

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE,

Colombo, March 23rd, 1906.

* Latest London Prices.

EXPORT DISTRIBUTION YEARS 1905 AND 1906.

COUNTRIES.	Black Tea. 1906 lbs.	Black Tea. 1905 lbs.	Green Tea. 1906 lbs.	Green Tea. 1905 lbs.	Rubber lbs.	Coffee Plantation cwts.	Cocoa. 1906. cwts.	Cocoa. 1905. cwts.	Cardamoms. lbs.	Cinnamon. Bales. lbs.	Cinnamon. Chips. lbs.	Coconut Oil. 1906 cwts.	Coconut Oil. 1905 cwts.	Desiccated Coconut. lbs.	Coconuts No.	Plumbago. 1906 cwts.	Plumbago. 1905 cwts.
To U K	18864728	16525280	93118	110452	477 '2	1524	39	14458	71811	85907	49389	18129	27210	947483	1591275	31050	24 19
,, Austria	45678	50016	..	..	..	..	50	100	..	2500	103270	1398	14959	84500	28190	..	...
,, Belgium	7754	14956	..	..	2'0	133	395	585	..	...	47760	883	202	21450	65365	14490	12997
,, France	8812	51243	...	..	...	2	1315	244	..	7150	1680	..	...	..	..	672	205
,, Germany	233682	127531	..	..	7072	2	3798	1129	12644	18 077	311706	404	1190	319280	327210	19312	16201
,, Holland	34134	20675	..	..	...	..	50	200	..	5000	33600	2253	1'14	8060	67030	202	358
,, Italy	33 3	3282	..	..	...	...	50	..	..	20100	39200	201	...	..	...	39	..
,, Russia	661517	644938	103595	56690	..	...	...	110	..	..		..	..	..	..	...	..
,, Spain	45289	3500	..	..	...	...	140	71	..	87200	36400	..	...	14560	...	...	..
,, Sweden	15632	31264	..	..		...	...	..	900	..	...	..	..	9750	..	245	...
,, Turkey	9830	11186	..	..	...	...	...	..	1328	1000	...	..	..	..	..	...	..
,, India	389184	592760	12946	800	...	10	..		76305	..	1892	5823	554	..	575	418	232
,, Australia	4339979	3657788	..	..	...	1471	802	237	..	..	15792	..	..	171546	...	110	111
,, America	1805495	2469833	310896	373544	8230	...	400	705	3161	185500	60	11104	1991	168 00	...	44248	44806
,, Africa	125524	129387	..	..	...	..	...	..	1156	..	..	20	231	4450	351643	..	..
,, China	410118	634339	915	..	..	6	100	..	..	...	224	..	...	..	1000	...	10044
,, Straits Settlement ..	66641	48741	..	..	...	...	1604	1446	2188	..	..	.	..	..	...	...	..
,, Mauritius	1430	25800	...	..	...	.	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	.
,, Malta	62650	93015	...	3770	...	..	..	..	...	..	...	..	..	..	...	..	..
Total Exports from 1st January to 19th March, 1906. ..	27176285	25135633	521770	545246	63244	3148	29843	19285	169493	576734	640973	50215	70463	1749279	2432288	110777	109173

COLOMBO PRICE CURRENT.

(Furnished by the Chamber of Commerce.)

EXPORTS.

PRICES SINCE LAST REPORT.

Colombo, March. 19th, 1906.

CARDAMOMS:—
All round parcel, well bleached per lb. 50c. to 70c.
Do medium do. 40c. to 50c.
Special assortment, 0 and 1 only do. 70c. to 80c.
Seeds do. 45c. to 50c
Green do. 55c. to 60c.

CINCHONA BARK:—
Per unit of Sulphate of Quinine do. 04c.

CINNAMON:—(in bales of 100 lb. nett.)
Ordinary assortment Nominal. per lb. 44c. to 44½c.
Nos. 1 and 2 only do per lb. 46c. to 46½c.
Nos 3 and 4 only do. per lb. 41½c. to 42c.

CINNAMON CHIPS:—(in bags. of 56 lb. nett. per candy of 560 lb.) R54·00 to R56·00

COCOA:—
Estate Finest per cwt R37·50 to R40·00
do Medium do R34·50 to R35·00
do Common do R30·00 to R32·50
Native R32·50

COCONUTS:—(husked)
Selected per thousand R60·00
Ordinary ,, R48·00
Small ,, R36·00

COCONUT CAKE:—
Poonac in robins f. o. b. per ton R80·00

COCONUT (Desiccated). Granulated goods.
Coarse. Medium. Fine.
Assortment 10 % 40 % 50 %—per lb. 15¾c. to 16c.

COCONUT OIL:—
Dealers' Oil per cwt. Business done. R17·75
Coconut Oil in ordinary packages f. o. b. per ton Nominal. No business R380·00 385·00

COFFEE:—
Estate Parchment per bus. R10·50 to R11·00
High Grown f. o. b. per cwt. R55·00 to R60·00
Native f. o. b. per cwt.— .. ..

CITRONELLA OIL:—
Ready per lb.— Moderate supplies. 85c. to 90c.

COPRA:—
Boat Copra per candy of 560 lb. R57·00
Calpentyn Copra do do R58·00 to R58·50
Cart do do do R55·00
Estate do do do R58·25 to R58·75

CROTON SEED per cwt— R14·00

EBONY:—
Sound per ton at Govt. depôt. R110·00 to R200
Inferior R80·00 to R130

FIBRES:—
Coconut Bristle No. 1 per cwt. R11·00 to R12·00
Do ,, 2 do 8·00 to 9·00
Do Mattress ,, 1 do 1·25 to 1·30
Do ,, 2 do 1·00 to 1·25
Coir Yarn, Kogalla ,, 1 to 6 do 8·25 to 14·00
Do Colombo ,, 1 to 6 do 7·00 to 11·00
Kitool all sizes per cwt R6·50
Palmyrah do .. ..

RUBBER PARA—Biscuit per lb. R4·00 to R4·30
Scrap do R2·50 to R2·85
Worm do .. ..

PLUMBAGO:—
Large lumps per ton R225 to R550·00
Ordinary lumps do R200 to R560·00
Chips do R150 to R375·00
Dust do R50 to R210·00
Do (Flying) do R40 to R120·00

SAPANWOOD:— do Scarce. R40·00 to 42·50

SATINWOOD (Sound) per cubic ft. .. ..
Do (Inferior) per cubic ft. .. ..
Do (Flowered) per cubic ft. R6·00

TEA:—	High Grown Average. cts	Medium Average. cts	Low Grown Average cts
Broken Pekoe and Broken Orange Pekoe per lb.	54	47	36
Orange Pekoe do	53	42	36
Pekoe do	45	36	26
Pekoe Souchong do	44	27	21
Pekoe Fannings do	44	30	25
Broken mixed—dust, &c.	35	31	17

CEYLON TEA: MONTHLY SHIPMENTS TO UNITED KINGDOM AND ESTIMATE.

Estimate for February 1906— 6¾-7¾ mill. lb.
Total Shipments do 1906— 7,000,000 lb.
Do do do 1905— 7,623,515 lb.
Do do do 1904— 7,173,212 lb.

ESTIMATE FOR MARCH 1906—9¼ to 9¾ mill. lb.

MARKET RATES FOR OLD AND NEW PRODUCTS.

(From Lewis & Peat's Monthly Price Current, London, 21st February, 1906.)

	QUALITY.	QUOTATIONS.
ALOES, Soccotrine cwt.	Fair to fine	60s a 80s
Zanzibar & Hepatic ,,	Common to good	20s a 50s
ARROWROOT (Natal) lb.	Fair to fine	3d a 5d
BEES' WAX, cwt.		
Zanzibar Yellow ,,	Slightly drossy to fair	£6 5s a £6 12s 6d
Bombay bleached ,,	Fair to good	£7 15s a £8
,, unbleached ,,	Dark to good genuine	£5 10s a £6 5s
Madagascar ,,	Dark to good palish	£6 10s a £6 17s 6d
CAMPHOR, Formosa ,,	Crude and semi-refined	nom.
Japan ,,	Fair average quality	nom.
CARDAMOMS, Malabar lb	Good to fine bold	1s 3d a 1s 5d
	Middling lean	10d a 1s
Tellicherry ,,	Good to fine bold	1s 4d a 1s 7d
	Brownish	[illegible]d a 1s 1d
Mangalore ,,	Med brown to fair bold	1s a 2s
Ceylon.—Mysore ,,	Small fair to fine plump	9[illegible] a 3s
	Seeds	[illegible]1d a 1s
Malabar	Fair to good	[illegible]½d a 1s 1d
Long Wild ,,	Shelly to good	2d a 2s
CASTOR OIL, Calcutta ,,	1sts and 2nds	4d a 5d
CHILLIES, Zanzibar cwt.	Dull to fine bright	30s a [illegible]5s
CINCHONA BARK.— lb.	Ledgeriana Orig. Stem	6d a 9d
Ceylon	Crown, Renewed	3⅜d a 7d
	Org. Stem	2d a 6d
	Red Org. Stem	1¾d a 4⅝d
	Renewed	3d a 5¾d
	Root	1⅞d a 5d
CINNAMON, Ceylon 1sts	Ordinary to fine quill	9d a 1s 6d
per lb 2nds	,, ,,	6½d a 1s 5d
3rds	,, ,,	6d a 1s 3d
4ths	,, ,,	5d a 9d
Chips, &c.	Fair	½d
CLOVES, Penang lb	Dull to fine bright bold	1s a 1s 3d
Amboyna ..	Dull to fine	8d a 10d
Zanzibar	Fair and fine bright	6d a 6½d
Stems ..	Fair	2½d
COFFEE		
Ceylon Plantation ,,	Bold to fine bold colory	10[illegible]s a 12[illegible]s
	Middling to fine mid ..	75s a 99s
	Smalls	56s a 63s
Native	Good ordinary	nominal
Liberian ,,	Small to bold	40s a 46s
COCOA, Ceylon ,,	Reddish to fine bold	2[illegible]s a [illegible]s 6d
	Medium and fair	4[illegible]s a [illegible]3s
	Good ordinary	44s a 47s
COLOMBO ROOT ,,	Middling to good	17s a 22s 6d
CROTON SEEDS, sift. cwt	Dull to fair	20s a 25s
CUTCH ,, ,,	Fair to fine dry	24s a 27s 6d
GINGER, Bengal rough ,,	Fair	20s
Calicut, Cut A ,,	Small to fine bold	[illegible]0s a 76s
B & C ,,	Small and medium	35s a 40s
Cochin Rough ,,	Common to fine bold	28s a 30s
	Small and D's	25s
Japan ,,	Unsplit	[illegible]1s
GUM AMMONIACUM ,,	Sm. blocky to fair clean	40s a 57s 6d
ANIMI, Zanzibar ,,	Pale and amber, str. sorts.	£10 a £15
	,, ,, little red	£7 [illegible]0s a £9 10s
	Bean and Pea size ditto	[illegible]s a £11 5s
	Fair to good red sorts	£6 a £8 5s
	Med. & bold glassy sorts	95s a £6 10s
Madagascar ,,	Fair to good palish	£4 a £8
	,, ,, red	[illegible]4 a £7 10s
ARABIC E. I. & Aden ,,	Ordinary to good pale	17s 6d a 25s nom
Turkey sorts ,,		2[illegible]s a 45s
Ghatti ,,	Sorts to fine pale ..	[illegible]2s 6d a 45s nom
Kurrachee ,,	Reddish to good pale ...	[illegible]8s a 2[illegible]s nom
Madras ,,	Dark to fine pale ..	1[illegible]s a 22s [illegible]d nom
ASSAFŒTIDA ,,	Clean fr. to gd. almonds	[illegible]s a 115s
	[illegible] stony to good block	[illegible]0[illegible] a [illegible]s
KINO ,,	Fair to fine bright	7½d a 9d nom.
MYRRH, picked ,,	Fair to fine pale	[illegible]s a 140s
Aden sorts ,,	Middling to good	90s a 95s
OLIBANUM drop ,,	Good to fine white	[illegible]s a 60s
	Middling to fair	[illegible]s a 45s
pickings ,,	Low to good pale	[illegible]5s a 30s
siftings ,,	Slightly foul to fine	15s a 20s
INDIARUBBER, Ceylon	Fine (grwn. fr. Para seed)	4s a 6s 2d
Straits lb.	,, ,, ,,	4s a 6s 2d
Assam	Good to fine	2s 9d a 4s 2d
	Common to foul & mxd.	1s a 2s
Rangoon	Fair to good clean ..	1s 6d a 4s
Borneo	Common to fine	6d a 2s 7d
Java, Sing. & Penang	Foul to good clean ...	1s 8d a 3s 5d
Nyassaland	Fair to fine ball	2s 9d a 4s 4d

	QUALITY.	QUOTATIONS
INDIARUBBER. (*Contd.*)		
Mozambique lb.	Good to fine Ball ..	3s 8d a 4s 6¾d
	Ordinary to fair Ball ..	2s a [illegible]s [illegible]d
	Low sandy Ball	1s a 2s 6d
	Sausage, fair to good	3s [illegible]d a [illegible]s 4½d
	Liver and Livery Ball	1s 9d a 3s 7d
Madagascar	Fr to fine, inky & white	3s a 3s 10¾d
	Fair to good black .	1s 8d a 3s 0¼d
	Niggers, low to good	9d a 2s 10d
New Guinea	Ordinary to fine ball ..	1s 10d a 3s 6d
INDIGO, E.I	Bengal—	
	Shipping mid to gd violet	3s 2d a 3s 6d
	Consuming mid. to gd.	2s 10d a 3s 1d
	Ordinary to mid	[illegible] 6d a 2s 9d
	Oudes Middling to fine	2s [illegible]d a 2s 8d
	Mid. to good Kurpah	2s 3d a 2s 6d
	Low to ordinary	[illegible] a 2s 2d
	Mid. to good Madras	1s [illegible]d a 2s
MACE, Bombay & Penang per lb.	Pale reddish to fine	[illegible]s 8d a 2s 4d
	Ordinary to fair	1s [illegible]d a 1s 8d
	Pickings	1s 5d
MYRABOLANES, Madras } cwt	Dark to fine pale UG	5s [illegible] 6s 6d
	Fair Coast	[illegible]s [illegible]d a 5s
Bombay ,,	Jubblepore	5s [illegible]d a 6s
	Bhimlies	[illegible]s a 7s
	Rhajpore, &c.	[illegible]s a 5s 9d
Bengal ,,	Calcutta	4s a 5s 6d
NUTMEGS— lb.	64's to 57's	1s 8d a 1s 1[illegible]d
Bombay & Penang ,,	110's to 65's	9d a 1s 8d
	160's to 115's	6d a 9d
NUTS, ARECA cwt.	Ordinary to fair fresh	[illegible] 6d a 22s 6d
NUX VOMICA, Cochin per cwt.	Ordinary to good	[illegible]s 6d a 10/6 nom.
Bengal	,, ,,	8s a 8s 6d
Madras	,, ,,	8s a 9s
OIL OF ANISEED ,,	Fair merchantable	[illegible]s 5d
CASSIA ,,	According to analysis	3s 2d a 3s 7d
LEMONGRASS ,,	Good flavour & colour	8d
NUTMEG ,,	Dingy to white	1d a 2d
CINNAMON ,,	Ordinary to fair sweet	[illegible]d a 1s
CITRONELLE ,,	Bright & good flavour	[illegible] 7d a 1s 8d
ORCHELLA WEED—cwt.		
Ceylon ,,	Mid. to fine not woody	nom.
Zanzibar ,,	Picked clean flat leaf	,,
	,, wiry Mozambique	,,
PEPPER—(Black) lb.		
Alleppee & Tellicherry	Fair to bold heavy	4⅜d a 5¼d
Singapore	Fair	5¼d
Acheen & W. C. Penang	Dull to fine	[illegible]d a [illegible]½d
(White) Singapore ,,	Fair to fine	7 5-16d a 10d
Siam ,,	Fair	7¼d
Penang ,,	Fair	7⅛d
PLUMBAGO, lump cwt.	Fair to fine bright bold	3[illegible]s a 40s nom.
	Middling to good small	[illegible]s a [illegible]0s
chips	Dull to fine bright ..	[illegible]2s a [illegible]0s
dust	Ordinary to fine bright	6s a 10s
SAGO, Pearl, large ...	Dull to fine ..	14s a 16s
medium .	,, ,,	1[illegible]s 6d a 14s
small ...	,, ,,	1[illegible]s a 14s
SEEDLAC cwt.	Ordinary to gd. soluble	13[illegible]s a 170s
SENNA, Tinnevelly lb.	Good to fine bold green	3d a 5d
	Fair greenish	1½d a 2½d
	Common speckyand small	½d a 1¼d
SHELLS, M. o'PEARL—		
Bombay cwt.	Bold and A's	
	D's to B's	[illegible]7s a £4 2s 6d
	Small ...	
Mergui ,,	Small to bold ..	£5 15s a £7 10s
Manila ,,	Fair to good	£5 7s 6d a £8 5s
TAMARINDS, Calcutta...	Mid. to fine bl'k not stony	6s 6d a 8s
per cwt. Madras	Stony and inferior ..	[illegible]s 6[illegible] a 4s 6d
TORTOISESHELL—		
Zanzibar & Bombay lb.	Small to bold ..	20s a 30s
	Pickings	6s 6d a 25s
TURMERIC, Bengal cwt.	Fair ..	13s
Madras ,,	Finger fair to fine bold bright	18s a [illegible]2s
Do. ,,	Bulbs	10s a 16s
Cochin ,,	Finger	[illegible]s a 16s
	Bulbs	7s 6d a 8s
VANILLOES— lb.		
Mauritius .. 1sts	Gd crystallized 3½ a 8½ in	[illegible]s 6d a 9s 6d
Madagascar ... 2nds	Foxy & reddish 3½ a 8 ,,	3s a 5s
Seychelles ... 3rds	Lean and inferior ..	2s a 3s 6d
VERMILLION ..	Fine, pure, bright	[illegible]s
WAX, Japan, squares	Good white hard ..	6s 6d

No. 8. COLOMBO, 21st February 1906. { PRICE:—12½ cents each, 3 copies 30 cents; 6 copies rupee.

COLOMBO SALES OF TEA.

LARGE LOTS.

Messrs. Gordon & Wilson

[46,162 lb.]

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Waragalande	28 hf ch	bro or pek	1680	39 bid
	34 do	bro pek	2040	33 bid
	14 ch	pek	1330	29
Battalgalla	29 hf ch	bro pek	1595	44
	19 ch	or pek	1805	37 bid
	15 do	pek	1350	33 bid
Navalakande	15 ch	bro mix	1275	07 bid
Hornsey	24 hf ch	bro or pek	1440	45 bid
	12 ch	pek	1140	37 bid
	12 do	pek sou	1020	31 bid
Swinton	12 ch	bro or pek	1224	41 bid
	24 do	bro pek	2496	33 bid
	18 do	or pek	1530	34 bid
Newburgh	23 ch	bro or pek	2300	40 bid
	28 do	or pek	2660	36 bid
	19 do	pek	1805	31
Nargalla	27 hf-ch	flowery or pek	1404	45
	23 do	bro pek	1334	35
	19 do	flowery pek	1026	36
	22 ch	pek No. 1	2090	29 bid
	14 hf ch	dust	1120	16
Torwatte	11 ch	bro pek	1041	out
Amblangoda	17 ch	bro pek	1765	36
	16 do	or pek	1360	33 bid

Messrs. Geo. White, Bartleet & Co.

[761 Packages, 58,371 lb.]

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Avon, Haputale	22 hf ch	bro or pek	1320	51
	17 do	bro pek	1105	38
	21 do	or pek	1050	42
	33 do	pek	1650	33 bid
Fetteresso	38 do	bro or pek	2280	54
	35 do	bro pek	2100	43
	30 ch	pek	2790	43
	13 hf ch	dust	1157	28
Marigold	20 do	bro or pek	1000	58
	40 do	bro pek	2400	45
	28 ch	or pek	1800	42 bid
Glencorse	32 hf ch	bro pek	1920	41 bid
	15 ch	or pek	1350	44
	31 do	pek No. 1	1890	33
	30 do	pek No. 2	2400	27
	30 do	pek sou	2550	24
St. James	16 do	bro or pek	1760	35 bid
	13 do	or pek	1118	34
	14 do	pek	1120	29
Agra Elbedde	63 hf ch	bro or pek	3780	48 bid
	18 ch	or pek	1674	39 bid
	14 do	pek	1260	37
Agratenne	41 do	bro or pek	4100	36 bid
	24 do	pek	2040	27
Kudaganga	13 do	bro pek	1300	33
	17 do	pek	1530	26
Avisford	13 do	bro pek	1300	21
	12 do	pek	1140	20 bid

Messrs. Somerville & Co.

3,064 pkgs. Ceylon Black 226,607 lb.

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Karangalla	17 ch	bro pek	1700	34
Nyanza	32 hf ch	bro or pek	1856	49
	21 ch	bro pek	2310	34 bid
	20 ch	pek	1920	37
Orange Gardens	15 ch	bro or pek	1500	48
	15 ch	or pek	1500	39
	23 do	pek	2185	34
Blinkbonnie	26 hf ch	bro or pek	1690	59
	15 ch	or pek	1275	44 bid
	18 do	pek	1710	43
Ferndale	11 ch	bro or pek	1100	46
	21 ch	pek	1890	30
	13 ch	pek sou	1170	26
Neboda Tea Co. of Ceylon, Limited, Neboda	14 ch	bro pek	1400	31
	19 ch	or pek	1520	32
	25 ch	pek	2250	27
	11 ch 1 hf ch	bro or pek No. 2	1150	39
Kelani Tea Garden Co. Ltd., Kelani	18 ch	bro pek	1800	32
	24 ch	pek sou	1728	22
Avisawella	21 hf ch	bro or pek	1050	40
	16 ch	or pek	1440	35
	18 ch	pek	1530	28
	15 ch	pek sou	1200	23
Lochnagar	20 hf ch	bro or pek	1100	50
	20 ch	or pek	1800	42
	35 ch	bro pek	3675	28 bid
	18 ch	pek	1710	28
Ankande	25 ch	bro pek	2375	32
	24 ch	pek	2160	24
	24 ch	pek sou	2040	21
Dikmukalana	27 hf ch	pek	1296	26
Heatherton	30 hf ch	bro or pek	1650	45
	16 ch	pek	1504	32
Heatherleigh	13 ch	or pek	1300	35
	16 do	pek	1360	28
Carney	41 hf ch	bro pek	2255	31 bid
	36 do	pek	1800	28
	25 do	pek sou	1250	23
Agra Oya	20 hf ch	bro or pek	1220	48 bid
	47 do	bro pek	2914	42
	28 ch	or pek	2520	41
	19 do	pek	1824	32
Nellicollaywatte	10 ch	bro or pek	1000	43 bid
	14 do	bro pek	1358	33 bid
	12 do	pek	1008	32
Old Maddegama	32 hf-ch	bro or pek	1760	46
	12 ch	or pek	1020	39
	20 ch	pek	1700	33
Glenanere	12 ch	bro or pek	1200	48 bid
	21 do	bro pek	2100	41
	13 do	pek	1105	36
Rayigam Co. Ltd., Annandale	17 hf ch	bro pek	1037	45
	19 do	pek	1482	41
I P	24 hf ch	dust	1536	17 bid
Weygalla	20 hf ch	bro or pek	1100	56
	16 ch	bro pek	1600	33
	15 ch	pek	1350	27
St. John's Wood	22 ch	bro pek	2090	33 bid
	12 ch	pek	1020	28
Allakolla	11 hf ch	dust No. 1	1045	16
Mahatenne	19 ch	bro or pek	1900	44
	11 ch	or pek	1100	33
	16 ch	pek	1600	27
Karagahatenne	27 hf ch	bro or pek	1512	34 bid
	15 ch	or pek	1200	38
Glenlamond	11 ch	bro pek	1100	31
Owilikande	16 ch	bro pek	1600	31
	15 ch	pek	1275	26
Alpitakande	13 ch	fine pek	1001	25
Yarrow	27 hf ch	flo or pek	1404	38 bid
	40 do	bro or pek	2240	34
	53 do	or pek	2438	35 bid
	50 do	pek	2500	28
	28 do	pek sou	1176	22 bid
Scottish Ceylon Tea Co. Ltd, Invery	26 hf ch	bro or pek	1560	48 bid
	40 ch	bro pek	2480	45

	Pkgs,	Name.	lb.	c.
	29 ch	pek	2842	37
Kinross	13 ch	bro or pek	1300	38 bid
	11 do	or pek	1012	38
	12 do	pek	1080	33
B and D	28 hf ch	bro pek fans	1820	38
	14 hf ch	dust	1190	36
	10 ch	unast	1000	27
Kelani	21 ch	bro pek	2096	30 bid
Raxawa	13 ch	or pek	1014	44
	18 hf ch	bro pek	1004	36 bid
	13 ch	pek	1131	31 bid
Damblagolla	11 ch	bro or pek	1045	40 bid
	11 ch	bro pek	1100	34
	14 ch	pek	1190	28
Neuchatel	29 ch	bro or pek	2606	37 bid
	16 ch	bro pk No. 1	1356	33 bid
	16 ch	bro pk No. 2	1596	28 bid
Deniyaya	17 ch	bro or pek	1700	34
	21 hf ch	or pek	1050	35
	21 ch	pek	1890	26
	18 ch	pek sou	1620	19 bid
Dambagastalawa	11 ch	bro or pek	1155	57 bid
	28 ch	bro pek	3136	42 bid
	19 ch	pek	1786	39
Munangalla	49 hf ch	pek	2446	19
	27 hf ch	pek sou	1346	15 bid
Gamrie	15 ch	or pek	1350	27 bid
Highfields	18 hf ch	flo or pek	1040	53 bid
Ickham	16 ch	bro pek	1600	20 bid
	11 do	pek No. 1	1045	26
Talawitiya	14 ch	pek	1260	16 bid
Kiriporuwa	15 ch	bro pek	1496	24 bid
Florida	14 ch	bro pek	1456	28 bid
	16 ch	pek	1600	23
Cooroondoowatte	11 ch	bro pek	1261	31 bid
H M	13 ch	pek	1166	out
New Angamana	22 ch	bro pek	2196	29 bid
	12 ch	or pek	1076	30 bid
M	22 hf ch	bro pek dust	1866	13 bid
Hantane	20 hf ch	bro or pek	1100	39 bid
	12 ch	or pek	1080	36
	11 ch	bro pek	1100	30
	28 ch	pek	2240	24 bid
	15 ch	pek sou	1200	21 bid
H	11 ch	bro pek	1096	out
Dover	16 ch	pek	1436	18 bid
Inverary	11 ch	pek sou	1004	18 bid
Hatdowa	12 ch	bro pek	1200	29 bid
	11 do	pek	1045	23
	20 do	pek sou	1800	18

Messrs. E. John & Co.

[Total 3,901 Packages, 312,398 lb.]

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb	c.
A A	10 ch	dust	1190	15 bid
Gingranoya	23 hf ch	bro or pek	1380	44
	12 ch	pek	1080	34
Watumulla	10 do	bro or pek	1050	41
Oonoogaloya	24 do	or pk No. 2	1920	35
	23 do	bro or pek	2070	48
	40 do	bro pek	3600	37
	25 do	pek	2125	30
	31 hf ch	br or pk fns	2015	35
Minna	25 do	bro or pek	1525	46 bid
	30 ch	pek	3000	32
Ottery	16 do	bro or pek	1520	44
	15 do	bro pek	1500	36
	18 do	pek	1440	34
Ladbroke	25 hf ch	bro pek	1500	43
	20 do	fly pek	1000	38
	12 ch	pek	1140	33
Natuwakelle	20 hf ch	bro or pek	1100	47
	28 ch	bro pek	2520	34
	22 do	pek	1870	30
Tamaravelley	18 do	or pek	1440	33
	21 do	bro pek	1995	32
	14 do	pek	1260	25

	Pkgs	Name.	lb.	c.
Waua Rajah Tea Co. of Ceylon, Ltd., Manickwatte	18 ch	or pek	1836	41
	14 do	pek	1316	30
Wana Rajah	19 hf ch	or pek fans	1311	37
Parusella	19 ch	bro pek	1900	39
	13 do	or pek	1040	38
	16 do	pek No. 1	1280	27
	15 do	pek	1275	26
	17 do	pek sou	1445	23
Bowhill	21 do	bro or pek	2100	42 bid
	15 do	pek No. 1	1425	33
Mount Vernon Ceylon Tea Co., Ltd., Mt. Vernon	48 ch	pek	4416	42
	20 do	pek sou	1740	36
	31 hf ch	fans	2170	42
	15 do	dust	1320	39
Eila Tea Co. of Ceylon, Ltd., Eila	31 ch	pek	2945	26 bid
Thibet	16 do	bro or pek	1600	31 bid
	12 do	or pek	1080	28
	14 hf ch	fans	1008	17 bid
Westerham	20 ch	bro pek	2000	29
	14 do	pek	1176	23
Gingranoya	18 hf ch	fly br or pk	1008	66
	14 ch	or pek	1148	44
Talgaswella Tea Co. of Ceylon, Ltd., Talgaswella	13 ch	bro or pek	1300	53
	13 do	or pek	1066	34
	22 do	pek	1848	27 bid
	19 do	pek sou	1615	24 bid
Lameliere	22 hf ch	bro or pek	1210	44
	39 do	bro pek	2535	39 bid
	28 ch	pek	2660	36
Templestowe	13 do	bro or pek	1274	43
	12 do	bro pek	1200	38 bid
	16 do	or pek	1200	40
	13 do	pek	1040	32 bid
	16 hf ch	fans	1120	36
Kolapatna	20 do	bro or pek	1120	62
	47 do	bro pek	2820	45
	12 ch	or pek	1008	40
	12 do	pek	1104	37 bid
Cabin Ella	26 hf ch	bro or pek	1430	46
	12 ch	or pek	1020	42
	15 do	bro pek	1500	35 bid
	12 do	pek	1056	31
	11 do	fly pek	1045	35
Ceylon Provincial Estates Co., Ld., Glassaugh	26 hf ch	bro or pek	1716	68
	24 do	or pek	1416	69
	18 ch	pek	1800	48 bid
Troup	17 hf ch	pek dust	1360	40
Eila Tea Co. of Ceylon, Ltd., Eila	15 ch	bro pek	1500	37 bid
	24 do	pek No. 1	2160	33 bid
	28 do	pek No. 2	2240	27
	50 do	pek sou	3500	24
Mooha Tea Co. of Ceylon, Ld. Mocha	40 hf ch	bro or pek	2320	54 bid
	22 do	fly or pek	1056	56 bid
	31 ch	pek	2945	46 bid
	15 hf ch	fans	1050	40
Agra Ouvah Estates Co., Limited. Agra Ouvah	21 hf ch	bro or pek	1218	67
	35 do	bro pek	2030	50
	21 ch	pek	1890	45 bid
Kadienlena	17 hf ch	dust	1428	31
G T	17 ch	pek	1530	26
Glenugie	14 do	bro pek	1470	36
	13 do	pek	1170	27
Mahanilu	14 do	or pek	1260	48
	29 hf ch	bro pek	1740	43
	33 ch	pek	3036	40

	Pkgs.		Name.	lb.	c.
Tismoda	15	do	bro pek	1425	37 bid
	21	do	pek	1785	28 bid
	14	do	pek sou	1190	22
Kandahar	26	hf ch	pek	1404	31
Devon	20	do	bro pek fans	1360	37
Glasgow Estate Co., Ltd., Glasgow	27	hf ch	bro or pek	1485	60 bid
	30	do	bro pek	1710	48
	11	ch	or pek	1045	48
	18	do	pek	1710	42 bid
Callander	25	hf ch	bro or pek	1590	46
	29	do	bro pek	1508	41
Medenham	12	ch	bro or pek	1200	41 bid
	21	do	bro pek	2100	38
	12	do	or pek	1080	35
	14	do	pek	1190	29
	13	do	pek sou	1040	25
Elemane	15	do	bro or pek	1500	47 bid
	16	do	or pek	1440	39
	12	do	bro pek	1200	40
	25	do	pek	2250	33
Inchyra	19	do	bro or pek	1900	33 bid
	15	do	or pek	1140	39
	12	do	pek	1008	29
Tismoda	29	hf ch	bro or pek	1456	37 bid
Whyddon	24	do	bro or pek	1344	49
	16	ch	bro pek	1600	35 bid
	12	do	or pek	1020	38 bid
	16	do	pek	1280	29
Swilley	41	do	bro or pek	4305	26 bid
Theresia	20	hf ch	bro or pek	1100	56
	15	ch	bro pek	1425	43
	13	do	or pek	1105	45
	15	do	pek	1275	39
Lantern Hill	18	do	pek	1526	22
Kolapatna	33	hf ch	bro pek	1980	39 bid
Tinioya	20	do	bro or pek	1200	44
Elston	18	ch	pek	1530	32
	49	do	pek sou	4165	25 bid
Gangawatte Est. Co., Ld. Gangawatte	17	ch	bro or pek	1700	55 bid
	15	do	bro pek	1500	41
	23	do	pek	2185	36
Ceylon Provincial Estates Co., Ltd., Glassaugh	23	hf ch	bro or pek	1564	69
	18	do	or pek	1062	69
	15	ch	pek	1500	50
Hoonoowatte	16	do	or pek	1600	22 bid
	16	do	bro pek	1600	16 bid
	22	do	pek	1870	15 bid
Ury	28	do	bro pek	2800	40
	25	do	pek	2008	31
Stonyhurst	24	hf ch	br or pk fns	1536	33
Balado	15	ch	pek No. 1	1275	29
Doonhinda	16	do	bro or pek	1600	45
	26	do	pek No. 1	2310	30 bid
	13	do	pek No. 2	1235	25 bid
Shawlands	19	do	bro or pek	1900	42 bid
	25	do	bro pek	2500	35
	14	do	or pek	1260	40 bid
	30	do	pek	2550	29 bid
	12	do	pek sou	1020	25 bid
Balado	12	do	pek	1080	27 bid
	10	do	dust	1100	20
	18	hf ch	fans	1080	27 bid
Ceylon Provincial Estates Co. Ltd., Brownlow	10	ch	bro or pek	1000	70
	10	do	bro pek	1030	51 bid
	12	do	or pek	1008	50
	13	do	pek No. 1	1235	41
	12	do	pek No. 2	1080	43
Dumbugoda	20	hf ch	bro or pek	1100	42 bid
	27	ch	bro pek	2700	33
	18	do	pek	1620	26 bid
Longville	17	ch	bro pek	1700	35
	14	do	pek	1330	30 bid
	11	do	pek sou	1045	25

	Pkgs.		Name.	lb.	c.
Nahavilla Est. Co., Ld., Nahavilla	26	hf ch	bro or pek	1456	46 bid
	5	ch			
	100	hf ch	bro pek	5500	37
	34	ch	pek	3060	34
	14	hf ch	pek fans	1050	36

Messrs. Keell and Waldock.

1,375 pkgs. 112,727 lb. Black.
33 „ 2,820 lb. Green.

1,408 „ Total 115,547 lb.

	Pkgs.		Name	lb.	c.
Woodend	8	ch	dust	1120	17 bid
Panilkande	20	hf ch	bro or pek	1000	47
	33	ch	bro pek	3300	36
	21	ch	or pek	1890	34
	12	ch	pek	1080	30
Alpha	20	ch	bro pek	1900	31 bid
	22	do	pek	1760	26
Katugastota	19	ch			
	1	hf ch	bro pek	2046	29 bid
	18	ch			
	1	hf ch	pek	1590	23 bid
Fairlawn	51	hf ch	bro or pek	2550	62
	26	do	bro pek	1430	47
	20	do	pk No. 1	1000	42
	29	ch	pek	2165	38
Choisy	25	hf ch	bro or pek	1250	57
	29	ch	bro pek	2900	36 bid
	28	ch	bro pek	2800	36 bid
	27	ch	pek	2430	29 bid
Westward Ho	23	hf ch	bro or pek	1288	68
	12	ch	or pk No. 1	1176	54 bid
	18	ch	or pk No. 2	1656	46 bid
	12	ch	pek	1020	42 bid
Gonakelle	35	hf ch	bro or pek	2100	47
	23	do	or pek	1150	45 bid
	28	do	pek	1456	44
Faithlie	19	do	bro or pek	1045	59
	26	ch	bro pek	2600	45
	13	ch	or pek	1235	40
Koslanda	29	hf ch	bro or pek	1595	35
	29	ch	bro pek	2610	34
	19	ch	pek	1710	29
Hagalla	14	ch	bro or pek	1375	36
	12	ch	or pek	1125	38
	16	ch	pek	1440	27
Bittacy	24	ch	bro pek	2400	43 bid
	13	ch	or pek	1040	43 bid
	13	do	pek	1040	39 bid
	20	hf ch	bro or pek	1000	51 bid
Macaldenia	10	ch	bro or pek	1000	37
	18	do	bro pek	1800	33
Naikandura	18	ch	bro or pek	1908	28 bid
	15	do	pek	1350	21 bid
Hyde	40	hf ch	bro or pek	2400	39
	18	ch	or pek	1620	35
	15	do	pek	1275	31
Oodoowera	12	ch	bro pek	1200	41 bid
	13	do	pek	1300	31
Mowbray	13	ch	bro pek	1300	38
	13	ch	pek	1105	31
Taprobane	13	ch	pek	1040	28
Cairnhill	11	do	*yng hyson*	1100	32 bid
	16	do	*hyson*	1280	out
M H Y	15	ch	pek sou	1046	18 bid
Sirikandure	32	ch	bro or pek	3200	32
B B	30	ch	or pek	2700	35 bid
Barford	14	hf ch	dust	1120	16
Oodoowera	14	ch	fans	1358	25 bid
Saint Field	25	ch	bro or pek	2625	25 bid
	25	ch	bro or pek	2625	25 bid
Hangranoya	15	do	bro pek	1500	40 bid
	13	do	pek	2010	31 bid

Messrs. Forbes & Walker.

7,818 pkgs.	(Ceylon) Black	...	587,809 lb.
23 „	(Ceylon) Green	...	1,610 lb.
7,841 pkgs.	Total	...	589,419 lb.

	Pkgs	Name.	lb.	c	
Moray	33 hf ch	or pek	1650	46	
	34 do	bro or pek	1 70	67	bid
	44 ch	pek	3781	39	
	40 do	bro pek	2400	41	
Mousa Eliya	11 ch	bro or pek	1100	28	
	22 do	bro pek	2200	29	
	11 do	pek	1045	26	
Shrubs Hill	46 ch	bro or pek	4324	34	bid
	26 do	pek	2340	33	
	20 do	bro pk fans	2240	31	
Great Valley, Ceylon in estate mark	37 hf ch	bro or pek	1924	44	bid
Nugahena	33 ch	bro or pek	3135	35	
	19 do	bro pek	1520	32	
	24 do	pek	1800	27	
Coldstream Group	31 hf ch	bro or pek	1705	48	
	30 ch	bro pek	2700	33	bid
	22 do	pek	1980	30	
Cotto	11 ch	bro or pek	1210	32	bid
	26 do	bro pek	2600	40	
	14 do	pek	1330	34	
P C H Galle, in est. mark	13 ch	pek	1300	26	
Ambragalla	51 hf ch	or pek	2550	33	
	30 do	bro pek	1680	32	bid
	21 do	bro or pek	1218	42	
	19 ch	pek	1615	23	bid
	15 do	pek sou	1200	22	
Inverness	27 ch	bro or pek	2295	56	bid
	20 do	or pek	1500	61	
	13 do	pek	1196	47	
St. Johns	40 hf ch	bro or pek	2400	56	
	17 ch	or pek	1598	51	
Maha Uva	46 hf ch	bro or pek	2760	49	
	12 ch	or pek	1140	41	
	14 do	pek	1260	35	
Kirklees	33 hf ch	bro or pek	1650	47	
	12 ch	bro pek	1320	39	bid
	13 do	or pek	1105	41	
	22 do	pek	1980	31	
	21 do	pek sou	1890	27	
Muirburn	28 hf ch	bro or pek	1400	43	bid
	19 ch	bro pek	1900	37	
	21 do	or pek	1785	36	
	20 do	pek	1800	32	
	18 hf ch	fans	1170	34	
Pansalatenne	17 ch	bro pek	1564	45	
	41 ch	bro pek	3608	36	
	12 do	or pek	1056	35	
	15 do	pek	1275	28	
Kandaloya	23 hf ch	bro or pek	1035	48	
	23 do	bro pek	1035	35	bid
	25 do	or pek	1000	41	
	134 do	pek	5360	31	bid
Siriwatte	27 hf ch	bro or pek	1485	44	
	26 do	bro pek	1430	30	bid
	16 ch	pek	1440	27	
W N	11 ch	sou	1012	21	
	12 hf ch	dust	1080	17	
Errollwood	14 ch	bro or pek	1540	44	
	12 do	or pek	1080	45	
	47 do	pek	4230	30	
Horagalakanda	10 ch	or pek	1000	34	
	13 do	pek	1170	24	
Waldemar	14 hf ch	bro or pek	1540	49	bid
	19 ch	bro pek	2090	42	
	17 do	pek	1445	39	
Forest Creek	19 hf ch	dust	1444	34	
Dammeria	21 ch	bro pek	2100	39	
	13 do	or pek	1170	36	
	19 do	pek	1710	33	

	Pkge.	Name	lb.	c.	
	13 do	pek sou	1105	27	
	24 hf ch	bro pek fans	1560	35	
Massena	63 hf ch	bro or pek	4150	43	
	65 do	bro pek	3250	33	
	36 do	pek	1800	27	
Logie	17 hf ch	bro or pek	1020	72	
	12 ch	or pek	1020	49	
	16 do	bro pek	1792	55	
	14 do	pek	1260	47	
St. Martins	28 hf ch	bro or pek	1120	33	
Pine Hill	43 hf ch	bro or pek	2580	42	
	21 ch	pek	1890	34	
Bramley	34 hf ch	bro or pek	1972	45	bid
	32 do	or pek	1600	44	
	31 do	pek	1612	39	
Hardenhuish	34 hf ch	bro or pek	1536	37	bid
	13 ch	or pek	1183	38	
	20 do	pek	1880	32	
Bramley	20 hf ch	bro or pek	1160	46	bid
	22 do	pek	1144	40	
Ninfield	11 ch	bro or pek	1210	37	
	11 ch	or pek	1045	42	
	27 do	pek	2430	30	
Ravenswood, Uva	22 ch	bro pek	2200	41	
	16 ch	pek	1440	33	
Galapitakande	31 ch	bro or pek	3100	39	
	16 do	bro pek	1600	40	
	21 do	pek	1995	34	
Tullybody	27 hf ch	bro or pek	1512	55	bid
	27 do	bro or pek	1512	55	bid
	16 ch	or pek	1344	52	bid
Naseby	42 hf ch	bro or pek	2520	54	
	25 do	or pek	1175	55	
	21 do	pek	1050	49	
Tonacombe	44 ch	bro or pek	4180	} withd'n.	
	39 do	bro pek	3900	} withd'n.	
	50 do	pek	4250	} withd'n.	
Putupaula	33 ch	bro or pek	3300	43	
	62 hf ch	bro pek	3720	31	
	58 ch	or pek	4930	32	
	42 do	pek	3360	24	bid
	32 do	pek	2400	25	bid
	13 do	pek sou	1105	21	bid
Maha Eliya	30 hf ch	bro or pek	1800	60	
	20 ch	bro pek	2100	53	
	25 do	pek	2375	43	bid
Marlborough	37 ch	bro pek fans	2886	28	
Baddegama	13 ch	bro or pek	1300	39	bid
	19 hf ch	bro pek	1178	32	
	14 ch	or pek	1288	40	
	17 do	pek	1496	31	
Sunnycroft	21 ch	dust	2520	16	
	22 do	fans	2090	23	
Knavesmire	14 ch	bro or pek	1400	50	bid
	55 do	bro pek	5500	38	
	27 do	or pek	2430	38	
	54 do	pek	4860	31	
	16 do	pek sou	1360	26	
St. Clair	19 hf ch	bro or pek	1026	58	
	23 ch	or pek	1932	40	
	14 do	bro pek	1400	45	
	15 do	pek	1200	33	
Westmoreland, Badulla	20 hf ch	bro pek	1200	39	
	24 do	or pek	1200	32	
	24 do	pek	1200	33	
S C	22 bag	fans No. 2	1320	17	
Dunbar	18 hf ch	bro or pek	1044	50	
	14 ch	or pek	1316	46	
	11 do	pek	1012	36	bid
	9 do	bro pek fans	1008	40	
Florence	20 hf ch	bro or pek	1080	56	
	35 do	bro pek	2100	45	
	19 ch	pek	1710	40	
	30 hf ch	or pek No. 1	1260	49	bid
	20 do	fans	1600	28	
Yelverton	14 ch	bro pek	1442	39	
	11 do	or pek	1023	37	
	16 do	pek	1440	28	
Palmerston	21 hf ch	bro or pek	1176	62	bid

	Pkgs.		Name.	lb	c.
	26	ch	bro pek	2340	42
Halugalla	41	hf ch	bro or pek	2050	39
	13	ch	or pek	1040	35 bid
	28	do	pek	2100	27
	14	do	pek sou	1120	24
Passara Group	10	ch	bro or pek	1000	38 bid
	36	do	bro pek	3600	35 bid
	20	do	pek	1900	30
	31	do	bro pek	3100	35 bid
	18	do	pek	1710	30
H G M	19	hf ch	bro pek	1045	37
	17	do	bro or pek	1020	44
	12	do	pek	1020	33
Tommagong	25	hf ch	bro or pek	1525	59
	24	do	bro or pek	1464	59
	14	ch	pek	1358	45
Freds Ruhe	20	ch	bro pek	2000	34 bid
	24	do	pek	2160	26
	23	do	pek sou	1840	21
High Forest	85	hf ch	bro or pek	5266	51 bid
	78	do	bro or pek	4680	51
	34	do	br pek	1938	48 bid
	41	do	or pek No 1	2050	50
	30	do	pek	1500	45
	28	do	br pek fans	2072	42
Hayes	12	ch	bro or pek	1200	40
	12	do	bro pek	1200	33 bid
	20	do	or pek	1700	45
	55	do	pek	4675	27
Matale	55	hf ch	bro pek	3025	34 bid
	27	ch	pek	2295	29
	18	do	pek sou	1440	25
Ampitigodde	17	hf ch	bro or pek	1054	40
Nahalma	16	ch	bro or pek	1596	31 bid
Edward Hill	13	ch	bro pek	1170	32 bid
	25	do	bro or pek	2250	34 bid
	14	do	or pek	1148	35
	17	do	pek	1394	28
Coreen	23	ch	bro pek	2300	45 bid
	29	do	or pek	2320	42
	37	do	pek	3330	38
	15	hf ch	or pek fans	1050	38
Bullugolla	10	ch	fans	1100	17
Denmark Hill	28	hf ch	bro or pek	1652	56
	27	do	bro or pek	1593	56
	23	ch	or pek	2001	52
	17	do	pek	1513	43
Nakiadenia	18	ch	bro or pek	1710	47
	11	do	bro pek	1100	34
	21	do	pek	1680	29
O B E C in estate mark Summer Hill	18	ch	br pek	1800	48
	18	do	or pek No 1	1710	43 bid
	18	do	or pek No 2	1566	40
	18	do	pek	1548	36
Bandara Eliya	57	hf ch	or pek	2565	38
	64	do	br pek	3200	36 bid
	56	do	bro or pek	3080	44
	30	do	pek	2400	36
	18	do	pek sou	1440	31
	20	do	pek fans	1300	34
Clyde	20	ch	bro or pek	2080	49
	17	do	or pek	1751	37
	20	do	pek No 1	1860	27
	18	do	pek No 2	1656	27
	13	do	pek sou	1144	22
	10	do	br pek fans	1200	26
Loolecondera	16	ch	pek fans	1120	31
	23	do	dust	1886	22
Castlereagh	60	hf ch	bro or pek	3356	44 bid
	20	do	br pek	1996	36
Kickarton	23	hf ch	bro or pek	1334	50 bid
	16	ch	or pek	1488	36 bid
	10	do	br pek	1100	43
	20	do	pek	1920	34 bid
Panmure	32	hf ch	bro or pek	1920	41 bid
	46	do	br pek	2530	31 bid
	35	ch	pek	3325	29 bid
Cannethan	24	ch	bro or pek	2400	47 bid

	Pkgs.		Name.	lb.	c.
	73	hf ch	br pek	4015	40
	25	ch	pek	2375	39 bid
C	13	ch	pek	1164	27
M in est mark	36	hf ch	br or pek	2016	51 bid
	25	do	pek	2246	withd'n
K K	28	ch	or pek	2520	26 bid
Middleton	19	hf ch	bro or pek	1045	70
	20	ch	br pek	2000	49
	14	do	or pek	1120	45
	15	hf ch	dust	1200	42
Wella	50	hf ch	br pek	2750	34 bid
	20	ch	pek	1800	29
Bickley	25	hf ch	bro or pek	1246	48
	27	hf ch	bro pek	1508	36
Laurawatte	18	ch	bro pek	1688	32 bid
Delta	35	hf ch	br or pek	2135	46
	80	do	br pek	4800	38 bid
	31	ch	or pek	2728	35
	35	ch	pek	3290	30
	15	do	pek sou	1290	30
	18	hf ch	fans	1260	32
Mahawale	10	ch	br pek	1050	29 bid
Kalupane	29	ch	pek	2465	28 bid
	21	do	pek sou No1	1785	25
	19	do	pek sou No2	1520	19
Knavesmire	15	ch	br pek	1500	36 bid
Laxapana	62	hf ch	dust	4960	21
X	15	ch	or pek	1260	42 bid
Penrhos	19	hf ch	br pek	1083	35 bid
	12	do	pek	1020	28
Dombamalle	39	ch	br pek	4056	39 bid
	25	do	or pek	2200	41
	40	do	pek	3600	35
	20	do	pek sou	1760	28
Pasalai	34	ch	brr pek	3400	21 bid
	15	do	pek	1200	21
Torwood	12	ch	bro or pek	1260	37 bid
	18	do	or pek	1800	36 bid
	22	do	pek	1980	28 bid
	20	do	pek sou	1600	25
	10	do	sou	1000	20 bid
Galleheria	31	ch	pek	2635	withd'n
Great Valley	33	hf ch	bro or pek	1716	43 bid
	31	do	or pek	1457	37 bid
	18	do	pek	1512	32 bid
	26	do	br or pk fans	1612	36

GREEN TEAS.

Arapolakande	21	hf ch	*siftings*	1470	12

SMALL LOTS.

Messrs. E. John & Co.

	Pkgs.		Name.	lb.	c.
Melvilla	19	hf ch	bro pek	950	35
	12	do	pek No. 1	600	25
	7	do	pek No. 2	350	20
	7	do	bro pek fans	350	19
Gingranoya	5	do	fans	350	39
Watumulla	6	ch	bro pek	600	34
	7	do	or pek	595	36
	6	do	pek sou	450	24
	6	do	pek	510	33
Ottery	7	do	or pek	630	43 bid
	7	hf ch	fans	455	39
Ladbroke	6	do	fans	492	38
Natuwakelle	3	do	dust	240	26
	1	ch	br or pk fns	105	35 bid
Tamaravelley	6	do	bro or pek	480	36
	2	do	br or pk fns	200	29
	2	do	dust	200	20
Wana Rajah Tea Co. of Ceylon, Ltd., Wana Rajah	1	box	pek sou	22	24
	8	hf ch	dust	696	31
Mount Vernon Ceylon Tea Co., Ltd., Mt. Vernon	6	ch	bro pek	720	35

	Pkgs	Name.	lb.	c.
Eila Tea Co. of Ceylon, Ltd., Eila	9 ch	sou	585	19
Westerham	7 do	bro or pek	686	37
Gingranoya	2 hf ch	br or pk fns	130	46
	4 do	dust	360	38
Talgasweia Tea Co. of Ceylon, Ltd., Talgaswela	5 hf ch	dust	425	20
Kolapatna	6 do	br or pk fns	420	36
	2 ch	dust	308	34
M L K	1 do	bro pek	102	31
	1 hf ch	or pek	47	35
	1 do	pek	38	22
Fernlands Tea Co., Ltd., Eton	6 ch	bro or pek	600	31
	4 do	or pek	400	28
	3 do	pek sou	300	21
	5 do	sou	500	24
	1 hf ch	dust	90	20
Eila Tea Co. of Ceylon, Ltd., Eila	7 ch	or pek	630	50
	2 hf ch	fans	140	23
	3 do	dust	255	16
Stubton	6 ch	bro pek	600	41
	7 do	bro or pek	770	32 bid
	6 do	pek	570	33
	4 do	pek sou	400	27
M B in est mark	8 do	sou No. 1	840	24
	1 do	dust	150	15
G T	8 do	bro pek	840	32
	9 hf ch	dust	810	17
Mahanilu	16 do	bro or pek	800	67
Devon	7 ch	pek sou	644	27
	4 hf ch	dust	332	35
Callander	18 do	pek	900	34
	3 do	fans	240	35
Medenham	5 ch	sou	400	23
	3 do	dust	300	18
	2 do	fans	200	25
Elemane	7 do	pek sou	595	26 bid
	6 do	fans	600	34
Inchyra	13 do	pek sou	975	24
A P K	4 hf ch	dust	348	20
Whyddon	5 do	fans	340	31
	3 do	dust	252	31
Rambodde	9 do	bro or pek	627	38 bid
	13 do	bro pek	946	38 bid
Tinioya	4 ch	or pek	380	40
	9 do	pek	900	31
	1 do	dust	100	21
Bowella	10 do	pek	850	24
Gangawatte Ests. Co., Lt., Gangawatte	7 ch	pek sou	630	29
	6 hf ch	dust	510	35
	13 do	fans	845	38
Hoonoowatte	7 ch	pek sou	665	9 bid
	3 do	fans	285	12
	8 hf ch	dust	680	18
H L B K	7 do	fans	476	22
	10 do	dust	800	18
N	8 do	dust	680	20 bid
S in est mark	1 ch	pek No. 1	70	26
Ury	14 hf ch	bro or pek	770	50
	9 ch	or pek	810	36 bid
Balado	16 hf ch	fans	960	28 bid
Doonhinda	6 ch	or pek	516	44
	6 do	fans	600	29
	3 do	dust	300	18
Dumbugede	2 do	fans	200	20
	4 hf ch	dust	320	17
Nahavilla Ests. Co., Ltd., Nahavilla	8 ch	pek sou	640	26

Messrs. Somerville & Co.

	Pkgs	Name.	lb.	c.
Pieter's Hill	3 ch	bro pek	300	34
	3 ch	or pek	270	32
	4 ch	br pk No. 2	400	26
	2 ch	pek	190	22

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Karangalla	11 ch	pek	880	29
	8 ch	pek sou	600	21
	3 hf ch	dust	225	16
Grange Gardens	4 ch	pek sou	360	26
	4 hf ch	fans	280	41
	2 do	dust	170	32
Blinkbonnie	12 hf ch	bro pek	768	44
	4 ch	pek sou	328	31
Ferndale	9 hf ch	dust	732	19
Zdboda Tea Co. Ceylon, Ltd., Neboda	12 hf ch	br or pk No. 1	622	48
	5 ch	pek sou	500	22
	5 hf ch	dust	395	17
Avisawella	11 hf ch	fans	660	19
Ankande	1 ch	sou	100	10
	3 hf ch	dust	240	16
Orangefield, DGM	7 ch	bro or pek	700	30
	4 do	or pek	400	25
	6 do	pek	600	20
	3 do	pek sou	300	16
	1 do	congou	85	12
Heatherton	3 hf ch	dust	240	34
Carney	13 hf ch	bro pek fans	715	35
	1 do	bro mixed	50	25
	6 do	dust	330	16
Nellicollaywatte	9 ch	pek sou	738	25 bid
	2 hf ch	dust	174	18
	2 hf ch	br or pk fans	140	21 bid
Old Maddegama	7 hf ch	bro or pek fans	490	27
	2 do	dust	180	17
Glenanore	4 hf ch	pek dust	340	34
H R	2 ch	bro pek	165	26
	2 do	pek	124	19
	1 hf ch	dust	72	16
	1 do	green tea	45	7
G B	4 hf ch	bro tea	200	12
	14 do	dust	700	33
	10 do	bro pek fans	600	33
St. John's Wood	2 ch	bro or pek	760	50
	8 do	bro pek fans	220	26 bid
	1 do	dust	120	16 bid
Allakolla	1 ch	dust No. 2	100	15
Mahatenne	2 ch	dust	169	17
Karagahatenne	12 ch	pek	960	27
Glenalmond	4 ch	bro or pek	400	38
	9 ch	pek	900	28
	1 ch	bro pek fans	100	23
	2 hf ch	dust	160	16
Owilikande	6 ch	pek sou	480	20
Maskeloya	2 hf ch	bro pek	110	33
	5 do	pek	250	25
	1 do	dust	65	16
Kinross	1 ch	fans	130	25
Damblagolla	10 ch	pek sou	750	21 bid
	7 ch	or pek	560	39 bid
D B G	3 ch	fans	300	24 bid
	2 hf ch	dust	160	17 bid
Deuiyaya	7 ch	br or pk fans	700	22
S	7 hf ch	sou	350	12
	5 do	dust	400	24
	2 do	pek fans	124	23
A	4 hf ch	sou	200	12
	3 do	dust	240	24
	1 do	pek fans	62	22
Gamrio	6 ch	bro or pek	570	38
	9 ch	pek	765	22 bid
	3 ch	pek sou	240	20
	1 ch	fans	125	16
	1 hf ch	dust	90	15
Talawitiya	6 ch	bro pek	600	29
	7 ch	pek sou	595	14
Florida	8 ch	pek sou	784	16 bid
	5 ch	bro fans	516	17
	2 ch	dust	158	14
H in est mark	2 ch	bro or pek	200	28
	2 ch	pek	184	19
	1 ch	dust	129	14
Labugama	15 hf ch	bro pek	822	30 bid
Hatdowa	1 ch	dust	145	18

Messrs Gordon & Wilson.

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
F, in estate mark, Alukettiya	2 hf ch	bro or pek	112	33
	2 do	or pek	100	33
	7 do	pek	364	24
	2 do	pek sou	96	17
Swinton	8 ch	pek	760	30
	1 do	dust	110	16
Newburgh	6 ch	pek sou	510	25
	3 hf ch	fans	210	27
Whengril	11 hf ch	or pek	583	28 bid
	14 do	bro pek	854	out
	1 do	pek sou	52	out
	5 do	bro pek fans	325	16 bid
W H	7 ch	pek	679	14 bid
	7 hf ch	pek dust	595	11
Narga la	14 hf ch	bro pek	868	49
	9 do	fans	594	24
Amblangoda	10 ch	bro or pek	950	38 bid
	6 do	pek	570	30

Messrs. Keell and Waldock.

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Katugastota	9 ch	pek sou	684	18 bid
	3 hf ch	dust	228	17
Rockside	4 ch	bro pek fans	480	28
	3 ch	dust	420	27
W H in est mark	2 ch	red leaf	168	8
Faitblie	11 ch	pek	990	34
Koslanda	7 ch	fans	840	29
	2 hf ch	dust	180	20
Kirklees	2 ch	or pek	170	35
Hagalla	11 ch	pek sou	990	22
	3 do	fans	345	23
Myraganga	1 ch	or pek	92	33
Karanketia	1 ch	pek	82	15
Macaldeniya	9 ch	pek	810	25 bid
	2 ch	dust	270	20
	1 ch	dust	136	20
	2 ch	unast	160	withd'n
Naikandura	8 ch	or pek	768	26
	7 do	pek sou	560	19
	2 do	bro tea	160	10
Oodoowera	15 ch	fans	500	25 bid
Taprobana	7 hf ch	bro or pek	350	34
	9 do	bro pek	450	31
	6 do	or pek	270	28
	5 ch	pek sou	400	19
	10 hf ch	fans	600	21 bid
	2 do	dust	160	14 bid
Cairn Hill	2 ch	*hyson* No 2	164	out
	3 hf ch	fans	186	14
	1 ch	dust	90	6
Sirikandure	5 ch	pek	450	22
	1 ch	pek sou	80	19
	2 do	tea dust	300	20
R W T	3 ch	bro pek fans	270	12
	2 ch	bro pk dust	240	16
	4 ch	dust	480	15
	3 ch	bro mixed	285	7
Barford	11 hf ch	bro pek	660	29
	5 do	pek	250	28
Rosebery	5 pkgs	bro pek	450	28
	3 ch	pek	270	25
	2 ch	pek sou	160	19
M	5 ch	bro pek	420	out
Hangranoya	1 hf ch	br or pk fans	65	67

Messrs. Forbes & Walker.

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Ederapolla	8 hf ch	dust	680	18
Mahalla	5 ch	or pek	425	33
	7 ch	bro or pek	700	34
	9 do	pek	720	25
	8 do	pek sou	600	21
Mnray	4 hf ch	pek dust	356	40
Mousa Eliya	1 ch	pek sou	95	18
	2 do	dust	200	16
Great Valley, Ceylon, in est. mark	12 hf ch	bro or pek fans	744	36
	2 do	sou	152	17
Nugahena	7 ch	pek sou	490	20
	10 hf ch	fans	700	17
Kalupahana	5 ch	bro or pek	500	36
	1 do	or pek	90	28
	4 do	pek No 1	368	28
	6 do	pek No. 2	516	23
	2 do	pek sou	170	19
	1 do	sou	90	14
	1 do	dust	105	15
	2 do	bro pek fans	220	27
Yyamita	7 hf ch	bro pek	420	35
	6 ch	bro or pek	360	38
	5 hf ch	or pek	250	39
	4 do	pek	220	30
P C H Galle, in estate mark	5 ch	bro or pek	550	32
	6 do	bro pek	600	30
	2 do	fans	200	23
	1 hf ch	dust	65	18
K	12 hf ch	pek fans	969	19 bid
G F	9 hf ch	dust	762	17 bid
Siriwatte	5 hf ch	bro pek fans	340	25
S	8 do	dust	775	19 bid
Errollwood	9 ch	pek sou	810	24
	3 do	or pek fans	375	33
	2 do	dust	300	31
K P	7 hf ch	fans	511	24 bid
Horagalakanda	5 ch	bro pek	500	33
	1 do	pek sou	90	19
	1 do	fans	100	23
	1 do	dust	155	14
Sylvakandy	5 ch	pek sou	450	22
	6 hf ch	dust	450	31
Dammeria	12 hf ch	dust	960	19
Massena	17 hf-ch	pek sou	850	22
	10 do	dust	900	16
Logie	2 hf ch	dust	170	40
L C	9 do	fans	630	22
St. Martins	14 hf ch	or pek	560	28
	13 do	pek	520	25
	3 do	pek sou	120	18 bid
	2 do	dust	80	15
	6 do	fans	360	21
Bramley	15 hf ch	or pek	750	48
Bramley	1 do	pek sou	50	24
	4 do	bro or pek fans	300	32
	4 do	dust	360	22
Ninfield	1 ch	bro or pek fans	120	25
	1 ch	dust	160	15
Ravenswood, Uva	7 ch	or pek	595	36
Galapitakande	4 ch	pek sou	380	24
	4 hf ch	dust	340	32
Tullybody	9 hf ch	dust	720	41
L N S, in estate mark	1 ch	bro pek	107	26
	3 do	pek	176	18
	1 do	dust	128	18
Tonacombe	12 ch	pek sou	960	withd'n.
	11 hf ch	dust	935	withd'n.
Putupaula	3 ch	dust	465	16
	5 do	bro tea	475	08
Marlborough	12 ch	pek sou	888	22
Asgeria	1 ch	bro tea	90	18
	3 do	fans	360	20
	2 do	dust	300	19
Baddegama	7 hf ch	dust	560	17
Sunnycroft	7 ch	congou	595	18
Knavesmire	10 hf ch	dust	350	24
Westmoreland, Badulla	8 hf ch	pek sou	288	23
	15 do	bro or pek	825	44
	2 do	dust	170	19

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb	c.
Passara Group	8 ch	brc or pek	800	38 bid
	9 do	pek sou	900	22
	4 do	dust	320	29
	12 do	fans	840	34
B F B	2 ch	br pek	220	29
	2 do	pek	149	16
	1 hf ch	dust	60	16
	1 box	green tea	18	7
Devitnrai	3 ch	fans	357	24
H G M	14 hf ch	fans	840	29
Bencon	8 do	bro pek	800	28
	8 ch	pek	800	20
	2 do			
	1 hf ch	pek sou	254	14
	2 ch	fans	220	18
W A	1 ch	pek	95	39
	3 do	bro mixed	315	14
	1 do	pek dust	150	20
Hayes	10 ch	pek sou	900	20
B G	2 ch	bro or pek	200	37
	2 do			
	1 hf ch	or pek	210	28
	4 ch	pek	320	21
	3 do	pek sou	240	18
	1 do	pek fans	100	9
	1 do	bro mixed	90	7
	1 do			
	1 hf ch	unassorted	130	14
Matale	16 hf ch	or pek	720	41
	2 do	fans	140	22
	2 do	dust	170	17
	1 ch	sou	90	18
Ampittigodde	15 hf ch	br pek	825	33
	13 do	pek	715	30
	2 do	dust	160	29
Edward Hill	6 ch	bro tea	540	27
	12 hf ch	br or pk fans	720	32
C R S	5 ch	br pek	500	16
	6 do	pek	480	22
Coreen	15 hf ch	br or pk	825	57
	5 ch	pek sou	450	29
Nakiadenia	9 ch	pek sou	684	21
	8 hf ch	br pek fans	416	25
C F	6 ch	pek sou	600	26
	4 hf ch	dust	320	34
Bandara Eliya	6 hf ch	dust	510	28
R K	1 hf ch	br or pk	56	60
	2 ch	br pek	200	38
	2 do	pek	180	31
	1 do	pek sou	80	27
	1 hf ch	pek fans	75	28
Rickarton	3 hf ch	flowery or pek	180	57
Ivies	6 ch	pek fans	720	24
	5 do	dust	700	16
C	5 hf ch	dust	422	18bid
K K L S	7 ch	or pek	624	26
Narangalla	4 ch	pek sou	340	20
	4 hf ch	dust	320	16
Delta	8 hf ch	dust	720	27
Memorakande	3 ch	bro mixed	300	9
Kalupane	9 hf ch	fans	540	23
Laxapana	9 hf ch	br pek fans	630	25
Halwatura	11 hf ch	dust	880	16
	8 do	dust	640	16
Penrhos	14 hf ch	or pek	630	41
	9 ch	pek sou	774	23
Pasalai	13 hf ch	br or pek	520	30
Ragalla	10 hf ch	fans	750	38
	9 do	dust	810	27
Kelvin	4 ch	br or pek fans	260	33
	4 hf ch	pek dust	300	27
Dewalakande	1 hf ch	bro tea	57	19
	1 do	dust	53	16
Galleheria	9 ch	br or pek	855	withd'n
Edward Hill	1 ch	bro tea	90	24
	GREEN TEAS.			
S T C	2 ch	*unassorted green tea*	1407	

Messrs. Geo. White, Bartleet & Co.

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Avon, Haputale	2 hf ch	br or pk fns	142	37
	2 do	dust	174	29
V	11 ch	pek sou	954	16
	7 do	fans	651	8 bid
St. James	1 do	br or pk fns	130	21
Agra Elbedde	7 hf ch	fans	462	40
	6 do	dust	480	38
Agratenne	9 ch	or pek	810	32 bid
	6 hf ch	dust	510	25
Kudaganga	5 ch	pek sou	425	20 bid
	2 do	fans	160	23
	2 do	bro pek dust	236	17
K K	2 do	red leaf	164	6 bid
M	9 do	bro or pek	765	32
	6 do	pek	528	20 bid
	2 do	bro pek fans	224	22 bid
	1 hf ch	dust	78	16 bid
H	6 ch	pek	594	22

CEYLON RUBBER SALES IN LONDON.

MINCING LANE, Feb. 2nd, 1906.

"Omrah."—Glanrhos Ceylon, 3 cases sold at 6s 2d.

"Warwickshire."—Clontarf, Ceylon, 2 cases sold at 6s 2d; 1 sold at 5s 2¼d.

"Medoc."—FB London, 1 case sold at 6s 2d; 3 sold at 5s 3¼d; 1 sold at 5s; 1 sold at 3s 8d; 2 sold at 5s 8d.

"Kintuck."—Tudugalla Ceylon Para Rubber fine biscuits, 3 cases sold at 6s 2d.

"Cheshire."—Tudugalla Ceylon Para Rubber fine biscuits, 3 cases sold at 6s 2d.

"Antenor."—Tudugalla Ceylon Para Rubber fine biscuits, 5 cases sold at 6s 2d; ditto fine scrap 2 sold at 5s 2¼d.

"Historian."—Tudugalla Ceylon Para Rubber fine biscuits, 6 cases sold at 6s 1¾d; ditto fine biscuits, 2 sold at 5s 2¾d.

"Cheshire."—Tudugalla Ceylon Para Rabber fine biscuits, 4 cases sold at 6s 2d; ditto fine scrap, 1 sold at 5s 2¼d; ditto No. 2 scrap, 2 sold at 5s 2¼d.

"Worcestershire."—Tudugalla Ceylon Para Rubber fine biscuits, 7 cases sold at 6s 2d; ditto fine biscuits, 2 sold at 5s ⅔d; ditto No. 2 scrap, 2 sold at 4s 0¼d.

"Bantu."—WF fine sheet, 1 case sold at 6s 2d; ditto scrap, 2 sold at 4s 8d.

"Deucalion."—Highland Estate (* London sheet Rubber, 17 cases sold at 6s 2d.

"Clan MacNeil."—Maddagedera, 3 cases sold at 6s 2d; 1 sold at 5s 2d; 1 sold at 5s 1d; Halgolle, 1 sold at 6s 2d; 1 sold at 5s 1½d.

"Warwickshire."—Sirigalla, 1 case sold at 6s 1¾d; 1 sold at 4s.

"Deucalion."—M, 7 cases sold at 6s 2d; 1 sold at 5s 3¾d.

"Clan Farquhar."—New Rasagalla, 1 case sold at 5s 2¾d; 1 sold at 4s 6d.

"MacNeil."—Halwatura, 3 cases sold at 6s 1¾d; 1 sold at 5s; 4 sold at 5s 2¾d.

"Deucalion."—RR S in estate mark, 3 cases sold at 6s 2d; SR ditto, 4 sold at 5s; GM SB, 6 sold at 6s 2d; 1 sold at 5s 3d; L & P F.oS, 7 sold at 6s 2d; 1 sold at 6s 0¾d.

"Bantu."—KYS, 2 cases sold at 5s 10d; 1 sold at 5s.

"Warwickshire."—Nikakotua A, 1 case sold at 6s 1d; 2 sold at 5s 1d; Langsland, 3 sold at 6s 2d; 3 sold at 6s 1¾d; 1 sold at 5s 2¼d.

"Candia."—KM in estate mark, R, 1 case sold at 4s.

"Deucalion."—1 KO in estate mark, 1 case out at 4s 6d; J in estate mark, BR, 9 cases sold at 2s 5¾d; ditto LE, 1 sold at 2s 2d; MOAR in estate mark, 3 cases sold at 6s 2d; 1 sold at 5s 0½d; B N A & B, 1 sold at 6s 1¾d; 1 sold at 5s; 1 sold at 5s 1d; BNE, 1 sold at 5s 2¼d.

"Bantu."—Tallagalla, 2 cases sold at 6s 2d; 1 sold at 5s 2¼d; Deviturai, 2 sold at 6s 2d; 1 sold at 5s 2¾d.

"Warwickshire."—Ballacadua, 2 cases sold at 6s 2d.

"Orontes."—Clodagh A, 49 bags out.

"Bantu."—Glenury, 17 bags sold at 80s 6d; 1 sold at 50s; ditto 1, 3 sold at 42s; ditto 2, 11 sold at 60s; ditto 3, 1 bag out; Marakona 1, 114 bags out; ditto 2, 49 bags sold at 52s 6d; 22 sold at 43s; Nibs 2 sold at 27s.

"Benvenue."—Meegama A, 137 bags out; 5 bags sold at 44s 6d; ditto 1, 8 sold at 50s 6d; ditto B, 6 sold at 44s; B ditto 1, 1 sold at 20s; B ditto 2, 4 bags out.

"Deucalion."—1 Yattawatte, 187 bags out; 2 ditto, 14 bags sold at 48s.

"Orontes."—Kepitigalla, 68 bags sold at 60s.

"Bantu."—Kepitigalla, 33 bags sold at 59s 6d; 8 sold at 52s; Bandarapola 1, 17 sold at 52s; ditto T, 1 sold at 19s.

"Warwickshire."—Goonambil, 20 bags sold at 59s 6d; 2) sold at 59s 6d; 14 sold at 59s 6d: 177 sold at 58s; 60 sold at 52s; 18 sold at 52s.

CEYLON COCOA SALES IN LONDON.

"Deucalion."—A Ukuwela, 62 bag sold at 63s.

"Clan MacNeil."—Betworth, 20 bags sold at 59s 6d; Coodoogalla, 62 bags out; Old Halova, 30 bags out.

"Deucalion."—1 VS in estate mark, 20 bags sold at 50s; 20 sold at 51s; 27 bags out.

"City of Manchester."—F OBEC in estate mark, Kondesalle Ceylon O, 66 bags sold at 60s; F ditto 1, 29 sold at 54s 6d; ditto O, 22 sold at 90s; ditto 1, 9 sold at 72s 6d; O, OEC in estate mark Mahaberla Ceylon 1F, 23 bags sold at 60s 6d; ditto 1 C, 6 sold at 82s; ditto FG, 11 sold at 61s.

"Clan Murray."—Betworth London 1, 8 bags sold at 63s 6d.

"Warwickshire."—Middlemarch Forastero No. 1, 56 bags sold at 54s 6d; ditto No. 2, 2 sold at 52s 6d; 10 sold at 52s; ditto Caracas, 9 sold at 62s; ditto Black, 5 sold at 24s 6d; Maria No. 1, 29 bags out; ditto No. 2, 12 bags sold at 52s; VS KM in estate mark, 184 bags sold at 54.

"Danube."—Middlemarch Forastero No. 1, 64 bags out.

"Comedian."—O MAK in estate mark, 120 bags sold at 47s 6d; 34 sold at 44s 6d.

"Clan Macdonald."—1 MM in estate mark, 62 bags out.

"Comedian."—Maousava AA, 69 bags sold at 57s; 31 sold at 50s 6d; ditto A, 3 sold at 43s; 1 sold at 35s.

"Orontes."—Morankande A, 174 bags sold at 56s 6d; ditto C, 3 sold at 31s; ditto B, 17 sold at 54s; ditto B 1, 12 sold at 34s; ditto B 2, 5 bags out.

"Bantu."—Beaveula No. 1, 38 bags sold at 52s; ditto No. 2, 5 sold at 43s; 3 sold at 35s.

"Den of Mains."—Morankande B 2, 2 bags out.

"Bantu."—North Matale Ceylon Cocoa, 183 bags sold at 78s 6d; 2 sold at 44s 6d; Warriapolla, 7 sold at 83s; 1 sold at 53s 6d; 4 sold at 53s 6d; 89 sold at 5 s 6d; 9 sold at 48s 6d; 13 sold at 83s; 1 sold at 47s; 19 sold at 48s; 6 sold at 42s.

"Clan MacNeil."—Suduganga R, 15 bags sold at 78s 6d; ditto No. 1 F, 8 sold at 6 s; ditto No. 2 F, 23 sold at 64s; ditto L, 5 sold at 46s; ditto No. 1 B, 1 sold at 52s; ditto No. 2, B, 22 sold at 25s 6d.

"Orontes."—Udapolla A, 20 bags sold at 52s; 20 sold at 52s 6d; 22 sold at 52s 6d; ditto B, 10 sold at 51s 6d; ditto G, 10 sold 44s.

"Bantu."—Beredewelle COC ex No. 1, 37 bags sold at 58s; 1 sold at 47s; ditto 1, 4 sold at 53s 6d; ditto B, 3 sold at 20s; ditto T, 2 sold at 41s; Hylton, 10 sold at 7 s 6d; 3 sold at 58s; 4 sold at 60s 6d; 3 sold at 52s.

"Sunda."—1 MAK in estate mark, Estate Cocoa, 137 bags out; 1 M in estate mark, 78 bags out; 1 DB in estate mark, 48 bags out.

"Den of Mains."—K in estate mark, 70 bags out.

"Clan Macdonald."—1 MA in estate mark, 73 bags out.

"Bantu."—O VS in estate mark, 138 bags out; 10 bags sold at 40s; SL PM in estate mark, London, 62 bags sold at 45s; 4 sold at 37s 6d.

"Comedian."—MM in estate mark, Estate Cocoa, London, 82 bags sold at 46s 6d; 15 sold at 38s 6d; Lower Haloya, 30 bags sold at 53s.

CEYLON COFFEE SALES IN LONDON.

"Benalder."—OBEC in estate mark, Kondesalle, Ceylon OO, 1 tierce sold at 64s; ditto O, 1 tierce and 1 barrel sold at 54s 6d; ditto 1, 1 tierce and 1 barrel sold at 48s; ditto 2, 1 barrel sold at 48s; ditto PD, 1 barrel sold at 52s; ditto T, 1 tierce sold at 40s.

CEYLON CARDAMOM SALES IN LONDON.

"Bantu."—Gonawella Cardamoms O, 1 case out at 2s ditto 1, 5 cases sold at 1s 1d; ditto 2, 4 sold at 9½d; ditto 3, 2 sold at 9d; Gonawella Cardamoms Splits, 1 case sold at 9d; ditto 2, 2 sold at 9d; ditto Brown, 2 sold at 8d; ditto Seed, 1 sold at 10d.

"Comedian."—Wariagalla Mysore A, 2 cases sold at 1s 6d; 2 sold at 1s 5d; ditto B, 2 sold at 1s 2d; 1 sold at 1s 3d; ditto C, 2 sold at 1s 1d; ditto D, 1 sold at 8½d; ditto T, 7 sold at 8½d.

"Warwickshire."—Ellagalla Mysore A, 3 cases sold at 1s 7d; ditto B, 2 sold at 1s 2d; ditto C, 2 sold at 9½d; ditto T, 2 sold at 8½d; ditto T, 1 sold at 8d.

"Comedian."—Vedehette E X, 5 cases sold at 2s 2d; ditto A A, 4 sold at 1s 2d; 10 cases out; ditto A, 4 sold at 9d; ditto B, 2 sold at 8d.

"Clan McNeil."—M P E & Co. Doteloya A1, 1 case out ditto O, 5 cases out at 1s 2d; ditto No. 1, 4 cases sold at 10d; ditto No. 2, 3 sold at 8½d; ditto B & S, 7 sold at 8½d; ditto Seed, 1 sold at 11½d.

"Clan Lamont."—Valparai No. 1, 6 cases sold at 1s 4d; ditto No. 2, 8 sold at 1s 1d; ditto No. 3, 9 sold at 10d; ditto Splits, 8 sold at 9d; ditto seed, 1 sold at 1s 1d.

"Clan Leslie."—L in estate mark, London, 1 case sold at 8½d.

"Clan Fraser."—O B E C in estate mark Narangbena A A A, 7 cases sold at 1s 9d; ditto A A, 2 sold at 1s 2d; ditto A, 1 sold at 10d; ditto B B, 3 sold at 10½d; ditto B, 1 sold at 8½d.

"Benalder."—O B E C in estate mark, Bellwood O, 7 cases sold at 1s 6d; ditto 1, 7 sold at 1s 1d; ditto 2, 2 sold at 8½d; ditto 3, 1 sold at 9d; ditto Seed, 1 sold at 11½d.

"Benvenue."—L C R M in estate mark, 7 cases out at 2s 2d; L M, ditto 4 cases out at 2s 2d.

"Orontes."—Elkaduwa O, 3 cases out; ditto 1, 10 cases out; ditto 2, 2 cases sold at 8d; ditto B & S, 3 sold at 8½d.

"Bantu."—Forest Hill O, 1 case sold at 2s 4d; ditto 1, 2 sold at 1s 9d; ditto 2, 3 sold at 1s 4d; 6 sold at 1s 3d; ditto 3, 10 sold at 10d; ditto Splits, 1 sold at 8½d; ditto 1 seed, 3 sold at 1s.

"Clan Macfarlane."—Gammaduwa O Mysore, 1 case sold at 2s 8d; ditto 1, 4 sold at 1s 8d; ditto 2, 13 cases out at 1s 4d; ditto 3, 11 cases out at 10d; ditto 1 splits, 1 case sold at 8½d; Gammaduapela, 2 Splits, 1 case sold at 8½d; ditto 1, 4 sold at 1s; ditto 2 seed, 1 sold at 10½d.

"Clan McNeil."—D B M 4 cases sold at 2¾d.

TEA, COFFEE, CINCHONA, COCOA, AND CARDAMOM SALES.

No. 9. COLOMBO, 28th February 1906. { PRICE: –12½ cents each, 3 copies 30 cents; 6 copies rupee.

COLOMBO SALES OF TEA.

LARGE LOTS.

Messrs. Gordon & Wilson

[41,359 lb.]

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Rasagalla	19 ch	bro or pek	1900	34 bid
	14 do	bro pek	1238	29
	14 do	or pek	1120	33
	14 do	pek	1120	25
Bunyan and Ovoca	36 hf ch	bro or pek	2160	51 bid
	28 do	or pek	1540	41
	35 ch	pek	3150	32 bid
	12 do	pek No. 1	1200	40
Hanagalla	26 ch	or pek	2470	36
	53 hf ch	bro pek	3233	33 bid
	38 do	bro or pek	2280	38 bid
	16 ch	pek	1488	29 bid
Hornsey	25 hf ch	bro or pek	1500	46
	12 ch	or pek	1000	44
	13 do	pek	1235	39
A, in estate mark Pindeniova	30 ch	pek sou	2700	out
	18 ch	bro or pek	1656	withd'n.
	24 do	or pek	2040	

Messrs. Keell and Waldock.

1,101 pkgs. 90,199 lb. Black.

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Farnham	33 ch	bro pek	3135	33
	16 ch	pek	1440	28
	17 ch	pek sou	1530	23
Bopitiya	42 hf ch	bro or pek	2184	40 bid
	15 ch	or pek	1290	37
	20 ch	pek	1700	32
Thedden	19 ch	bro pek	1900	29 bid
Meath	19 hf ch	bro or pek	1026	44 bid
	12 ch	or pek	1176	40
	21 ch	pek	2100	29 bid
Bellongalla	38 hf ch	bro or pek	2090	32 bid
	24 ch	pek	2160	25
Eadella	14 ch	bro pek	1260	32 bid
Munukettia	21 ch	bro or pek	2100	47
	11 do	or pek	1045	38
	13 do	pek	1170	34
Rothes	17 hf ch	bro or pek	1016	30 bid
Neura	18 hf ch	bro or pek	1000	43 bid
	21 do	bro pek	1155	36 bid
Carriglea	20 hf ch	bro or pek	1100	44
	21 hf ch	bro pek	1260	33
Sirikandure	32 ch	bro or pek	3200	32 bid
Maldeniya	13 ch	bro pek	1300	37
	13 do	pek No. 1	1040	32
	18 do	pek No. 2	1530	26
Pingarawa	75 hf ch	bro or pek	4125	50
	37 ch	bro pek	3700	34 bid
	27 ch	or pek	2025	45
	63 ch	pek	5040	36
T C Y	20 ch	unast	2000	21
L	13 ch	pek	1235	18 bid
	14 ch	pek sou	1148	17 bid
P T N	14 ch	br or pk fans	1632	24 bid
Choicy	29 ch	bro pek	2818	34 bid
	28 do	bro pek	2798	31 bid
	27 do	pek	2426	28 bid

Messrs. Forbes & Walker.

7,331 pkgs. (Ceylon) Black ... 565,188 lb.
25 „ (Ceylon) Green ... 2,231 lb.

7,356 pkgs. Total ... 567,419 lb.

	Pkgs	Name.	lb.	c
Glen Esk	11 ch	bro pek	1100	40
	14 do	or pek	1204	36
	14 do	pek	1148	29

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Moray	27 ch	pek	2322	39
Galaha	60 hf ch	bro or pek fans	4800	38
Mousakellie	24 ch	bro or pek	2400	41 bid
	12 do	pek	1080	34
Kalugama	18 ch	bro or pek	1530	32
	21 do	pek	1848	26
Gona	20 hf ch	bro pek	1000	36
	16 do	pek	1230	28
	15 do	pek sou	1050	24
Inverness	28 ch	bro or pek	2380	56 bid
	24 do	or pek	1800	72
	14 do	pek	1288	58
Battawatte	72 hf-ch	bro or pek	4320	42
	16 ch	or pek	1520	40
	31 do	pek	3100	32
	14 do	pek sou	1190	26
Gampaha	40 hf ch	bro or pek	2480	48
	35 ch	bro pek	3220	46
	11 do	or pek	1034	48
	20 do	pek	1680	36
Lucky Land	23 ch	bro or pek	2300	47 bid
	28 do	or pek	2520	37 bid
Florence	50 hf ch	bro or pek	2800	56
	51 do	bro pek	3060	44
	25 ch	pek	2250	43
	14 hf ch	fans	1120	41
Rugby	10 ch	bro pek fan	1000	21
Good Hope	26 hf ch	bro pek	1508	36
	23 ch	or pek	1955	30
	27 do	pek	2565	25
	15 hf ch	dust	1260	17
Hanwella	9 ch			
	1 hf ch	bro pek	1030	30 bid
	10 ch			
	1 hf ch	or pek	1000	36
	13 ch	pek	1235	26
Ambragalla	88 hf ch	or pek	4400	withd'n.
	46 do	bro pek	2576	34 bid
	32 do	bro or pek	1856	40 bid
	36 do	pek	2952	25 bid
	20 do	pek sou	1600	23
	15 do	fans	1080	27 bid
Selvawette	16 ch	bro pek	1680	31
	11 do	pek	1045	25
Sylvakandy	41 ch	bro pek	4100	34 bid
	20 do	bro or pek	2000	41 bid
	16 do	or pek	1440	42
	30 do	pek	2700	32
Great Valley, Ceylon in estate mark	72 hf ch	bro or pek	3744	45
	26 do	or pek	1248	38 bid
	18 ch	pek	1476	33
Galleheria	22 ch	bro or pek	2087	41 bid
	31 do	pek	2631	30 bid
	18 do	or pek	1530	36
O B E C, in est. mark, Nillomally	10 ch	bro or pek	1000	39 bid
	12 do	bro pek	1200	31
	31 do	or pek	2480	37 bid
	20 do	pek	1760	29
	18 hf ch	dust	1512	35
Mansfield	62 hf ch	bro pek	3596	46
	25 ch	pek	2537	38
Yataderia	29 ch	bro or pek	3103	34 bip
	42 do	or pek	3864	31
	15 do	bro pek	1650	28 bid
	43 do	pek	3784	23
	16 do	pek sou	1360	20
Yataderia	29 ch	bro or pek	3103	34 bid
	42 do	or pek	3864	30 bid
	15 do	bro pek	1650	28 bid
	43 do	pek	3696	24
	17 do	pek sou	1445	20

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Yataderia	18 ch	dust	1140	16
O B E C, in estate mark, Dankande	20 hf ch	dust	1610	20 bid
Kehlgama	20 ch	bro or pek	2751	36 bid
	60 do	pek	4980	30
Ruanwella	11 ch	bro or pek	1155	36
	34 do	or pek	3400	33
	30 do	pek	2700	26
	13 do	pek sou	1040	22
	9 do	bro pek fans	1035	22
St. Johns	31 hf ch	bro or pek	1860	56
	19 ch	pek	1900	46
Sudbury	15 ch	bro or pek	1500	39 bid
	14 do	or pek	1260	39
	15 do	pek	1350	34
Shrubs Hill	25 ch	bro pek	2375	33
	11 do	bro pek fans	1232	30
Shrubs Hill	27 hf ch	dust	2106	30
Pine Hill	49 hf ch	bro or pek	2940	41
	13 ch	bro or pek	1105	46
	21 do	pek	1890	33
	12 do	pek sou	1056	29
	13 hf ch	dust	1105	36
Mahawale	10 ch	bro or pek	1050	33 bid
	23 do	bro pek	2415	30 bid
	22 do	or pek	2200	33
	37 do	pek	3515	26
	10 do	pek sou	1050	22 bid
Hapugastenne	16 hf ch	fans	1040	26 bid
Galatura	33 hf ch	fans	1980	28
Galatura	25 hf ch	dust	2000	16
Waldemar	18 hf ch	bro or pek	1890	53
	17 ch	bro pek	1870	43
	12 do	pek	1080	39
	11 do	pek sou	1015	33
O B E C, in estate mark, Summer Hill	30 hf ch	bro pk fans	2280	43
	17 do	dust	1530	41
North-Western Rubber Co., Ltd., Kurunegala, in estate mark, Bridstowe	41 hf ch	bro pek	2337	33
	19 ch	pek	1710	25
Tymawa	19 hf ch	bro or pek	1140	52
	25 do	bro pek	1625	42
	22 ch	or pek	1540	45
	27 do	pek	1890	40
Devonford	40 hf ch	bro pek	2400	58
	14 ch	or pek	1260	41
	21 do	pek	1890	44
Yuillefield	16 hf ch	fans	1120	43
Kandaloya	23 hf ch	bro or pek	1035	41 bid
	55 do	pek	2200	30 bid
	25 do	pek sou	1000	24 bid
Harrington	19 hf ch	bro or pek	1045	69
	13 ch	bro pek	1300	47
	11 do	pek	1045	46
Bickly	26 hf ch	bro or pek	1352	43 bid
	34 do	bro pek	1904	42
	18 ch	or pek	1260	45
	27 do	pek	1755	39
Tullybody	43 hf ch	bro or pek	2408	60
	36 do	or pek No. 1	1800	57
	14 ch	pek	1218	50
B'Galla	49 hf ch	bro pek	5145	out
Castereagh	40 hf ch	bro or pek	2320	43
	16 ch	bro pek	1600	34 bid
	15 do	pek	1350	32 bid
D in est mark	28 hf ch	dus	2206	42
Good Hope	23 hf ch	bro or pek	1265	38
	12 ch	br pek	1008	30
	20 do	pek	1900	24
	16 hf ch	bro pek fans	1024	23
Deaculla	23 hf ch	bro or pek	1380	44
	21 do	br pek	1302	38
	58 do	or pek	3016	40
	17 ch	pek	1615	34

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb	c.
K P W	12 hf ch	br or pk No2	1020	31 bid
	17 do	or pek	1020	38
	31 do	br pek	2170	34
	36 do	pek	2160	29
Penrbos	19 hf ch	bro pek	1083	35
	13 ch	pek	1105	29
St Heliers	21 hf ch	bro or pek	1218	43
	14 do	or pek	1288	35 bid
	16 do	pek No 1	1568	30
Palmerston	24 hf ch	bro pek	1344	48
	12 ch	or pek	1020	41
	16 do	pek	1472	43
Queensland	14 ch	bro pek	1330	43 bid
	12 do	pek	1020	37
Coodoolakande	22 ch	br pek	2288	32 bid
	18 do	pek	1620	28
Great Valley Ceylon in est mark	24 ch	pek	1968	33
	34 do	pek sou	2380	26
St Clair	16 ch	or pek	1344	41
	25 do	br pek	2500	47
	19 do	pek	1520	24
L N	19 hf ch	pek fans	1536	29
Tonacombe	44 ch	bro or pek	4180	40
	39 do	bro pek	3900	37
	50 do	pek	4250	31
Glendon	19 ch	br pek	1995	41 bid
	39 do	or pek	3315	34
	38 do	pek	3040	27
	15 do	pek sou	1200	22
Amherst	35 hf ch	bro or pek	2170	60
	72 do	or pek	3744	44
	87 do	pek	4350	39
Thodon	21 ch	br or pk	2100	25 bid
Kincora	12 ch	br or pek	1140	48
	11 do	or pek	1045	39 bid
	15 do	pek	1275	34 bid
Attampittia	10 ch	bro or pek	1000	43 bid
	13 do	pek No 1	1170	39 bid
Montford	22 ch	dust	2200	16 bid
Castlereagh	17 ch	pek	1360	20 bid
M V	19 ch	bro pek	2276	37 bid
Ireby	40 hf ch	bro pek	2400	44 bid
	29 do	or pek	1450	39 bid
	12 ch	pek	1080	38
D Y A G	16 ch	br or pek	1760	56 bid
	20 do	bro pek	2200	50 bid
Nugagalla	35 hf ch	bro pek	1750	40
	72 do	pek	3600	25 bid
Waitalawa	34 hf ch	bro pek	1700	42
	29 do	or pk	1450	43
	104 do	pek	5200	28 bid
Vogan	28 ch	br or pek	2800	44 bid
	49 do	or pek	4410	34
	80 do	pek	7200	25 bid
	13 hf ch	dust	1040	17
	11 ch	pek fans	1320	20
North Cove	25 hf ch	bro or pek	1450	73
	59 do	bro pek	3540	49
	14 ch	pek	1372	47
Middleton	20 hf ch	bro or pek	1000	72
	19 ch	bro pek	1900	48
	15 do	or pek	1200	45
	22 do	pek	1760	42
Monkswood	68 hf ch	br or pk	4080	withd'n
	19 do	or pek	1805	do
Ingestre	24 hf ch	br or pk	1392	71
	24 ch	br pek	2544	47
	13 do	or pek	1209	42
	21 do	pek	1932	40
	11 do	pek sou	1045	39
Inverness	27 ch	bro or pek	2295	53 bid
	19 do	or pek	1425	65
	12 do	pek	1104	49
High Forest	86 hf ch	bro or pek	5160	48 bid
	42 do	br pek	2436	48
	51 do	or pek No 1	2550	46
	39 do	pek	1950	43

	Pkge.		Name	lb.	c.
Ganapalla	25	ch	bro or pek	2300	31 bid
	26	do	br pek	2340	30
	17	do	or pek	1292	34
	50	do	pek	3650	23
	16	do	br pek fans	1600	25
W in est mark	7	ch	dust	1120	17
St Vigeans	11	ch	br or pek	1100	49
	15	ch	pek	1500	41
Pallagodde	25	ch	br ro pek	2500	29 bid
	33	do	bro pek	3135	35
	22	do	or pek	1760	33
	22	do	pek	1870	33
	12	do	pk sou	1020	22
Muirburn	20	hf ch	br or pek	1000	41 bid
	11	ch	bro pek	1100	36
	12	do	or pek	1020	35
	12	do	pek	1080	31
B P C	14	ch	sou	1120	14 bid
	25	hf ch	dust	1875	15
Preston	45	hf ch	bro or pk	2430	65
	14	ch	pek	1176	46
	15	do	pek sou	1050	37
B B	19	ch	br or pk	1900	28 bid
Coreen	15	ch	br pek	1500	44 bid
	15	do	or pek	1275	43
	20	do	pek	1800	38
O B E C in est mark					
Summer Hill	18	ch	br pek	1800	47
	18	do	pek	1692	36
Nakiadeniya	16	ch	br or pek	1520	44 bid
	10	do	bro pek	1000	33
	15	do	pek	1200	29
Attampettia	12	ch	bro or pek	1200	43 bid
	16	do	or pek	1600	40
	16	do	pek	1360	34
Rugby	20	ch	pek sou	1600	22 bid
	10	do	pek dust	1200	18
C S	30	ch	or pek	2700	33 bid
Erlsmere	34	hf ch	bro or pek	1768	50
	25	ch	br pek	2300	38
	15	do	pek	1350	38
Puspone	26	ch	or pek	2210	31 bid
	33	do	br pek	3300	34 bid
	13	do	pek	1105	25 bid
Coreen	23	ch	br pek	2296	44
Vogan	16	ch	pek sou	1276	20 bid
Rumwood	14	ch	bro pek	1470	37 bid
	18	do	pek	1620	31 bid

GREEN TEAS.

	Pkge.		Name	lb.	c.
Monerakande	11	ch	*young hyson*	1100	35
	13	do	*hyson*	1092	28 bid

Messrs. E. John & Co.

2,716 Packages ... 210,287 lb. Black
65 do ... 3,724 lb. Green

Total 2,781 Packages ... 214,011 lb.

	Pkgs.		Name.	lb.	c.
Yahalakelle	9	ch	dust	1305	16
Bowella	15	do	bro or pek	1425	31
	28	do	bro pek	2520	27
Taunton	39	do	bro or pek	3900	30
	20	do	bro pek	1800	34
	23	do	pek	1955	25 bid
Thibet	17	do	bro or pek	1700	31
	13	do	pek	1105	24
	12	do	or pek	1080	29
Tempo	15	do	bro or pek	1500	42
	14	do	bro pek	1400	33
	15	do	or pek	1350	39
	25	do	pek No. 1	2625	26
	15	do	pek No. 2	1455	23
Gingranoya	27	hf ch	bro or pek	1566	46
	19	ch	pek	1710	39
Buttukande	19	hf ch	or pek	1045	35
	29	do	bro or pek	1740	38 bid
Little Valley	30	do	bro or pek	1500	43 bid
	18	ch	pek	1440	31

	Pkgs.		Name.	lb.	c.
Kadienlena	28	do	sou	2240	19
Arnhall	20	do	bro or pek	2000	35 bid
	25	do	pek	2250	30
Mooha Tea Co. of Ceylon. Ltd.,					
Glentilt	35	hf ch	bro or pek	1925	50 bid
	20	ch	or pek	1800	43
	33	do	pek	2970	38
Eila Tea Co of Ceylon, Ltd, Eila	29	ch	pek	2610	28 bid
Morton	10	do	bro or pek	1000	36 bid
	12	do	or pek	1020	34
	18	do	pek	1530	27
Atale	35	do	sou	2450	20
	15	do	fans	1575	21
Parusella	14	do	bro pek	1400	38
	13	do	or pek	1040	37
	15	do	pek No. 1	1200	30
	13	do	pek	1170	26
	14	do	pek sou	1190	23
Glasgow Estate Co., Ltd., Glasgow	34	hf ch	bro or pek	1870	59
	44	do	bro pek	2508	44 bid
	17	ch	or pek	1615	60
	27	do	pek	2565	47
	22	hf ch	pek fans	1650	44
Poilakande	25	ch	bro or pek	2250	30
	24	do	bro pek	2160	27
	19	do	pek	1520	21 bid
Ormidale	38	hf ch	bro pek	2204	47
	13	ch	or pek	1092	44 bid
	24	do	pek	2112	39
Minna	26	hf ch	bro or pek	1560	52 bid
	12	ch	or pek	1140	44
	26	do	pek	2470	35
	15	hf ch	dust	1350	33
Kehelwatte	12	ch	pk sou	1080	23
St. Andrews	18	hf ch	dust	1530	17
Gigranella	32	do	*young hyson*	1952	35 bid
	23	do	*hyson No. 1*	1242	30 bid
Tamaravelley	11	ch	bro pek	1045	32
	17	do	or pek	1360	33
Mahagalla	30	hf ch	bro or pek	1680	48
	12	ch	bro pek	1200	36
	16	do	pek	144[illegible]	36
Elston	18	do	pek	1530	30 bid
	32	do	pek sou	2880	26
Ury	22	do	bro pek	2200	42
	30	do	pek	2700	33
Blackwater	24	hf ch	dust	1920	15 bid
	20	ch	bro or pek	2000	38 bid
	23	do	or pek	1840	37
	23	do	bro pek	2300	32 bid
	33	do	pek	2640	30
	14	do	pek sou	1120	23 bid
Mount Vernon Ceylon Tea Co. Ltd.,					
Mt. Vernon	35	hf ch	bro fly pek	2100	61 bid
	42	do	fly pek	2352	62
	57	do	or pek	2850	45 bid
Osborne	12	ch	bro or pek	1200	46
	20	do	pek No. 1	1700	34
	14	do	pek	1193	33
Ramsgill	13	do	bro pek fans	1170	16
Carville	40	do	bro or pek	2200	38 bid
	12	do	pek No. 1	1080	30 bid
Galoola	19	do	bro or pek	1900	41
	15	do	bro pek	1500	35
	23	do	pek	2185	32
	13	do	pek sou	1040	26
A A	10	do	dust	1000	16
Gonavy	42	hf ch	bro pek	2436	33 bid
	12	ch	or pek	1056	37
	15	do	pek	1230	29
Agra Ouvah Est. Co., Ld. Agra Ouvah	20	hf ch	bro or pek	1160	64
	39	do	bro pek	2262	47
	19	ch	pek	1710	44

	Pkgs	Name.	lb.	c.
Lantern Hill	12 do	bro or pek	1200	withd'n
	26 do	bro pek	2470	do
	33 do	pek	2805	do
Rambodde	27 do	pek	1701	35
	20 hf ch	bro pek	1120	41 bid
Venalder	18 ch	dust	1800	16 bid
Troup	11 do	pek sou	1041	23 bid
Elston	36 do	pek sou	3056	25 bid
Ceylon Provincial Estates Co. Ltd., Brownlow	10 ch	bro or pek	1000	70
	10 do	bro pek	1000	35 bid
	12 do	or pek	1008	47
	15 do	pek No. 1	1125	41 bid
	12 do	pek No. 2	1080	41
	11 do	pek sou	1015	38
Glassaugh	31 hf ch	bro or pek	2015	62
	23 do	or pek	1357	67
	17 ch	pek	1700	51
Balado	12 do	pek	1080	30
	21 do	pek sou	1785	42

Messrs. Geo. White, Bartleet & Co.

[607 Packages, 51,766 lb.]

	Pkgs	Name.	lb.	c.
Stockholm	18 ch	fans	1800	39
Geragama	24 do	bro or pek	2400	34 bid
	12 do	or pek	1080	32 bid
	34 do	pek	2890	27
	14 do	pek sou	1190	22
Coventry Haputale	23 hf ch	bro or pek	1403	40 bid
	20 ch	bro pek	2000	34 bid
	14 do	or pek	1274	36 bid
	17 do	pek	1598	29
Peru	13 do	bro pek	1365	38 bid
	16 do	pek	1440	32
Myraganga	27 hf ch	bro or pek	1944	38 bid
	53 do	bro pek	3657	32 bid
	15 ch	or pek	1530	36
	12 do	pek	1200	30 bid
Empire of India and Ceylon Tea Co. Ld, Lebanon Group	25 hf ch	bro or pek	1300	42 bid
	25 ch	bro pek	2500	33 bid
	30 do	pek	2550	30
	24 hf ch	br or pk fns	1560	40
Salawe	29 do	bro or pek	1595	36
	13 ch	or pek	1170	30
Gataghawala	11 do	bro pek	1045	26
B B	30 do	bro pek	3300	25 bid
	24 do	pek sou	2160	out
C G Pinneduwa	10 do	bro pek	1000	30
	23 do	pek	2185	23

Messrs. Somerville & Co.

2,839 pkgs. Ceylon Black 233,963 lb.

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Kitulgalla	12 ch	bro pek	1260	30 bid
	20 ch	or pek	1840	36
	33 ch	pek	2940	26
Puspone	14 ch	bro pek	1400	33 bid
Gwernet	19 ch	bro pek	1900	43
	20 ch	pek	1700	35
Donside	31 hf ch	or pek	1550	40
Lyndhurst	25 hf ch	bro or pek	1500	35
	20 do	or pek	1100	33
	37 do	pek	2035	26
	31 do	pek sou	1550	22
Hapugahalande	35 ch	bro pek	3500	32 bid
	29 ch	pek	2610	26
	25 ch	pek sou	2250	21
Oakwell	20 hf ch	bro or pek	1200	43 bid
	13 ch	or pek	1326	40 bid
	19 ch	pek	2052	31
	16 ch	pek sou	1472	26
Ferriby	21 hf ch	bro or pek	1050	52
	40 do	bro pek	2200	31
	18 ch	or pek	1530	33
	15 ch	pek	1275	29
Avisawella	21 hf ch	bro or pek	1100	39
	12 ch	bro pek	1140	33 bid
	12 ch	or pek	1080	35
	22 ch	pek	1980	29
	18 ch	pek sou	1440	23
Evalgolla	15 ch	bro or pek	1650	40
	11 ch	pek	1100	34
Warakamure	18 ch	bro pek	17 0	31 bid
	17 ch	pek	1530	24 bid
Maddegodde	17 ch	bro pek	1870	35
	16 ch	pek	1600	25 bid
Kelani Tea Garden Co. Ltd, Kelani	11 ch	bro or pek	1067	41 bid
	21 ch	bro pek	2100	31
	16 ch	or pek	1440	37
	38 ch	pek	3040	24 bid
	22 ch	bro pek fans	2090	28
	14 ch	sou	1008	21
Mossville	23 hf ch	bro or pek	1265	43
	18 ch	bro pek	1800	35
	15 ch	or pek	1350	39
	30 ch	pek	2550	32
Highfields	18 hf ch	flo or pek	1026	50
	31 do	or pek	1519	45
	23 do	bro pek	1311	45
	22 do	pek	1056	39
Kiriporuwa	13 ch	or pek	1300	33
	10 ch	bro pek	1000	26
	15 ch	bro pek	1492	25 bid
	20 ch	pek	1800	25 bid
	12 ch	pek sou	1080	21
Kurulugalla	11 ch	pek	1045	24
	15 ch	pek sou	1350	18
Alpitakande	30 ch	bro pek	2850	28
	29 ch	bro pek	2755	28
	30 ch	pek	2250	25
	27 ch	pek	2025	25
M M	11 ch	dust	1430	14 bid
Citrus	10 ch	bro or pek	1000	34 bid
	15 ch	or pek	1425	37
	26 ch	pek	2340	27
Monrovia	30 ch	bro pek	3000	32
	29 ch	pek	2755	27
	12 ch	pek sou	1080	20
Pindenioya	32 ch	bro or pek	2876	35 bid
Gangwarily Est. Co. of Ceylon, Ltd., Havilland	32 hf ch	bro or pek	1920	37
	12 ch	bro pek	1200	31
	16 ch	or pek	1280	36
	31 ch	pek	2728	27
Oonankande	23 hf ch	bro pek	1150	40
	27 do	pek	1485	31
Dover	20 ch	pek	1800	26
	20 ch	pek	1800	26
	20 ch	pek sou	1400	21
	20 ch	pek sou	1400	21
Oonanagalla	12 ch	bro or pek	1200	48 bip
	13 ch	or pek	1235	45
	22 ch	pek	2024	35
	15 do	bro pek	1500	37 bid
Cooroondoowatte	33 hf ch	bro or pek	1815	38 bid
	10 ch	bro pek	1150	33
	14 do	pek	1540	27
	26 hf ch	bro or pek	1430	39 bid
	13 ch	pek	1430	26 bid
O	42 ch	bro pek	4410	22 bid
Galphele	31 hf ch	bro or pek No. 1	1550	50
	18 ch	bro or pek No. 2	1620	35 bid
	21 ch	or pek	1890	38 bid
	23 do	bro pek	2300	34
	16 do	pek	1440	31
Mousakande	13 ch	pek sou	1036	20 bid
Gangwarily Est. Co. of Ceylon, Ltd., Glenalla	16 ch	bro pek	1600	33 bid
	24 do	pek	2040	28

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Gamrie	15 ch	or pek	1346	28 bid
Hatale	18 hf ch	br or pk fans	1260	23 bid
Ullswater	12 ch	bro or pek	1320	33 bid
	29 ch	bro pek	2842	28 bid
Morningside	25 hf ch	pek fans	2162	16 bid
Semi-dale	20 ch	or pek	1900	28
	19 do	pek	1900	23
	18 do	pek sou	1620	20
Ickham	16 ch	bro pek	1596	21 bid
M	12 hf ch	pek dust	1052	20 bid
Neuchatel	38 ch	bro or pek	3420	31 bid
	17 do	br pk No 1	1415	32 bid
	15 do	br pk No 2	1500	26 bid
	26 do	or pek	2210	30
	21 do	pek	1785	25
	14 do	pek sou	1120	21
Harangalla	34 hf ch	bro or pek	1870	41
	18 ch	bro pek	1800	35 bid
	32 ch	pek	2816	34
	15 ch	pek sou	1275	27
Ferndale	16 ch	pek sou	1940	20 bid
M A P	21 hf ch	bro pek	1155	40
	29 do	pek	1305	31
Moragalla	11 ch	pek sou	1100	21

SMALL LOTS.

Messrs Gordon & Wilson.

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Bunyan and Ovoca	11 ch	pek sou	880	29
	13 hf ch	pek fans	910	30
	6 ch	dust	540	27
B & O	12 hf ch	bro pek	720	33
	10 ch	pek	900	23 bid
Lynsted	12 hf ch	fans	996	26 bid
Uragal'a	8 hf ch	bro pek	464	32
	13 hf ch	pek	689	20 bid
Kuduwa	4 ch	bro pek	400	27 bid
	4 do	pek	360	22 bid
C, in estate mark, Ceylon	2 hf ch	bro pek	144	22
	2 ch	pek sou	204	16
	1 hf ch	fans	92	15
K, in estate mark	9 ch	bro pek	900	32 bid

Messrs. Geo. White, Bartleet & Co.

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Geragama	1 ch	fans	121	17
	2 do	dust	258	16
Coventry Haputale	7 do	pek No. 2	595	25
	9 hf ch	fans	684	withd'n
G	2 do	fans	130	14
	1 ch	red leaf	89	8
Peru	3 do	pek sou	273	24
	1 do	bro pek fans	150	26
S C	10 do	fans	850	withd'n
Gataghawala	2 do	bro or pek	210	24
	5 do	pek	450	18
	2 do	pek sou	160	17
	1 do	pek fans	115	16
	1 do	dust	115	15
O G Pinneduwa	2 do	pek sou	190	19
	2 do	dust	240	16

Messrs. Forbes & Walker.

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Gahbela	12 hf ch	bro pek	720	33
	14 do	pek	700	24
	5 do	pek sou	225	16
	2 do	fans	100	20
Arnaimallai	2 hf ch	dust	160	20
Glen Esk	7 ch	pek sou	574	25
	3 hf-ch	dust	234	20
	2 ch	bro tea	204	26

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb	c.
Moray	13 hf ch	or pek	650	46
	15 do	bro or pek	825	71
	3 do	pek dust	255	30
	18 do	bro pek	990	45
Mousakellie	4 hf ch	dust	336	30
Gona	7 do	dust	525	16
Battawatte	10 hf ch	dust	800	33
Hanwella	8 ch	pek sou	640	22
	2 hf ch	sou	60	20
	3 do	dust	249	15
Ambragalla	11 hf ch	dust	880	17
	1 ch	red leaf	115	07
St. Josephswatte	11 hf ch	bro pek	550	34
	7 do	or pek	315	23
	7 do	pek	315	22
Selvawatte	6 ch	pek sou	570	20
	1 hf ch	fans	85	16
Sylvakandy	9 ch	fans	990	37
Newgalway	7 hf ch	bro pek	420	54
	5 ch	pek	475	42
	2 do	pek sou	180	36
Great Valley, Ceylon, in est. mark	8 hf ch	dust	648	30
Kabragalla	9 ch	bro tea	495	12
	3 do	dust	255	16
Galleheria	6 ch	pek fans	690	29
	1 do	dust	100	17
O B E C, in estate mark, Nillomally	6 ch	pek sou	504	22
P L	3 hf ch	bro or pek	183	30
	4 do	or pek	204	47
	2 ch	pek No 1	236	29
Mahawale	5 ch	dust	750	15
Hapugastenne	6 hf ch	dust	510	17
Galatura	10 hf ch	dust	760	16
Galatura	15 do	fans	900	26 bid
North-Western Rubber Co., Ltd., Kurunegala, in estate mark, Bridstowe	8 ch	or pek	720	38
	8 do	pek sou	720	22
	5 hf ch	dust	410	16
Gonamada	7 ch	dust	700	17
	8 do	bro or pek fans	760	26
Yuillefield	6 hf ch	dust	510	42
Harrington	7 ch	or pek	595	45
	3 hf ch	bro pek fans	225	44
	2 do	dust	180	43
Dunbar	9 hf ch	bro pek fans	522	31 bid
Deaculla	5 hf ch	dust	450	26
Deviturai	7 ch	fans	840	20 bid
K P W	4 hf ch	br or pk No 1	300	47
	7 do	pek sou	420	23
	2 do	dust	210	19
Penrhos	11 hf ch	br or pk	616	47
St Heliers	5 ch	pek	505	24
	10 hf ch	dust	850	19
L N	10 hf ch	pek dust	824	18
Tonacombe	12 ch	pek sou	960	27
	11 hf ch	dust	935	22
Glendon	9 hf ch	bro pek fans	540	27
	5 do	dust	400	17
Hunugala	6 ch	pek sou	450	20
	3 hf ch	br or pek fans	195	21
	4 hf ch	dust	320	18
Dehatgama	10 hf ch	br or pk fans	800	28
Amherst	20 hf ch	pek sou	900	33
G K	10 ch	pek sou	600	20
	8 ch	sou	480	19
	6 hf ch	dust	450	18
Irehy	5 hf ch	dust	425	43
	4 do	fans	280	43
Nugagalla	7 hf ch	dust	560	20
Waitalawa	5 hf ch	dust	425	25

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Okoowatte	1 hf ch	dust	95	16
	3 do	pek fans	195	21
St Vigeans	8 ch	or pek	736	51
Nugagalla	1 hf ch	dust	80	17
Proston	10 hf ch	or pek	500	60
	4 do	br or pk fans	256	45
Nakiadenia	10 ch	pek sou	760	21
	5 hf ch	fans	260	22
	4 do	dust	320	16
Erlsmere	3 ch	pek sou	258	33
	4 hf ch	dust	304	43
Puspone	3 ch	pek sou	240	22
	5 hf ch	dust	450	17
Rumwood	4 ch	br or pek	420	46 bid
	6 do	pek sou	476	26 bid
	2 hf ch	dust	164	39

GREEN TEAS.

Monerakande	1 hf ch	*coarse leaf*	39	6 bid

Messrs. E. John & Co.

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Taunton	7 ch	pek sou	560	20
	6 do	fans	600	21
	4 hf ch	dust	360	16
Tempo	10 ch	pek sou	880	21
	8 do	bro pek fans	944	29
Buttukande	8 hf ch	pek	440	28
K P H I	4 do	dust	372	31
	6 do	fans	450	34
	4 do	br or pk fns	280	35
S L	1 ch	bro pek	108	41
Arnhall	6 do	or pek	570	34
	3 hf ch	fans	240	18
Eila Tea Co. of Ceylon, Ltd., Eila	9 ch	sou	630	21
Morton	10 do	pek sou	800	23
Parusella	9 hf ch	dust	765	18
Ormidale	12 do	bro or pek	600	76
	5 do	pek dust	425	34
Kandy	2 ch	bro pek	200	30
	2 do	or pek	490	24
	4 do	pek	380	21
	1 hf ch	bro or pek	43	51
	1 do	bro mixed	37	6
	1 ch	pek sou	75	15
Minna	7 hf ch	fans	490	36
Kehelwatte	2 ch	bro or pek	220	35
	7 do	bro pek	700	34
	3 do	bro pek No. 2	300	28
	7 do	pek	595	32
	3 do	pk sou No. 2	270	19
	1 do	fans	115	16
	1 do	dust	115	16
Gigranella	10 hf ch	*hyson No. 2*	530	28 bid
Tamaravelley	11 ch	pek	990	21
	7 do	br or pk fns	700	37
	1 do	dust	100	21
Mahagalla	7 hf ch	fans	518	42
Ury	15 do	bro or pek	900	50
	8 ch	or pek	760	38
	6 hf ch	dust	480	27
Winwood	1 do	bro pek fans	50	37
Ramsgill	8 do	dust	640	16
Carville	2 do	dust	170	29
	3 do	br or pk fns	195	39
Galoolla	12 do	or pek	960	42
	4 ch	dust	400	19
	2 do	fans	200	22
Gonavy	12 do	pek sou	888	24
Lantern Hill	11 do	pek sou	935	withd'n
	4 do	fans	560	do
	3 do	dust	435	do
Rambodde	16 hf ch	bro or pek	912	41
	8 ch	or pek	480	39
	6 do	pek sou	342	29
	7 hf ch	dust	525	38
L in est mark	12 by 5 lb. boxes	finest golden tips	60	55 bid

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb	c.
U D W	1 ch			
	1 hf ch	bro pek	155	25
	2 ch	pek	150	26
	2 do	pek sou	165	11
	1 hf ch	fans	56	16
M	8 do	br or pk fns	677	24

Messrs. Somerville & Co.

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Kitulgalla	16 hf ch	bro or pek	960	36
	4 do	dust	352	18
	9 do	fans	612	23
Puspone	10 ch	or pek	850	30 bid
	5 ch	pek	425	26 bid
	2 ch	pek sou	160	22
	2 hf ch	bro pek fans	140	24 bid
	1 do	dust	90	16
Gwernet	2 ch	pek sou	170	26
	2 ch	dust	240	34
Donside	6 ch	sou	510	21
	8 hf ch	dust	640	16 bid
	9 do	fans	495	24
Oakwell	10 hf ch	fans	700	24 bid
D M O G in est. mark	6 ch	bro pek	600	36
	3 ch	or pek	240	38
	5 ch	bro or pek	500	40
	11 ch	pek No 1	935	29
	10 ch	pek No. 2	850	27
	2 hf ch	dust	140	15
	4 do	fans	240	21
	1 ch	sou	80	18
Avisawella	10 hf ch	dust	750	17
Warakamure	7 ch	pek sou	595	22
	6 hf ch	fans	390	18
Meddegodde	2 hf ch	sou	180	22
	3 do	dust	270	16
B F	1 hf ch	dust	100	16
A	9 ch	pek	762	22 bid
	3 hf ch	dust	195	16 bid
Kiriporuwa	1 ch	dust	150	15
M H	6 ch	bro pek	600	withd'n
	4 do	pek	360	"
	9 hf ch	pek fans	585	"
	7 do	bro pek dust	595	"
St. Pauls	13 hf ch	br or pk No. 1	670	29 bid
Kurulugalla	8 ch	bro pek	800	32
	6 do	pek	567	withd'n
	2 do	br pk No. 2	200	25
	1 ch	pek dust	150	15
	3 do	red leaf	270	8
Alpitakande	4 ch	pek sou	336	16
Citrus	7 ch	pek sou	630	21
Monrovia	1 ch	pek dust	160	16
	5 do	bro mix	450	13
	5 do	fans	525	21
Havilland	6 ch	pek sou	528	22
	7 do	fans	805	21
	2 do	dust	240	15
Oonankande	7 ch	pek sou	490	21
	5 hf ch	dust	330	19 bid
N G A in estate mark	8 ch	pek No. 2	720	24
Ravenoya	8 ch	bro pek fans	800	28
	4 ch	pek	400	26
	3 do	fans	450	21
Ullandupitiya	1 hf ch	bro or pek	55	35
	1 do	bro pek	50	31
	3 do	pek	135	24
	3 do	sou	120	20
	1 do	fans	42	28
Gamrie	9 ch	pek	762	24
Ullswater	2 ch	pek	200	22 bid
	1 do	pek sou	100	18
	2 do	fans	300	16
Semi-dale	9 ch	bro pek	954	30 bid
	1 ch	bro tea	118	7
	5 ch	fans	635	20
	2 ch	dust	330	15

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Neuchatel	5 hf ch	dust	400	16
Donnybrook	5 hf ch	or pk fans	350	23 bid
M A P	20 hf ch	pek sou	700	25
G K	8 hf ch	fans	639	22 bid
Neuchatel	4 bags	red leaf	129	withd'n
	1 do	fluff	71	"
Moragalla	9 ch	pek	900	22 bid

Messrs. Keell and Waldock.

	Pkgs.	Name	lb.	c.
Bopitiya	5 ch	pek sou	450	26
Thedden	4 ch	bro or pek	420	39
	9 ch	pek	810	26
	2 ch	bro pek fans	240	25
	2 ch	dust	260	19
	1 bag	red leaf	46	25
Meath	6 hf ch	bro pek	402	29 bid
	4 do	pek dust	340	18
Maddegedera	4 ch	bro pek fans	448	19 bid
	6 hf ch	dust	540	16
Hopewell	15 hf ch	fans	975	24
Bellongalla	4 ch	br or pek fans	440	25
Eadella	9 ch	pek	720	21 bid
	1 ch	pek sou	75	20
Munukettia	5 ch	dust	500	34
M	1 hf ch	bro pek	44	30
	1 do	pek	50	22
	1 do	dust	42	15
	1 do	*green tea*	47	6
Porapass	16 hf ch	bro or pek	896	39 bid
Neura	8 ch	pek	800	31 bid
	4 ch	pek sou	360	23 bid
	4 ch	fans	480	26 bid
Carriglea	5 ch	or pek	510	31
	3 ch	pek	285	28
	2 ch	pek sou	180	26
	12 hf ch	br or pk fans	756	34 bid
	9 do	pek fans	585	30
	4 do	dust	336	34
Nona T	8 ch	pek	720	32 bid
	8 ch	bro pek	762	31 bid
	11 hf ch	fans	660	23
Sirikandure	6 ch	pek	540	23
	1 do	pek sou	80	20
	2 do	tea dust	300	18
Maldeniya	10 ch	or pek	850	39
	7 ch	pek sou	595	21
	5 ch	pek fans	500	22
Walton	3 ch	fans	327	22
P T N	4 ch			
	1 hf ch	pok fans	706	24

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Pinhena	6 ch	or pek	600	24
	8 ch	pek	760	17
	5 do	pek sou	400	11
	3 do	fans	336	17
	8 hf ch	dust	640	16

CEYLON COCOA SALES IN LONDON.

MINCING LANE, Feb. 7th, 1906.

"Oruba."—Ross R, 20 bags out; 11 bags out; ditto Broken, 2 bags sold at 75s 6d; Bandarapola 1, 12 bags out; ditto T, 1 bag sold at 31s.

"Nubia."—Kepitigalla 70 bags out.

"Patrician."—F, OBEC in estate mark, Kondesalle, Ceylon OF, 25 bags sold at 58s; 7 sold at 51s 6d; ditto 1 13 sold at 53s; 5 sold at 47s 6d; FG ditto C, 11 sold at 47s 6d; Mahaberia Ceylon OC, 8 sold at 82s 6d; 4 sold at 56s 6d; ditto 1C, 10 sold at 84s 6d; 3 sold at 54s 6d; ditto No. 2 FG, 5 sold at 47s 6d; ditto No. 2 CG, 8 sold at 69s; 2 sold at 43s 6d.

"Warwickshire."—1 KM in estate mark. 90 bags sold at 46s.

"Benalder."—Grove A, 57 bags out; Levelle A, 21 bags sold at 70s 6d.

"Derbyshire."—Grovo A, 89 bags out.

"Clan Sinclair."—Grove A, 28 bags out.

"Silvia."—Kurowa, 10 bags out.

"Warwickshire."—M, O and MAK in estate mark, 83 bags sold at 54s.

"Bantu."—O, MAK in estate mark, 120 bags out; 1 MM in estate mark, Estate Cocoa, 130 bags out; 10 bags sold at 39s.

"Bavaria."—1, M in estate mark, 162 bags out.

"Bantu."—Meegama A, 112 bags sold at 59s; 4 sold at 46s 6d; ditto 1, 4 sold at 47s 6d; 1 sold at 43s; ditto B, 7 sold at 44s 6d.

"Benvenue."—Meegama B2, 4 bags out.

"Bantu."—Marakona 1, 114 bags out.

"Oruba."—Greenwood, 44 bags sold at 60s; ditto 2, 20 sold at 61s 6d; 24 sold at 61s; Sunny Side O, 10 sold at 65s 6d; ditto 1, 11 sold at 63s; ditto 2, 19 sold at 61s 6d; ditto 3, 16 sold at 61s 6d; Rockhill, 23 sold at 60s; G 1 W, 22 sold at 61s 6d; ditto 2, 21 bags out.

"Clan Sinclair."—Rockhill A, 34 bags sold at 60s.

"Oruba."—Benveula No. 1, 20 bags sold at 57s 6d; 10 sold at 57s; ditto No. 2, 5 sold at 51s; ditto No. 3, 2 sold at 47s; Benveula No. 1, 37 sold at 59s; ditto No. 2, 7 sold at 52s; ditto No. 3, 1 sold at 47s; 2 sold at 39s.

"Warwickshire."—Hylton, 12 bags sold at 59s 6d; 5 sold at 62s; 2 sold at 52s; 2 sold at 50s 6d; 4 sold at 57s 6d; 2 sold at 50s 6d; 3 sold at 32s 6d.

"Orontes."—Beredewella GOC T, 2 bags sold at 33s; Ex. No. 1, 1 sold at 55s.

"Patrician."—Wariapolla, 20 bags sold at 90s 6d; 20 sold at 90s; 15 sold at 90s 6d; 8 sold at 69s; 167 sold at 60s 6d; 20 sold at 58s 6d; 8 sold at 58s; 1 sold at 49s; 47 sold at 47s; North Matale Ceylon Cocoa, 223 bags out.

CEYLON COFFEE SALES IN LONDON.

"Warwickshire."—Asgeria F, 2 tierces; ditto 1, 1 cask, ditto 2, 2 casks; ditto PB, 1 barrel, ACT in estate mark; 1 barrel and AG, 1 barrel—all sold. Good Middling Greenish sold at 101s; Bold sold at 102s to 108s.

No. 10. COLOMBO, 7th March 1906. PRICE:—12½ cents each, 3 copies 30 cents; 6 copies rupee.

COLOMBO SALES OF TEA.

LARGE LOTS.

Messrs. Gordon & Wilson

[83,846 lb.]

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Waragalande	21 hf ch	bro or pek	1260	39 bid
	30 do	bro pek	1800	33 bid
	12 ch	pek	1140	29
Hornsey	27 hf ch	bro or pek	1620	43 bid
	13 ch	pek	1235	38
Poodarassie	10 ch	bro pek	1000	31 bid
	14 do	pek	1190	27
Battalgalla	37 hf ch	bro pek	2035	42
	27 ch	or pek	2565	37 bid
	16 do	pek	1440	34
Bunyan and Ovoca	41 hf ch	bro or pek	2460	53
	32 do	or pek	1760	41
	37 ch	pek	3330	34 bid
Pindenioya	18 ch	bro or pek	1656	36
	24 do	or pek	2040	33 bid
	22 do	pek	1760	28
	20 do	pek sou	1560	24
Newburgh	17 ch	bro or pek	1700	38 bid
	19 do	or pek	1805	40
	17 do	pek	1615	33
Mapitigama	25 ch	bro or pek	2750	32 bid
	22 do	or pek	2200	31
	27 do	pek	2430	27
	15 do	pek sou	1200	23
Kanniamallay	53 ch	} bro or pek	5989	39 bid
	52 do		5876	39 bid
	26 do	or pek	2860	41 bid
	43 do	} pek	4730	36 bid
	42 do		4620	36 bid
	25 hf ch	fans	2250	34
Vagavurrai	33 hf-ch	bro or pek	2145	52
	67 do	pek	4020	39
L H O	12 ch	fans	1344	24

Messrs. Forbes & Walker.

6,073 pkgs. (Ceylon) Black	...	466,126 lb.
31 „ (Ceylon) Green	...	1,550 lb.
6,104 pkgs. Total	...	467,676 lb.

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Wewewatte	23 hf ch	bro pek	1150	34
Yatiyana	16 ch	or pek	1552	29
Mousa Eliya	11 ch	bro or pek	1100	39
	21 do	bro pek	2100	30
	12 do	pek	1140	30
Pedro	29 hf ch	bro or pek	1624	56 bid
	29 do	bro or pek	1624	56 bid
	20 ch	or pek	1800	61
	30 do	pek	2520	47
Glengariff	28 hf ch	bro or pek	1624	43
	40 do	bro pek	2320	36
	18 ch	pek	1620	32
Adisham	26 hf ch	bro or pek	1300	73
	35 ch	bro pek	3500	44
	14 do	pek	1190	41
Knavesmire	10 ch	bro or pek	1000	51
	35 do	bro pek	3500	38
	17 do	or pek	1530	38
	27 do	pek	2430	31
Ardlaw and Wishford	32 ch	bro pek	3360	44 bid
	26 hf ch	bro or pek	1456	59
	19 ch	or pek	1615	41
	18 do	pek	1530	41
Dunkeld	57 hf ch	bro or pek	3306	40
	18 ch	or pek	1584	38
	27 do	pek	2322	33
Maha Uva	52 hf ch	bro or pek	3120	47
	13 ch	or pek	1235	44
	16 do	pek	1440	40
St. Johns	34 hf ch	bro or pek	2010	58
	22 ch	or pek	2156	56
Florence	44 hf ch	bro or pek	2464	54
	45 do	bro pek	2700	43
	23 ch	pek	2070	45
	28 hf ch	or pek No. 1	1176	53
Yellangowry	16 ch	bro pek	1600	35 bid
	14 do	or pek	1260	40 bid
	24 do	pek	2160	27 bid
Yataderia	21 ch	bro or pek	2247	36
	31 do	or pek	2852	29 bid
	13 do	bro pek	1130	29 bid
	16 do	pek	3240	23 bid
	14 do	pek sou	1190	20 bid
Stamford Hill	25 hf ch	bro or pek	1500	56
	62 do	bro pek	3844	42
	12 ch	or pek	1176	55
	32 do	pek	3040	37
Rickarton	18 hf ch	bro or pek	1044	47 bid
	15 ch	or pek	1395	44
	18 do	pek	1728	37
Bramley	21 hf ch	bro or pek	1260	43 bid
	20 do	or pek	1000	47
	26 do	pek	1352	42
Robgill	25 hf ch	bro or pek	1250	52 bid
	34 ch	bro pek	3060	41 bid
	32 do	pek	2560	39
Pansalatenne	16 ch	bro or pek	1520	43 bid
	39 do	bro pek	3432	36
	12 do	or pek	1056	35
	22 do	pek	1870	29
Waldemar	25 hf ch	bro or pek	1500	53
	16 ch	bro pek	1760	42
	20 do	pek	1900	40
Passara Group	16 ch	bro or pek	1600	42
	41 do	bro pek	4100	36
	24 do	pek	2280	32
Dunbar	20 hf ch	bro or pek	1160	52
	17 ch	pek	1564	41
	24 do	pek sou	2112	36
	11 do	bro pek fans	1199	40
Ravenswood, Uva	12 ch	bro pek	1320	36
Halugalla	37 hf ch	bro or pek	2035	38
	17 ch	or pek	1530	35
	35 do	pek	2800	26
	10 do	fans	1000	25
Tarawera	14 hf ch	dust	1120	20 bid
Great Valley, Ceylon in estate mark	47 hf ch	bro or pek	2538	46
	37 do	or pek	1776	37 bid
	25 ch	pek	2100	35
El Teb	22 hf ch	dust	1760	34 bid
North-Western Rubber Co., Ltd., Kurunegala, in estate mark, Bridstowe	25 hf ch	bro pek	1500	34
	12 ch	pek	1080	30
Gonapatiya	52 hf ch	bro or pek	3120	50
	34 do	or pek	1700	48
	27 do	pek	1404	43
	15 do	pek fans	1110	42
Monkswood	68 hf ch	bro or pek	4080	58 bid
	19 ch	or pek	1805	55
Sylvakandy	37 hf ch	bro pek	3700	37
	20 ch	bro or pek	2000	41
	16 do	or pek	1440	43
	27 do	pek	2430	32
G	22 hf ch	dust	1650	13 bid
Nugagalla	65 do	bro or pek	3246	36 bid

	Pkgs.	Name	lb.	c.
Pine Hill	47 hf ch	bro or pek	2820	41
	19 ch	pek	1710	33
Hatton	43 hf ch	bro or pek	2880	45
	22 ch	pek	2200	40
O B E C, in estate mark, Forest-Creek	13 hf ch	dust	1014	25 bid
O B E C, in estate mark, Darrawella	29 hf ch	fans	2001	38
	15 do	dust	1335	35
Nahalma	15 ch	bro pek	1500	30 bid
	14 do	or pek	1176	36
	15 do	pek	1350	26
Penrhos	20 hf ch	bro pek	1120	35
	13 ch	pek	1105	30
Handford	33 ch	bro pek	3300	35
	31 do	pek	2945	26
Maha Eliya	25 hf ch	bro or pek	1500	60 bid
	20 ch	bro pek	2100	56
	25 do	pek	2375	49
Kandaloya	36 hf ch	bro pek	1620	32 bid
	27 do	or pek	1080	43
	80 do	pek	3200	30 bid
Holton	30 ch	bro pek	2850	33 bid
	22 do	pek	1020	30
Mahayaya	11 ch	bro or pek	1100	35
	22 do	pek	1870	27
	14 do	pek sou	1050	21
Attampittia	18 ch	bro or pek	1800	40 bid
	12 do	or pek	1200	40
	12 do	pek	1020	36
Walpita	34 ch	bro pek	3400	33
	24 do	pek	2160	29
Moray	22 hf ch	bro or pek	1210	74
	30 do	bro pek	1740	46
	21 do	or pek	1050	48
	40 ch	pek	3440	41
G	13 ch	pek	1170	28
Ambragalla	63 hf ch	or pek	3150	33 bid
	27 do	bro pek	1620	34 bid
	24 do	bro or pek	1440	39 bid
	23 ch	pek	1932	27
	19 do	pek sou	1558	22 bid
D	23 ch	or pek	2070	39 bid
Queensland	19 hf ch	bro or pek	1045	61
	12 ch	bro pek	1140	42
Gona	18 hf ch	bro pek	1080	36
	10 ch	bro or pek	1000	41
	13 do	pek	1105	30
	12 ch	or pek	1020	37
E C U in est mark	34 ch	br pek	3400	23 bid
	20 do	pek sou	1796	19 bid
	13 ch 1 hf ch	br mixed	1215	16
	15 ch	pek fans	1492	20 bid
Roeberry	45 ch	bro or pek	4500	44
	67 do	br pek	6030	38
	66 do	pek	5610	31
	14 ch	pek sou	1120	23
Tymawr	30 hf ch	bro or pek	1800	46
	39 ch	or pek	2730	48
	30 do	pek	2100	43
Middleton	23 ch	bro pek	2300	46 bid
	18 do	or pek	1440	43 bid
	14 do	pek	1120	42
Kalupane	29 ch	pek	2461	29
Galleheria	22 ch	bro or pek	2083	42
	31 do	pek	2627	32
Rumwood	18 ch	pek	1616	30 bid
Torwood	20 ch	bro or pek	2100	40
	12 do	or pek	1140	33 bid
	25 do	pek	2375	30
	19 do	pek sou	1520	25
Amherst	24 hf ch	bro or pek	1488	56 bid
	26 ch	or pek	2470	43 bid
	32 do	pek	2880	40
Edward Hill	25 ch	bro or pek	2246	34 bid
Baddegam	13 ch	bro or pek	1296	38 bid

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c
Dammeria	22 ch	br pek	2200	37 bid
	20 do	or pek	1800	36
	35 do	pek	3150	34
	15 do	pek sou	1275	28
High Forest	90 hf ch	bro or pek	5400	47
	42 do	br pek	2436	45
	50 do	or pek No 1	2500	42 bid
	38 do	pek	1900	44
	25 do	br pek fans	1800	42
	33 do	pek fans	2970	43
Passaragroup	32 ch	bro pek	3096	35 bid
Erracht	17 ch	bro or pek	1700	34
	18 do	bro pek	1890	31
	12 do	or pek	1056	36
	38 do	pek	3116	28
	18 do	pek sou	1476	24
Bandarapola	47 hf ch	bro or pek No 1	2914	29 bid
	43 do	br or pk No2	2451	29 bid
	42 do	bro pek	2226	27 bid
	20 hf ch	pek	1060	23
Ingestre	27 hf ch	bro or pek	1593	69
	17 ch	bro pek	1785	45
	11 do	or pek	1001	44
	17 do	pek	1547	42
Bullugolla	18 ch	bro or pek	1872	41
	58 do	bro pek	5512	34 bid
	24 do	or pek	1920	34
	15 do	pek	1500	33
B B	29 hf ch	dust	2175	14
Tommagong	40 hf ch	br or pek	2440	58
	20 ch	or pek	1780	59
Denmark Hill	37 hf ch	bro or pek	2220	56 bid
	37 do	bro or pek	2220	56 bid
	28 ch	or pek	2548	59
	23 do	pek	2116	49
Tullybody	32 hf ch	bro or pek	1792	56 bid
	31 do	bro or pek	1736	56 bid
	18 ch	or pek	1512	58
Weddemulla	23 ch	bro or pek	2300	48 bid
Ederapolla	10 ch	br pek	1100	31
St Clair	26 hf ch	bro or pek	1404	60
	33 ch	or pek	2772	39 bid
	32 do	br pek	3200	45
	32 do	pek	2560	35
Paraloes	10 ch	br or pek	1000	38
	13 do	pek	1170	30

GREEN TEAS.

B W	31 hf ch	twankey	1550	12 bid

Messrs. Geo. White, Bartleet & Co.

[624 Packages, 47,833 lb.]

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
St. Helens	38 hf ch	bro or pek	2090	36
	15 ch	or pek	1275	34
	20 do	pek	1800	28
	16 do	pek sou	1440	26
Fetteresso	29 hf ch	bro pek	1740	46
	26 ch	pek	2340	41 bid
Empire of India and Ceylon Tea Co. Ld, Lebanon Group	25 hf ch	bro or pek	1300	41 bid
	24 ch	bro pek	2400	34
	12 do	bro pek	1200	34
	29 do	pek	2435	30
	19 do	pek sou	1900	25
	21 hf ch	br or pk fns	1365	37
	17 do	dust	1394	24
Salawe	29 do	bro pek	1595	33
	17 ch	pek	1615	22 bid
	11 do	pek sou	1045	21
St. James	15 do	bro or pek	1650	37
	15 do	or pek	1350	36 bid
	12 do	pek	1020	30 bid

	Pkgs	Name.	lb	c.
Marigold	25 hf ch	bro or pek	1300	50 bid
	37 do	bro pek	2146	42 bid
	37 do	bro pek	2146	42
	35 ch	or pek	2975	43 bid
	25 do	pek	2250	39
Avisford	14 do	bro or pek	1470	26 bid
	22 do	pek	1870	20 bid

Messrs E. John & Co.

[Total 3,088 Packages, 252,819 lb.]

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Lantern Hill	12 ch	bro or pek	1200	32
	26 do	bro pek	2470	27
	33 do	pek	2805	23
Tellisford	19 do	bro pek	2014	34
	20 do	pek	2000	24
Ottery	21 do	bro or pek	1995	43 bid
	21 do	bro pek	2100	38
	20 do	pek	1700	33
Mt. Everest	17 hf ch	bro pek	1020	46
	24 do	or pek	1200	46
	17 ch	pek	1615	36
	17 hf ch	fans	1190	40
Atherton	25 ch	bro or pek	2500	34
	20 do	bro pek	1900	31
	35 do	pek	2800	26
	14 do	bro pek fans	1400	22
Craigingilt	18 hf ch	bro or pek	1080	42
	14 ch	or pek	1330	37
	11 do	pek No. 1	1045	32
	10 do			
	1 hf ch	pek No. 2	1060	29
Mount Vernon Ceylon Tea Co., Ltd., Mt. Vernon	46 ch	pek	4232	42
Talgaswella Tea Co. of Ceylon, Ltd, Talgaswella	16 ch	bro or pek	1600	49 bid
	13 do	or pek	1066	36
	23 do	pek	1933	30
	20 do	pek sou	1700	28
	10 do	br pek No. 2	1000	32
Ceylon Tea and Cocoanut Ests. Co., Ltd., Perth	21 ch	bro or pek	2100	37 bid
	46 do	pek	4140	29
	32 do	pek sou	2560	24
K P	25 do	bro pek	2500	out
Elston	18 do	pek	1530	30 bid
	27 do	pek sou	2430	26
Thibet	18 do	bro or pek	1800	31 bid
	12 do	bro pek	1080	27
	15 do	or pek	1350	29
Templestowe	16 do	bro or pek	1568	43 bid
	13 do	bro pek	1326	38 bid
	18 do	or pek	1350	41
	13 do	pek	1079	36
Roehampton	28 hf ch	bro or pek	1568	42 bid
	18 ch	pek	1620	38 bid
	14 do	pek sou	1120	29 bid
Birnam	24 do	pek sou	1536	38
	36 hf ch	fans	3024	39
Harrisland	10 ch	bro or pek	1000	39 bid
Tismoda	41 hf ch	bro or pek	2050	37
	33 ch	bro pek	3135	36
	36 do	pek	3060	29
Winwood	25 hf ch	bro pek	1375	41
	13 ch	or pek	1235	40
	39 do	pek	3510	36
Natuwakelle	26 do	bro pek	2470	35
	26 do	pek	2210	29 bid
Eila Tea Co. of Ceylon, Ltd., Eila	11 ch	bro pek	1100	37
	15 do	pek No. 1	1350	35
	24 do	pek No. 2	1920	29
	20 do	pek sou	1400	24

	Pkgs	Name.	lb.	c.
Lantern Hill	25 do	bro mixed	2250	6
Bowella	12 do	bro pek	1140	29 bid
	16 do	pek sou	1360	21 bid
Wana Rajah Tea Co. of Ceylon, Ltd., Wana Rajah	23 hf ch	or pek fans	1564	34
Manickwatte	22 ch	or pek	2266	40
	15 do	pek	1425	32
Mossend	18 hf ch	bro or pek	1044	55
	36 do	bro pek	2268	44 bid
	26 do	or pek	1300	44 bid
	25 do	pek	1250	42
Gonavy	20 do	bro or pek	1200	41 bid
	30 do	bro pek	1740	32 bid
	12 ch	or pek	1056	38 bid
	17 do	pek	1411	32
Blackwater	25 do	bro or pek	2500	38 bid
	14 do	or pek	1120	38
	26 do	bro pek	2600	33
	35 do	pek	2800	32
	16 do	pek sou	1280	27
Theresia	20 hf ch	bro or pek	1100	52 bid
	20 ch	bro pek	1900	41 bid
	19 do	pek	1615	39
Mocha Tea Co. of Ceylon, Ld. Mocha	38 hf ch	bro or pek	2280	50 bid
	22 do	fly or pek	1056	57 bid
	22 ch	pek	2134	51
	23 do	pek sou	2070	44
Kandahar	21 hf ch	or pek	1050	36 bid
Tamaravelley	17 ch	bro pek	1530	33
	14 do	or pek	1120	32 bid
	15 do	pek	1350	28
Warleigh	35 hf ch	bro or pek	1925	60
	15 ch	pek	1275	37
	39 do	bro pek	3900	41 bid
Verelapatna	23 do	bro or pek	2300	47 bid
	13 do	or pek	1118	48
	42 do	pek No. 1	3780	34 bid
	17 do	pek No. 2	1615	29
Minna	18 hf ch	bro or pek	1080	51 bid
	24 ch	pek	2280	34
Agra Ouvah Estates Co., Limited. Agra Ouvah	21 hf ch	bro or pek	1218	71
	42 do	bro pek	2436	48
	19 ch	pek	1710	47
Parusella	17 do	bro pek	1700	37
	15 do	pek sou	1200	24
Glasgow Estate Co., Ltd., Glasgow	27 hf ch	bro or pek	1485	58
	35 do	bro pek	1995	45 bid
	12 ch	or pek	1140	57
	19 do	pek	1805	49
Koalande	25 hf ch	bro or pek	1375	39
	28 ch	bro pek	2520	37
	17 do	pek	1530	28
Siriniwasa	12 do	bro or pek	1200	33 bid
	11 do	or pek	1045	39
	10 do	bro pek	1050	35
	15 do	pek	1350	27
	42 do	pek sou	3780	25
	24 do	sou	1920	22
	7 do	dust	1050	17
Ceylon Provincial Estates Co., Ld., Glassaugh	19 hf ch	bro or pek	1254	64
	18 do	or pek	1026	68
	11 ch	pek	1100	52
Mahanilu	20 hf ch	bro pek	1200	42
	16 ch	pek	1488	39
Balado	12 do	pek	1080	27 bid
	17 do	pek sou	1445	24
	13 hf ch	dust	1014	19 bid
	10 ch	fans	1030	26 bid
Blackwater	19 hf ch	bro pek fans	1330	28 bid
Gangawatte Est. Co., Ld. Gangawatte	18 ch	bro or pek	1800	57
	15 do	bro pek	1500	43
	25 do	pek	2375	38

	Pkgs	Name.	lb.	c.
Elston	20 do	pek	1700	31
	38 do	pek sou	3420	26

Messrs. Somerville & Co.

2,411 pkgs. Ceylon Black 178,363 lb.
136 „ Indian Black 12,615 lb.

2,547 „ Total 190,978 lb.

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Depedene	89 hf ch	bro pek	4895	28
	36 do	pek	1980	25
F F Columbia	24 hf ch	bro or pek	392	30 bid
	12 ch	pek	1080	28
Narangoda	24 ch	bro or pek	2280	35
	14 ch	pek	1330	27
	12 ch	pek sou	1080	24
Neboda Tea Co. of Ceylon, Limited Neboda	11 ch	bro pek	1100	30
	12 ch	bro or pek No. 2	1200	36
	22 ch	or pek	1760	32
	28 ch	pek	2520	29
Ellawala	25 hf ch	bro or pek	1550	31
	22 do	or pek	1430	36
	44 do	pek	2640	26
Sadamulla	10 ch	pek	1003	22
Scarborough	20 hf ch	bro or pek	1000	68
	13 ch	or pek	1118	41 bid
	25 ch	pek	2500	39
	28 hf ch	bro pek	1680	44
Demoderawatte (Pussellawa)	20 ch	pek	1700	30 bid
Widworthy	13 ch	bro or pek	1304	30
	15 ch	pek	1504	29
Highfields	16 hf ch	bro or pek	1008	48
	18 do	flo or pek	1026	46
	24 do	or pek	1080	44
	22 do	pek	1056	43
Torbay	15 hf ch	bro pek fans	1005	43
	12 do	bro pek dust	1008	33
Laxapanagalla	13 ch	bro or pek	1300	33 bid
	13 ch	bro pek	1170	29
	15 ch	pek	1350	24 bid
Tavalamtenne	30 ch	bro pek	2880	35 bid
	15 ch	pek	1350	30 bid
	14 ch	bro or pek	1274	42 bid
Rayigam Co. Ltd., Annandale	19 hf ch	bro pek	1140	45
	15 ¾ ch	or pek	1095	41 bid
	25 do	pek	1950	43
Bollagalla	20 hf ch	bro or pek	1000	38
	14 ch	or pek	1400	33
	29 ch	pek	2465	26
Glenmore	20 ch	bro or pek	2030	48
	12 ch	bro pek	1200	43
Yarrow	37 hf ch	bro or pek	2146	34
	38 do	or pek	1748	34
	45 do	pek	2250	29
	30 do	pek sou	1320	24
	22 do	br or pk fans	1430	24 bid
Cheviot	34 hf ch	bro or pek	1870	35
	22 ch	bro pek	2200	28 bid
Highfields	20 hf ch	flo or pek	1140	46 bid
	20 do	bro or pek	1220	45
	22 do	or pek	1012	43
	19 do	bro pek	1083	41
	22 do	pek	1056	40
Dalukoya	19 hf ch	bro or pek	1045	41
	35 do	or pek	1750	34
	40 do	pek	2000	29
Wewalakande	25 hf ch	bro pek	1375	31
Gangwarily Est. Co. of Ceylon, Ltd., Gangwarily	31 hf ch	bro or pek	1705	37
	15 ch	or pek	1275	41
	29 ch	bro pek	2900	31
	51 ch	pek	4080	25
	17 ch	pek sou	1190	20

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Badulla Ella	24 ch	bro pek	2520	37
	12 ch	pek	1020	29 bid
Avisawella	21 hf ch	bro or pek	1050	37 bid
	16 ch	or pek	1440	35
	18 ch	pek	1620	28
	13 ch	pek sou	1040	24
Kitool	24 ch	bro pek	2400	28 bid
	33 ch	pek	2970	25
Kituldeniya	19 ch	bro pek	1900	29 bid
	17 ch	or pek	1530	32
	21 ch	pek	1890	26
Cooroondoowatte	11 ch	bro pek	1265	33
	33 hf ch	bro or pek	1811	36 bid
Yabalatenne	43 ch	bro pek	4300	36
	23 ch	pek sou	1955	26
	14 hf ch	dust	1120	17 bid
M A W	24 ch	bro pek	2400	31
	16 ch	pek	1360	24
Aigburth	15 ch	bro or pek	1500	34 bid
	24 ch	pek	1920	27
Kiriporuwa	11 ch	bro or pek	1100	39
	22 ch	pek	1980	25

INDIAN TEAS.

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Mount Gordon	26 ch	bro pek	2600	42 bid
	85 do	pek	8075	36 bid
	24 do	pek sou	1920	32 bid

Messrs. Keell and Waldock.

1,151 pkgs. 87,709 lb. Black.
56 pkgs. 4,666 lb. Green.
107 pkgs. 12,678 lb. Travancore.

1,314 pkgs. 105,053 lb.

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Hathmatbe	11 ch	bro pek	1045	37
	12 ch	pek	1080	26
Helvetia	10 ch	bro or pek	1050	out
	12 ch	or pek	1200	34
	10 ch	pek	1000	26
	12 ch	pek sou	1080	21
	11 ch	bro pek fans	1265	23 bid
Pendle	22 hf ch	bro or pek	1210	41
	44 do	bro pek	2508	32 bid
	33 do	or pek	1619	34
	13 do	fans	1001	25
Fairlawn	56 hf ch	bro or pek	2800	58
	32 do	bro pek	1920	47
	15 do	bro pek fans	1050	40
	12 ch	pek No. 1	1080	45
	31 ch	pek	2790	41
V in est. mark	56 hf ch	bro pek	3360	48
	18 ch	or pek	1530	38
	20 ch	pek	2000	39
	12 ch	pek sou	1020	33
Deemaya	31 hf ch	or pek	1550	30
	34 hf ch	bro or pek	1904	32 bid
	14 ch	pek	1148	28 bid
	14 ch	pek sou	1120	20
Gonakelle	25 hf ch	bro or pek	1500	46 bid
	20 do	or pek	1000	47
	21 do	pek	1050	45
Bellongalla	28 hf ch	bro or pek	1540	32
	16 ch	pek	1440	24
Macaldeniya	12 ch	bro pek	1200	33 bid
	11 ch	pek	1000	29
Panilkande	23 hf ch	bro or pek	1150	53
	27 ch	bro pek	2700	36
	19 ch	or pek	1615	36
	16 ch	pek	1440	30
	12 ch	pek sou	1020	23
J B C in est. mark	42 ch	pek	3990	out
M	8 ch	*green fans*	1040	6
Y D T	12 ch	*green dust*	1140	5
Panilkande	20 hf ch	bro or pek	1000	56
	28 ch	bro pek	2800	36 bid
	14 ch	or pek	1190	36
	14 ch	pek	1260	30

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Doone Vale	30 ch	pek	2850	27
Choisy	20 hf ch	bro or pek	1000	46 bid
	20 ch	bro pek	2000	35
	20 ch	bro pek	2000	35
	18 ch	pek	1620	28
Hangranoya	11 ch	bro or pek	1045	49 bid
	13 ch	or pek	1040	42
	14 ch	bro pek	1400	38 bid
	13 ch	pek	1040	32

TRAVANCORE TEA.

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Madupatty	51 ch	bro or pek	6426	40 bid
	42 ch	pek	4662	37
	14 ch	fans	1680	34

SMALL LOTS.

Messrs Gordon & Wilson.

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Waragalande	9 ch	pek sou	810	25
	7 hf ch	fans	595	17 bid
Poodarassie	6 ch	pek sou	510	22 bid
	1 hf ch	fans	70	23
M	2 ch	or pek	200	34
Newburgh	3 hf ch	dust	225	21
Mapitigama	2 ch	bro or pek fans	260	19
Vagavurrai	8 hf ch	pek fans	640	33
Whengril	14 hf ch	bro pek	851	out
	5 do	bro pek fans	322	17
W H	7 ch	pek	676	out
L H O	8 hf ch	dust	680	18

Messrs Geo. White, Bartleet & Co.

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
St. Helens	12 hf ch	fans	780	21
Marigold	12 do	bro pek fans	960	38
A B C	1 ch	bro pek	86	26
	1 do	pek	90	20
	1 hf ch	dust	81	16
Avisford	10 ch	pek sou	900	13 bid
	5 do	sou	390	9 bid
	4 do	dust	356	17 bid
	5 hf ch	fans	240	9 bid

Messrs. Forbes & Walker.

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Halbarawa	8 ch	congou	680	16
	1 do	dust	150	15
Wewewatte	8 hf ch	pek	400	25
	9 do	pek sou	405	21
	1 do	bro pek fans	45	20
Yatiyana	2 ch	bro pek	194	22
	4 do	pek	388	17
Mousa Eliya	1 ch	dust	100	18
Warwick	5 hf ch	dust	430	37
Dickoya	4 ch	pek sou	360	26
	8 hf ch	fans	600	43
Knavesmire	8 ch	pek sou	680	26
	6 hf ch	dust	510	20
W W	1 ch	bro pek	100	41 bid
Yellangowry	10 hf ch	dust	800	17
Stamford Hill	9 hf ch	dust	720	42
Udapolla	8 ch	bro pek	720	32
	5 do	pek	400	23
	2 hf ch	dust	160	17
Rickarton	7 hf ch	dust	672	34
Deviturai	5 ch	fans	600	24
Passara Group	7 ch	pek sou	630	28
	6 hf ch	fans	420	43
Galleheria	2 ch	bro sou	190	23
	6 do	fans	690	22 bid
	4 do	congou	340	08
Ravenswood, Uva	3 ch	or pek	270	35
	10 do	pek	900	35
	2 do	pek sou	160	29
	3 do	bro pek dust	225	29

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Tarawera	5 hf ch	fans	340	25
	5 ch	congou	425	16
North-Western Rubber Co., Ltd., Kurunegala, in estate mark, Bridstowe	6 ch	or pek	540	38
Sylvakandy	8 ch	fans	880	37
Penrhos	13 hf ch	or pek	611	41
Handford	1 ch	red leaf	75	07
Lankawatte	4 hf ch	br pek	196	28
	2 do	pek sou	104	18 bid
Holton	9 ch	bro or pek	855	45
	3 do	br pek fans	330	25
	2 do	dust	240	18
Mahayaya	2 ch	dust	294	18
Walpita	4 ch	pek sou	320	21
	3 do	sou	240	15
Moray	3 ch	pek dust	255	43
Roeberry	5 ch	dust	500	18
	7 do	fans	700	35
Memorakande	7 hf ch	dust	630	17
	5 do	fans	375	26
F C, W H	4 ch	br pek	360	29
	5 do	pek	400	19
	4 do	pek dust	260	16
St Martins	15 hf ch	pro or pek	600	33
	8 do	or pek	320	29
	9 do	pek	360	25
	2 do	pek sou	80	19
	4 do	fans	240	21
Rumwood	6 ch	pek sou	473	27
Torwood	10 hf ch	fans	680	23
D	8 hf ch	fans	704	17 bid
	11 do	fans	968	17 bid
M M	4 ch	bro mixed	328	8
	3 do	pek fans	177	15
Adawatte	3 ch	bro or pek	300	41
	5 do	br pek	450	33
	2 do	or pek	170	36
	6 do	pek	510	26
	2 do	pek sou	180	24
	1 do	fans	80	29
Dammeria	15 hf ch	bro pek fans	975	36
	10 do	dust	800	18
Dea Ella	6 hf ch	or pek	330	29
	4 do	fans	280	17
Erracht	7 ch	bro pek fans	735	23
	4 do	dust	600	16
Ingestre	8 hf ch	dust	672	40
Denmark Hill	5 hf ch	dust	425	42
Leangapalla	5 ch	pek sou	500	19
Ederapolla	8 ch	fans	880	21
I K V	9 hf ch	pek sou	450	20
	4 do	dust	360	17
	12 do	pek fans	720	19
	8 do	red leaf	400	12
Parsloes	5 ch	or pek	400	38
	3 do	pek sou	270	24
	4 do	fans	400	25
	1 do	dust	100	18

Messrs. E. John & Co.

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
D C	1 ch	bro pek	100	13
Lantern Hill	11 do	pek sou	935	16
	4 do	fans	560	16
	3 do	dust	435	16
Tellisford	1 do	fans	134	23
	2 do	dust	286	17
Ottery	11 do	or pek	990	43
	8 hf ch	fans	520	40
Mt. Everest	15 do	bro or pek	825	71
	18 do	fly pek	990	36 bid
	2 ch	dust	200	36
Atherton	12 do	pek sou	900	22
	5 do	dust	500	17

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Craigingilt	2 ch			
	1 hf ch	sou	230	27
	3 do	bro pek fans	210	33
	2 do	dust	180	17
Ceylon Tea & Coconut Ests Co Ld, Perth	5 ch	fans	650	18
K P	7 do	pek dust	810	14 bid
Harrisland	6 do	bro pek	600	34
	5 do	pek	400	22 bid
Tismoda	12 hf ch	fans	840	27
	5 do	dust	450	17
Winwood	17 do	bro or pek	935	54
	7 ch	pek sou	630	31
	10 hf ch	dust	850	24
Natuwakelle	14 do	bro or pek	770	44
	3 do	dust	255	21
	3 do	br or pk fns	210	29
Eila Tea Co. of Ceylon, Ltd., Eila	1 hf ch	fans	70	21
	1 do	dust	85	16
A	5 do	fans	575	20 bid
Wana Rajah Tea Co. of Ceylon, Ltd., Wana Rajah	11 hf ch	dust	957	22 bid
Mossend	2 do	pek sou	100	33
	2 do	dust	160	36
Theresia	7 do	bro pek fans	700	38
Tamaravelley	11 ch	bro or pek	935	38
	8 do	br or pk fns	800	27
	3 do	dust	288	19
Warleigh	21 hf ch	or pek	945	44 bid
	5 do	dust	410	30
Verelapatna	5 ch	fans	550	33
Koslande	6 do	fans	720	33
	2 hf ch	dust	180	19
Siriniwasa	5 ch	fans	500	24
	2 do	congou	170	16
Gangawatte Ests. Co., Lt., Gangawatte	7 ch	pek sou	630	32
	12 hf ch	fans	780	39

Messrs. Keell and Waldock

	Pkgs.	Name	lb.	c.
Helvetia	3 ch	sou	270	14
	4 ch	dust	600	15
Pendle	19 hf ch	pek	931	28
S in est mark	12 ch	pek sou	936	22
Weyweltalawa	4 hf ch	dust	260	16
	2 ch	unasst	200	22
Deemaya	2 hf ch	dust	170	16
	1 hf ch	pek fans	83	8
Bellongalla	2 hf ch	br or pk fans	220	24
J B C in est. mark	3 ch	dust	345	13 bid
Maddegadera	2 ch	bro pek fans	220	19 bid
	4 hf ch	dust	360	16
D D	3 ch	green dust	390	7 bid
	3 ch	green dust	360	6 bid
B H	6 hf ch	green fans	450	withd'n
Rutherford	14 hf ch	*twankey*	756	out
	10 hf ch	*twankey*	530	out
Galkande	6 ch	bro or pek	600	29
	7 ch	or pek	595	24
	3 ch	bro pek	360	18
	10 ch	pek	900	20
	2 ch	pek sou	180	13
	2 ch	fans	220	14
P T N	4 ch	br or pk fans	432	20
	5 ch			
	1 hf ch	pek fans	854	16
K in est mark	5 hf ch	dust	390	16
	2 do	unast	116	27
	3 do	dust	297	15

Messrs. Somerville & Co

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
S R K	9 ch	pek	900	31
	3 ch	dust	480	33

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb	c.
Depedene	18 hf ch	pek sou	990	18
	6 do	bro pek dust	480	16
Maskeloya	3 hf ch	bro or pek	180	36
	2 ch	or pek	160	31
	1 ch	pek	88	25
	1 ch	pek sou	88	21
	1 ch	fans	115	17
Neboda Tea Co. of Ceylon Ltd., Neboda	15 hf ch	br or pk No. 1	750	45
	7 ch	pek sou	630	22
	5 hf ch	dust	400	16
Ellawala	9 hf ch	pek sou	540	22
	13 do	bro mixed	780	25
	2 do	congou	120	16
	7 do	fans	455	19
	7 do	dust	560	15
Sadamulla	6 ch	bro pek	603	25 bid
	7 ch	pek sou	703	13
Demoderawatte (Pussellawa)	16 hf ch	bro or pek	880	34 bid
	5 ch	bro pek	500	28 bid
	11 ch	or pek	935	35 bid
	8 ch	pek sou	640	23 bid
	2 hf ch	dust	170	17
	1 ch	fans	110	21 bid
M in est mark	1 ch	bro mixed	84	20
Kahatagalla	1 ch	bro or pek	90	38
	2 ch	or pek	180	35
	4 ch	bro pek	400	27
	5 ch	pek	475	27
	2 ch	bro pek fans	190	25
	2 ch	sou	144	21
Widworthy	6 ch	or pek	513	34
	2 hf ch	dust	163	16
	2 hf ch	br or pek fans	139	22
G B	8 hf ch	bro pek fans	480	24 bid
	11 do	dust	550	30 bid
A	5 hf ch	unasst	250	16
	2 do	sou	90	12
	2 do	fans	90	8
	1 do	dust	50	16
Labugama	11 hf ch	bro pek	605	30 bid
	8 ch	pek	720	24
	5 ch	pek sou	435	20
Laxapanagalla	4 ch	pek sou	360	20
	3 ch	dust	300	16
	2 do	fans	200	20
Rayigam Co. Ltd., Annandale	16 hf ch	bro or pek	864	71
	10 do	br pk fans	700	38
Bollagalla	13 hf ch	fans	910	21
	7 do	dust	630	17
Yarrow	8 hf ch	dust	680	18
Cheviot	6 ch	pek	600	26
	1 ch	pek sou	100	18
Horagoda	7 ch	bro pek	700	26 bid
	10 ch	pek	820	22
	2 ch	pek sou	180	18
	2 ch	sou	162	18
Dalukoya	16 hf ch	pek sou	800	24
Wewalakande	10 do	pek	540	22
	5 do	pek sou	250	14
Semi-dale	9 ch	bro pek	951	31 bid
Gangwarily Est. Co. of Ceylon, Ltd., Gangwarily	5 hf ch	dust	400	17
	5 do	fans	475	20
Oakwell	10 do	fans	697	30
Avisawella	7 ch	sou	560	19
Donside	8 hf ch	dust	637	17 bid
	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Kituldeniya	2 ch	sou	190	14
Kitool	1 hf ch	dust	90	15
Kituldeniya	3 do	fans	240	16
Moragalla	9 ch	pek	897	withd'n
M A W	8 ch	pek sou	640	19
	5 ch	pek fans	500	18
Knavesmire	4 ch	bro pek	400	30

	Pkgs	Name.	lb.	c.
Oaklands	6 ch	bro or pek	570	out
Aigburth	8 ch	or pek	656	33
J A P.	4 ch	pek sou	240	21
	3 hf ch	fans	240	28
	3 do	dust	240	17
Neuchatel	2 ch	br pk No. 1	170	28
Wattumulla	6 ch	bro pek	630	33
S in est mark	3 hf ch	bro pek	170	26
	1 ch			
	1 hf ch	pek	150	21
	1 ch			
	1 hf ch	pek sou	140	15
	1 do	dust	90	16

INDIAN TEAS.

Mount Gordon	4 by 5 box	flo or pek	20	R1·50

CEYLON RUBBER SALES IN LONDON.

MINCING LANE, Feb. 16th, 1906.

"Palermo."—PR SB, 3 cases sold at 6s 1¾d; 1 sold at 4s 11½d; Gula Rubber, 1 bag sold at 6s 1d.

"Hector."—K P & Co. Ltd., 12 cases sold at 6s 1½d; 2 sold at 5s 4¾d; 2 sold at 5s 4d; 1 sold at 4s 8½d; V R Co. Ltd. FMS in estate mark, 1a, 7 cases sold at 6s 1½d; 6 sold at 6s 1¾d; 6 sold at 6s 2d; ditto 1C, 2 sold at 6s 1½d; ditto 2C, 9 sold at 5s 8¼d; ditto 3C, 6 sold at 5s 5d; S R L in sstate mark, 6 cases sold at 6s 1¾d; 20 sold at 6s 1¾d; Wiharagama, 2 sold at 6s 1½d; 2 sold at 6s 1¼d; 1 sold at 4s 5d; TT CT in estate mark, 1 box sold at 6s 1½d.

"Manica."—LSH, 1 case out.

"Clan Mackinnon."—Culloden Best Para Rubber, 5 cases sold at 6s 2d; ditto Lumps, 1 sold at 5s 2¼d; ditto Scrap No. 1, 4 sold at 3s 8d; ditto No. 2, 1 sold at 6s 1¾d; Nikakotua No. 1 Biscuits, 2 sold at 6s 1½d; ditto No. 2, 3 sold at 5s 1½d.

"Staffordshire."—Arapolakande APK A1, 9 cases sold at 6s 1¾d; ditto B1, 3 sold at 4s 11d.

"Machaon."—D KPCL, 2 cases sold at 5s 7¼d.

"Keemun."—BRRC, 2 cases sold at 5s 7¼d.

"Konig Wilhelm III."—BSHM, 3 cases sold at 3s 0½d,

"Hector."—B R R Co., 22 cases sold at 6s 2d; 11 sold at 5s 3½d; 8 cases and 5 bags out; FIR, 4 cases out.

"Clan Mackinnon."—Tallagalla, 2 cases sold at 6s 1¾d; 1 sold at 5s 3d.

"Clan Murray."—Dolahena, 4 cases sold at 6s 1¾d; 1 sold at 5s 1d; Baddegama, 1 sold at 5s 2d.

"City of York."—Gikiyanakande, 11 cases out.

"Manica."—Tiger Asahan, 8 cases sold at 6s 1¾d; ditto Rambong Bricks, 1 sold at 4s 6¼d; ditto Rolled Scrap, 3 sold at 5s; 1 bag and 1 case sold at 5s 1d; ditto Bricks, 3 cases sold at 4s 11d; Bukit Lintang, 6 sold at 6s 1¾d.

"Oruba."—Weoya, 3 cases sold at 6s 1¾d; 1 sold at 6s 2d; 5 sold at 6s 1¾d; 1 case out.

"Hector."—Polatagama, 7 cases sold at 6s 1¾d; Highland Estate (* London Sheet Rubber, 5 sold at 6s 2¼d; 3 sold at 6s 2d; 7 cases out.

"Staffordshire."—DC, 1 case sold at 6s 1¾d: Scrap, 1 bag out.

"Oruba."—Aberdeen Para Rubber Biscuits, 9 cases sold at 6s 1¾d; ditto Negrohead Scrap, 1 sold at 5s 0½d; 3 sold at 5s 3d; 1 bag out.

CEYLON CARDAMOM SALES IN LONDON.

"Malta."—Vicartons A1, 9 cases out.

"Caledonia."—CS in estate mark, 6 cases sold at 1s.

"Hyson."—Delpotonoya, 4 cases sold at 10½d.

"Kintuck."—Gallantenne AA, 3 cases sold at 1s 7d.

"City of York."—Duckwari A1, 2 cases out at 3s.

"Derbyshire."—Ravelston, 2 cases out.

"Bantu."—Kobo, 1 case out.

"Arabia."—3, MMM in estate mark, 12 cases sold at 1s 3d; CT in estate mark, 9 cases out; 1 case sold at 9½d.

"Bechuana."—MAK in estate mark, 27 cases out,

"City of Benares."—OBEC in estate mark, Dangkande No. 1, 6 cases sold at 1s 4d; ditto No. 2, 2 sold at 1s ½d; 3 sold at 1s; ditto No. 3, 8 sold at 9½d; 4 sold at 10d; 13 sold at 9½d; LC, RM in estate mark, 2 cases out at 9½d; 1 case out.

"Glenesk."—MC, RM in estate mark, 3 cases out at 10½d.

"Yorkshire."—MC, RM in estate mark, 6 cases out.

"Benvenue."—Upper Haloya Ex., 2 cases sold at 1s 7d; ditto AA, 10 cases out at 1s 5d.

"Orontes."—Elkandn 1, 4 cases out at 1s.

"Omrah."—Midlands O, 5 cases sold at 1s 6d; ditto 1, 2 sold at 1s 1d; 2 cases out; 3 sold at 1s 1d; ditto 2, 1 sold at 8½d; 2 sold at 8½d.

CEYLON COCOA SALES IN LONDON.

"Clan Mackinnon."—Dynevor, 100 bags out.

"Historian."—Rock A Hill, 50 bags out; ditto 1, 20 bags out; 102 bags out.

"Derbyshire."—Sunnyside 2, 9 bags out. N/M, 2 bags sold at 57s; 1 sold at 47s.

"Staffordshire."—Maria No. 1, 20 bags sold at 59s; 30 bags out; ditto No. 2, 20 bags sold at 55s.

"Clan Mackinnon."—OO VS, KM in estate mark, 22 bags out; O SL, PM in estate mark, 60 bags sold at 55s; 11 sold at 48s.

"Magdalena."—G E S& C O., 1 bag sold at 47s.

"Staffordshire."—Warriapolla, 27 bags sold at 90s; 3 sold at 74s; 121 sold at 59s; 18 sold at 55s 6d; 47 sold at 50s.

"Clan Mackinnon."—Sudnganga R, 3 bags sold at 66s 6d; ditto No. 1F, 6 bags out; ditto No. 2F, 17 bags out; ditto L, 4 bags sold at 50s; ditto No. 1B, 8 sold at 54s 6d; 1 sold at 46s; ditto No. 2B, 7 bags out.

"Staffordshire."—Dangan No. 1, 44 bags out; No. 2, 5 bags sold at 49s; Broken, 3 sold at 45s 6d.

"Clan Mackinnon."—Old Haloya, 25 bags out; Kepitigalla, 40 bags sold at 59s 6d; 20 sold at 59s; 10 sold at 52s.

"Staffordshire."—Karandagalla No. 1 Estate Cocoa, 40 bags sold at 54s; 10 sold at 54s; ditto No. 2 ditto, 20 sold at 52s.

"City of Benares."—F OBEC in estate mark, Kondesalle Ceylon O, 108 bags out; F ditto 1, 52 bags sold at 52s 6d; ditto O, 14 sold at 85s; ditto 1F, 6 sold at 78s 6d; G ditto 8 sold at 45s 6d; ditto OC, 11 bags out; OEC in estate mark, Mahaberia Ceylon 1F, 22 bags sold at 58s; ditto No. 2 FG, 7 sold at 51s 6d.

"Staffordshire."—1 KM in estate mark, 140 bags out.

"Warwickshire."—O VS, KM in estate mark, 2 bags sold at 49s 6d; KM in estate mark, 1 bag sold at 44s.

"Clan MacNeil."—Meegama A, 145 bags out; 1, 7 bags sold at 50s; B, 7 sold at 47s 6d.

"Clan Mackinnon."—Marakona 1, 75 bags out; 2, 10 bags sold at 51s 6d; 3, 24 bags out; 4 bags sold at 41s; 1, MK in estate mark, 182 bags out; 2 bags sold at 46s 6d.

"Staffordshire."—O MAK in estate mark, Ceylon London Plantation Cocoa, 882 bags out; 1 M in estate mark, London, 149 bags out.

"Orontes."—Grove A, 88 bags out; ditto L, 12 bags out.

"Clan Fraser."—(Two Gunnies) Palli London F, 101 bags out; Pathregalla London 1, 20 bags sold at 58s 6d; 49 sold at 58s.

"Clan Mackinnon."—O. MA in estate mark, 20 bags out; 20 bags sold at 55s; 29 bags out; 11 bags sold at 49s 6d.

"Patrician."—1 M in estate mark, 145 bags out.

"Clan MacNeil."—KA in estate mark, 61 bags out.

"Tacticiau."—KK in estate mark, 70 bags out.

"Clan Macdonald."—1 MA in estate mark, 73 bags out.

"Sunda."—1 DB in estate mark, 48 bags out.

CEYLON PLUMBAGO SALES IN LONDON.

"Briton."—O in estate mark, W, 18 bags out at 55s; 21 bags out at 52s 6d; 4 bags out at 50s,

"Antenor."—ST in estate mark, 39 bags out at 15s.

"City of Athens."—AB in estate mark, 39 bags out at 15s

"OBSERVER" PRINTING WORKS.

No. 11. COLOMBO, 14th March 1906. { PRICE :—12½ cents each, 3 copies 30 cents ; 6 copies rupee.

COLOMBO SALES OF TEA.

LARGE LOTS.

Messrs. Gordon & Wilson.

[71,563 lb.]

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Hornsey	38 hf ch	bro or pek	2280	43 bid
	13 ch	or pek	1170	45
	15 do	pek	1425	40
	12 hf ch	bro or pek fans	1008	36
Haputale East	21 hf ch	or pek	1008	37
	32 do	bro pek	1856	37
Battalgalla	20 ch	pek sou	1800	27 bid
	18 hf ch	fans	1350	36
Kanniamallay	46 ch	bro or pek	5198	40 bid
	45 do	bro or pek	5085	40 bid
	34 do	or pek	3808	42
	37 do, 37 do	pek	4070	38
	25 hf ch	fans	2250	34 bid
Hanagalla	36 do	bro or pek	2160	40
	77 do	bro pek	4620	34 bid
	18 ch	or pek	1656	36
	17 do	pek	1530	29
Milewa	43 ch	bro pek	4515	31 bid
	27 do	pek	2565	24 bid
	25 do	pek sou	2250	20 bid
Z Z	33 ch	pek sou	2970	12 bid
Fassifern	20 hf ch	bro or pek	1000	54 bid
	48 do	bro pek	2544	42

Messrs. Geo. White, Bartleet & Co.

[458 Packages, 39,515 lb.]

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Ingeriya	14 ch	bro or pek	1260	35 bid
	23 do	bro pek	2300	34 bid
	15 do	or pek	1425	33
	15 do	pek	1350	27
Holbrook	20 hf ch	bro or pek	1100	56 bid
	30 do	bro pek	1800	48
	13 ch	or pek	1170	53
	12 do	pek	1200	46
X X	34 do	pek sou	3060	12 bid
Meeriatenne	18 hf ch	bro or pek	1008	50
	20 do	bro pek	1100	42
	12 ch	or pek	1008	45
	11 do	pek	1001	32
	25 do	pek sou	2000	29
Ingeriya	12 do	pek	1076	27 bid
Queenstown	35 do	bro or pek	3500	35 bid
	20 do	or pek	1800	34
	29 do	pek	2610	30
	10 do	br or pk fns	1200	32 bid
Avisford	13 do	pek fans	1640	14 bid
Tunis	37 do	pek sou	3330	21

Messrs. Forbes & Walker.

7,604 pkgs.	(Ceylon) Black	...	601,962 lb.
85 „	(Ceylon) Green	...	6,500 lb.
7,689 pkgs.	Total	...	608,462 lb.

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
D, in estate mark	21 hf-ch	dust	2100	31 bid
N	11 ch	pek fans	1430	30
Seenagolla	20 hf ch	bro or pek	1300	48 bid
	24 do	pek	1392	44
Kirklees	21 hf ch	bro or pek	1050	47
	10 ch	bro pek	1100	42
	12 do	or pek	1080	43
	15 do	pek	1350	33
	15 do	pek sou	1350	28
Killarney	18 hf ch	bro or pek	1008	67 bid
	49 do	bro pek	2744	46 bid
	12 ch	or pek	1020	46
	22 do	pek	1870	41 bid
Gampaha	46 hf ch	bro or pek	2852	47
	37 do	bro pek	3404	44
	11 do	or pek	1034	46
	30 ch	pek	2520	37
	15 do	pek sou	1350	32
Sudbury	12 ch	bro pek	1320	33 bid
Logie	22 hf ch	bro or pek	1276	72
	26 ch	bro pek	2964	50 bid
	16 do	pek	1472	48
S G	14 ch	pek	1316	23 bid
Florence	44 hf ch	bro or pek	2376	52 bid
	52 do	bro pek	3120	42
	23 ch	pek	2070	41 bid
Yelverton	16 ch	bro pek	1648	40 bid
	11 do	or pek	1012	37 bid
	22 do	pek	2024	31 bid
	15 do	fans	1050	27 bid
Laurawatte	33 ch	bro pek	3163	34 bid
	34 do	pek	2754	27
	20 do	pek sou	1840	24
Laurawatte	26 ch	fans	1950	25
Tonacombe	40 ch	bro or pek	3800	38
	33 do	bro pek	3300	36
	50 do	pek	4250	32
H G M	37 hf ch	bro or pek	2220	42
	36 do	bro pek	1980	36
	20 ch	or pek	1800	38 bid
	21 do	pek	1785	32 bid
	12 do	pek sou	1020	28
Pine Hill	45 hf ch	bro or pek	2700	40 bid
	16 ch	pek	1440	34
Mousakellie	25 ch	bro or pek	2500	40 bid
	12 do	pek	1080	35
Donnybrook	18 ch	bro or pek	1854	42 bid
	19 do	or pek	1900	41
	12 do	pek	1164	34
St. Vigeans	17 ch	bro or pek	1700	45
	15 do	pek	1500	40
Ruanwella	10 ch	bro or pek	1050	35
	28 do	or pek	2800	33
	29 do	pek	2610	29
	7 do	dust	1015	16
Hayes	10 ch	bro or pek	1000	42
	14 do	bro pek	1400	33
	12 do	or pek	1020	44
	32 do	pek	2720	29
St. Johns	26 hf ch	bro or pek	1560	58 bid
	18 ch	pek	1800	48
	16 hf ch	pek fans	1152	42
Clyde	24 ch	bro or pek	2400	45 bid
	20 do	or pek	1960	33 bid
	20 do	pek No. 1	1860	28
	21 do	pek No. 2	1995	26
	11 do	pek sou	1012	21
Tymawr	26 hf ch	bro or pek	1560	42 bid
	20 do	bro pek	1300	42
	23 do	or pek	1219	46
	50 ch	pek	3500	43
K W D, in estate mark	13 ch	bro tea	1040	23
Yataderia	21 ch	bro or pek	2247	35 bid
	31 do	or pek	2852	31 bid
	13 do	bro pek	1430	29 bid
	36 do	pek	3240	25
	14 do	pek sou	1190	20 bid

	Pkgs.		Name.	lb.	c.
Vogan	30	ch	bro or pek	3000	44
	57	ch	or pek	5130	34
	86	do	pek	7740	27
	14	do	pek sou	1120	20
	14	hf ch	dust	1120	17
Penrhos	27	hf ch	bro pek	1512	36
	22	ch	pek	1870	29
Harrington	19	hf ch	bro or pek	1015	63
	13	ch	bro pek	1300	47
	11	do	pek	1045	44
Bickley	30	hf ch	bro or pek	1560	41 bid
	34	do	bro pek	1904	38 bid
	20	ch	or pek	1360	44
	25	do	pek	1550	39
Nakiadenia	27	ch	bro or pek	2565	43 bid
	21	do	bro pek	2100	33
	36	do	pek	2880	29
	16	do	pek sou	1216	24
	20	hf ch	fans	1052	29
Ampitigodde	40	hf ch	bro pek	2400	35
	18	do	pek	1008	31
Hatton	10	ch	fans	1500	36
O B E C, in estate mark, Forest-Creek	19	hf ch	dust	1482	34
Rugby	20	ch	pek sou	1600	22 bid
Castlereagh	88	hf ch	bro or pek	5104	42 bid
	26	ch	bro pek	2600	35 bid
	20	do	pek	1700	33 bid
	13	do	fans	1040	20
Camnethan	23	ch	bro or pek	2296	46 bid
	58	hf ch	bro pek	3480	37 bid
	24	ch	pek	2160	40 bid
Gonapatiya	40	hf ch	bro or pek	2440	49
	29	do	or pek	1479	46
	31	do	pek	1674	45
Handford	16	ch	bro pek	1596	35 bid
Putupaula	12	ch	bro or pek	1200	44
	25	hf ch	bro pek	1500	32
	44	ch	or pek	3740	32
	33	do	pek	2475	27
Hardenhuish	28	hf ch	bro or pek	1764	42
	13	ch	or pek	1170	42
	14	do	bro pek	1484	34
	13	do	pek	1196	31
A C W	35	ch	bro pek fans	3500	32 bid
	43	do	pek fans	4730	24
	20	hf ch	dust	1620	16 bid
Knavesmire	11	ch	bro or pek	1100	46 bid
	33	do	bro pek	3300	38
	14	do	or pek	1260	36 bid
	23	do	pek	2070	31
St. Clair	27	hf ch	bro or pek	1458	58
	48	ch	or pek	4032	40
	35	do	bro pek	3500	42 bid
	35	do	pek	2800	35
Great Valley, Ceylon in estate mark	28	hf ch	bro or pek	1540	44 bid
	30	ch	pek	2520	33 bid
	20	do	pek sou	1520	30
St Heliers	22	hf ch	bro or pek	1276	45
	15	ch	or pek	1380	37
	14	do	pek	1372	30
Palmerston	25	hf ch	bro or pek	1400	60
	24	ch	pek	2208	42
Balantote	24	ch	bro or pek	2400	33
	23	do	pek	2070	27
Bogahagodawatte	12	ch	bro or pek	1200	31
Mousa Eliya	24	ch	bro pek	2400	31
	12	do	bro or pek	1200	36
	14	do	pek	1330	27
Attampettia	31	ch	bro or pek	3100	39 bid
	19	do	or pek	1900	39
	21	do	pek	1848	34 bid
Kincora	13	ch	bro or pek	1300	49
	11	do	or pek	1045	39
	19	do	pek	1615	38

	Pkgs.		Name.	lb.	c.
Edward Hill	15	ch	br pek	1350	33
	24	do	bro or pek	2160	38
	13	do	or pek	1066	33 bid
	19	do	pek	1577	29
Madulkelle	16	ch	br pek	1600	38
	22	do	bro or pek	2200	49
	16	do	pek	1440	38
Ardlaw and Wishford	42	ch	bro pek	4410	40 bid
	42	hf ch	br or pek	2352	52
	8	do			
	1	do	fans	1122	33 bid
	9	do	bro pek	1008	30 bid
Tunisgalla	53	hf ch	bro pek	3074	31 bid
	28	do	bro or pek	1540	39 bid
	17	ch	or pek	1394	36 bid
	56	do	pek	4760	26 bid
	31	do	pek sou	2170	22
Sylvakandy	31	ch	br pek	3100	38
	14	do	bro or pek	1400	34 bid
	13	do	or pek	1170	40
	22	do	pek	1980	30 bid
Pedro	28	hf ch	bro or pek	1568	56
	27	do	bro or pek	1512	56
	31	ch	pek	2604	48
	19	do	pek sou	1368	41
Tommagong	30	hf ch	bro or pek	1860	53
	29	do	br or pek	1798	53
	12	ch	or pek	1080	58
	15	do	pek	1500	48
Panmure	22	hf ch	bro or pek	1320	40 bid
	38	do	bro pek	2090	36 bid
	35	ch	pek	3325	32 bid
Tullybody	16	ch	or pek	1340	45 bid
Galaha	55	hf ch	bro or pek fans	4400	33
Dambakelle	30	ch	br pek	3120	38
	23	do	or pek	2024	44
	33	do	pek	2970	33 bid
Chesterford	15	hf ch	fans	1125	27 bid
Matale	47	hf ch	br pek	2585	33
	26	do	pek	2210	28
	15	ch	pek sou	1200	26
Pansalatenna	14	ch	pek sou	1120	23 bid
	23	hf ch	bro or pek fans	1334	30 bid
	14	do	dust	1036	16 bid
Coreen	19	hf ch	bro or pek	1045	56
	28	do	bro pek	1680	42
	20	ch	or pek	1700	46
	19	do	pek	1710	41
	14	do	pek fans	1008	40
Yatiana	16	ch	or pek	1516	26 bid
Middleton	19	hf ch	bro or pek	1045	68 bid
	26	ch	bro pek	2600	48
	19	do	or pek	1520	46
	16	do	pek	1280	42
E in est mark	29	ch	pek	2378	26 bid
Hatale	12	hf ch	dust	1008	19
	16	hf ch	br pek fans	1072	26
C P H in est mark Galle	15	ch	pek	1500	28
Pallagodde	16	ch	br pek	1520	34 bid
A in est mark	35	ch	pek	2800	28
New Peradeniya	92	hf ch	dust	7360	16 bid
	22	do	red leaf	1540	12
Morley	19	ch	bro pek	1900	38 bid
	17	ch	pek	1530	31
Ireby	40	hf ch	bro pek	2400	39 bid
	34	do	or pek	1700	38
	16	do	pek	1440	32 bid
Denmark Hill	33	hf ch	bro or pek	2013	50 bid
	33	do	bro or pek	2013	50 bid
	20	ch	or pek	1820	67
	22	do	pek	2046	51
Ardlaw and Wishford	41	hf ch	or pek	2009	40
	26	ch	pek	2236	39

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Dunkeld	45 hf ch	bro or pek	2610	40
	14 do	or pek	1232	38
	23 do	pek	2024	32
Clunes	31 ch	bro or pek	3100	34
	14 do	or pek	1190	35
	38 do	pek	3306	26
	18 do	pek sou	1260	21
Non Pareil	20 hf ch	bro or pek	1200	52 bid
	49 do	bro pek	2910	43
	25 do	pek	1400	42
W	9 ch	dust	1350	19
Battawatte	50 hf ch	bro or pek	3000	39
	21 do	pek	2100	31
Ganapalla	20 ch	br or pek	1840	36
	30 do	bro pek	2700	31
	25 do	or pek	1900	34
	77 do	pek	5775	24
	12 hf ch	dust	1008	16
Inverness	31 ch	br or pek	2790	55 bid
	44 do	or pek	3520	75
	20 do	pek	1840	55
	10 do	dust	1000	40
Maha Uva	46 hf ch	bro or pek	2760	44
	11 ch	or pek	1045	42
	16 do	pek	1440	35
	13 do	pek sou	1170	30
	19 hf ch	fans	1330	38
Ingestre	23 h f ch	bro or pek	1380	68
	20 ch	bro pek	2100	43
	12 do	or pek	1116	44
	17 do	pek	1581	41
Muirburn	20 hf ch	bro or pek	1000	42
	12 ch	bro pek	1200	37
	14 do	or pk	1190	36
	14 do	pek	1260	32
High Forest	103 hf ch	br or pek	6180	48
	53 do	bro pek	3074	45
	63 do	or pek No 1	3150	45
	42 do	pek	2100	41
Kotagaloya	13 ch	br pek	1365	36
	30 ch	pek	2400	30
	7 do	dust	1134	29
Bandara Eliya	40 ch	or pek	3400	39
	46 hf ch	bro pek	2530	38
	56 do	br or pek	3080	44
	27 ch	pek	2160	35
Ravenswood, Uva	12 ch	bro pek	1200	36
Malay	20 ch	pek	1800	26 bid
St Clair	13 hf ch	dust No 2	1040	39
	17 ch	or pek	1428	42
	23 do	bro pek	2300	43 bid
	28 do	pek	2240	34 bid
Erlsmere	30 hf ch	br or pek	1560	46 bid
	19 ch	bro pek	1805	38
	13 do	pek	1170	39
Adisham	38 ch	br pek	3800	43
	14 do	pek	1190	40 bid
Nakiadenia	16 ch	br or pek	1514	40 bid

GREEN TEAS.

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
L R in est mark	30 hf ch	*green tea siftings*	1800	13
Monerakande	20 ch	*young hyson*	1900	35 bid
	35 do	*hyson*	2800	30 bid

Messrs. E. John & Co.

3,755 Packages	...	304,021 lb.	Black
79 do	...	5,039 lb.	Green
Total 3,834 Packages	...	309.060 lb.	

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Horagalla	11 ch	bro pek	1133	32
Poilakande	25 do	bro or pek	2250	31
	24 do	bro pek	2160	26 bid
	20 do	pek	1600	23
P K T	32 do	pek sou	2560	16 bid
	15 hf ch	dust	1125	18

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Thibet	16 ch	bro or pek	1600	31
	12 do	or pek	1080	31
	12 hf ch	dust	10 0	19
Gingranoya	29 do	bro or pek	1682	43 bid
	17 ch	pek	1530	36
Ottery	29 do	bro or pek	2900	41
	13 do	or pek	1170	45
	33 do	pek	2803	33
Oonoogaloya	16 hf ch	or pk No. 1	1680	44
	14 ch	or pk No. 2	1120	36 bid
	19 do	bro or pek	1710	44 bid
	19 do	bro pek	1710	38
	25 do	pek	2125	34
	18 hf ch	br or pk fns	1170	33
Hyndford	24 ch	bro or pek B	2400	36
	19 do	pek	1710	33
Wallol	10 do	bro or pek	1000	34
Cleveland	19 hf ch	bro pek	1140	42
	13 ch	or pek	1105	48
	13 do	pek	1380	40
Mooha Tea Co. of Ceylon. Ltd., Glentilt	40 hf ch	bro or pek	2200	44 bid
	20 ch	or pek	1830	40 bid
	34 do	pek	3060	37
Verelapatn	22 do	bro or pek	2200	42 bid
	12 do	or pek	1032	46 bid
	35 do	pek No. 1	3150	35
	18 do	pek No. 2	1710	31
Callander	30 hf ch	bro or pek	1809	46
	31 do	bro pek	1643	38
	19 do	pek	1007	37
Parusella	12 ch	bro pek	1200	39
	14 do	or pek	1120	38
	14 do	pek No. 1	1120	27
	16 do	pek	1360	25
Gangaawatte	18 hf ch	fans	1170	34
Cocoawatte	33 ch	bro pek	3300	35
	23 do	pek	2300	28
Ormidale	38 hf ch	bro pek	2204	43 bid
	12 ch	or pek	1008	48
	23 do	pek	2024	42
Mocha Tea Co. of Ceylon, Ltd. Glentilt	42 hf ch	bro or pek	2310	43 bid
	21 do	or pek	1890	41 bid
	34 do	or pek	3060	37
	30 hf ch	fans	2310	37
Gonavy	20 ch	pek sou	1600	23
Kelaniya and Braemar	21 ch	bro or pek	2100	49 bid
	19 do	bro pek	1900	40
	36 do	pek	3420	39
Ury	13 do	or pek	1170	40
	23 do	bro pek	2300	41 bid
	24 do	pek	2160	33
Elston	22 do	pek	1870	29 bid
	29 do	pek sou	2610	27
Kolapatna	20 hf ch	bro or pek	1120	52 bid
	28 do	bro pek	1680	38 bid
	28 do	bro pek	1680	38 bid
	12 ch	or pek	1008	42
	15 do	pek	1350	38
Tismoda	30 hf ch	bro or pek	1500	36
	31 ch	bro pek	2945	36
	33 do	pek	2805	28
	17 do	pek sou	1415	24
Wana Rajah Tea Co. of Ceylon, Ltd., Wana Rajah	24 hf ch	or pek fans	1632	30 bid
Maniokwatte	21 ch	or pek	2142	39 bid
	15 do	pek	1425	30
Irex	16 do	bro or pek	1600	35
	21 do	or pek	1680	32
	16 do	pek	1280	28
	16 do	pek sou	1280	23
Lantern Hill	15 do	bro or pek	1500	32
	21 do	bro pek	1905	27
	30 do	pek No. 1	2550	21

	Pkgs.		Name.	lb	c.
Galoola	18	do	hro or pek	1800	35 bid
	15	do	bro pek	1500	31 bid
	23	do	pek	2185	29 bid
Oakfield	24	hf ch	*young hyson*	1680	36
	26	do	*hyson*	1716	32
	27	do	*hyson No. 2*	1458	27 bid
Dumbugoda	19	do	bro or pek	1 45	41 bid
	31	ch	bro pek	3100	33
	21	do	pek	1890	29
Cabin Ella	34	hf ch	bro or pek	1870	40 hid
	14	ch	or pek	1190	45
	19	do	bro pek	1900	37
	18	do	pek	1620	33
	11	do	fly pek	1045	36
Little Valley	40	hf ch	bro or pek	2000	43 bid
	28	ch	pek	2240	33
Ceylon Provincial Estates Co. Ltd., Brownlow	15	ch	bro or pek	1500	61 bid
	14	do	or pek	1204	50
	16	do	bro pek	1600	34 bid
	24	do	pek No. 1	2400	41
	23	do	pek No. 2	2070	40
	20	hf ch	bro pek fans	1400	26 bid
Ladbroke	21	do	fly or pek	1092	42 bid
	41	do	bro pek	2337	41
	13	ch	pek	1235	36
Rambodde	19	hf ch	bro or pek	1102	43
	21	do	bro pek	1260	36 bid
	28¾	ch	pek	1764	39
Kandahar	27	hf ch	bro or pek	1539	43
Lameliere	26	ch	pek	2288	26 hid
Theresia	20	hf ch	bro or pek	1100	53
	18	ch	bro pek	1710	41
	13	do	or pek	1105	44 bid
	17	do	pek	1445	39
Warleigh	39	do	tro pek	3596	38 bid
Glasgow Estate Co., Ltd., Glasgow	31	hf ch	hro or pek	1705	55 bid
	43	do	bro pek	2451	42 bid
	13	ch	or pek	1235	48 bid
	25	do	pek	2375	44 hid
Yatiyantota Ceylon Tea Co., Ltd., B. in estate mark	10	ch	dust	1600	16 bid
Mocha Tea Co. Of Ceylon Ld, Moch	38	hf ch	bro or pek	2276	48 bid
Verelapatna	42	ch	pek No. 1	3776	33 hid
Agra Ouvah Estates Co., Limited. Agra Ouvah	21	hf ch	bro or pek	1218	63
	36	do	bro pek	2088	45 bid
	29	do	or pek	1508	45 hid
	20	ch	pek	1800	44 bid
	15	hf ch	pek duet	1125	36 bid
Higham	22	ch	bro pek	2200	39
	18	do	pek	1710	30
	17	do			
	1	hf ch	pek sou	1580	24 bid
Orwell	12	ch	bro pek	1140	32
Shawlands	19	do	bro or pek	1900	40 bid
	28	do	bro pek	2660	33 bid
	28	do	pek	2380	30 bid
	12	do	pek sou	1032	26
Blackwater	23	do	bro or pek	2300	38 bid
	31	do	or pek	2480	35 bid
	45	do	bro pek	4500	33 bid
	16	do	pek	1280	30
Shawlands	22	do	pek	1866	29 bid
Venture	12	hf ch	dust	1076	16 bid
Ury	22	do	bro or pek	1320	48 bid
	23	ch	bro pek	2300	41 bid
	23	do	pek	2070	34
Ohiya	17	hf ch	fans	1139	33
Glenugie	12	do	dust	1080	21 bid
	30	do	fans	2040	33 bid
Elston	20	ch	pek	1700	withd'n
	38	do	pek sou	3420	do
Mossend	36	hf ch	bro pek	2264	44

Messrs. Somerville & Co.

3,016 pkgs. Ceylon Black 244,706 lb.
45 „ Ceylon Green 2,830 lb.

3,061 „ Total 247,536 lb.

	Pkgs.		Name.	lb.	c.
Polgahakande	20	ch	bro pek	2000	33
	18	ch	pek	1530	26
Lochnagar	19	hf ch	bro or pek	1045	38 bid
	25	do	or pek	1250	50
	43	ch	bro pek	4515	30
	16	ch	pek	1520	29
Hapugahalande	31	ch	bro pek	3100	33
	24	do	pek	2160	28
	25	do	pek sou	2250	23
Bowhill	11	ch	bro or pek	1100	44
	11	do	or pek	1045	43
	11	do	pek No 1	1045	33 bid
	13	do	pek	1235	30
Kelani Tea Garden Co. Ltd., Kelani	14	ch	or pek	1190	38
	20	ch	pek	1800	27
	10	ch	dust	1100	18
Deniyaya	40	hf ch	or pek	2000	37
	25	ch	bro or pek	2500	35 bid
	33	ch	pek	2970	28
New Valley	37	hf ch	bro or pek	2070	41 bid
	17	ch	bro or pek	1700	40 bid
	23	ch	or pek	2070	35 bid
	22	ch	pek	2090	34
Monte Christo	42	ch	hro pek	4200	38 bid
	43	ch	pek	3870	33
Semi-dale	15	ch	or pek	1425	25 bid
	13	do	pek	1300	26
Kanatotta	13	ch	bro pek	1223	30
Oakwell	14	ch	or pek	1400	40
	17	hf-ch	bro or pek	1020	40 bid
	19	ch	pek	2090	32
	18	do	pek sou	1656	26
Columbia	23	hf ch	bro or pek	1334	54
	21	do	or pek	1008	44
	18	ch	pek	1656	41
Owilikande	23	ch	bro pek	2300	30 bid
	13	do	pek	1105	27
Evalgolla	28	ch	bro or pek	3080	37 bid
	13	do	pek	1300	34
	11	do	fans	1210	34
W K P	11	ch	bro or pek	1141	35 bid
	13	do	pek	1118	26 bid
Ravenscraig	14	ch	bro or pek	1400	43
	10	ch	bro pek	1000	34
J H B	11	ch	bro pek	1056	31
	12	ch	or pek	1032	39
	11	ch	bro pek fans	1199	30
	13	ch	dust	1820	18
Mousakande	10	ch	bro or pek	1000	40
	18	ch	or pek	1584	31
	18	do	bro pek	1620	30
	20	do	pek sou	1660	20 bid
Ambalawa	15	ch	bro pek	1500	27
	13	do	pek	1105	24
	15	do	pek sou	1200	18 bid
Blinkbonnie	45	hf ch	bro or pek	2835	53 bid
	14	ch	or pek	1190	45
	19	ch	pek	1824	41
Marie Land	17	ch	pek sou	1445	24
Galphele	20	hf ch	bro or pek No. 1	1000	54
	15	ch	bro or pek No. 2	1350	40
	23	ch	or pek	2070	42
	26	ch	bro pek	2600	38
	17	ch	pek	1530	32
Monrovia	18	ch	bro pek	1800	31 bid
	19	ch	pek	1805	27
Oonanagalla	13	ch	bro or pek	1300	50
	15	do	bro pek	1500	38
	15	do	or pek	1425	47
	30	do	pek	2760	34

	Pkgs.		Name.	lb	c.
Dover	24	ch	pek sou	1800	22
	24	do	pek sou	1800	22
	22	hf ch	fans	1540	20
	21	hf ch	fans	1470	20
Raxawa	39	hf ch	bro or pek	1950	43 bid
	13	ch	or pek	1014	39 bid
	23	hf ch	bro pek	1288	31 bid
	19	ch	pek	1653	32
	14	ch	pek sou	1120	27
E S S in estate mark	15	ch	or pek	1342	27 bid
Scottish Ceylon Tea Co. Ltd, Invery	35	hf ch	bro or pek	2100	46 bid
	43	hf ch	bro pek	2623	40 bid
	12	ch	or pek	1188	50
	41	ch	pek	4018	39
Mary Hill	21	hf ch	bro or pek	1092	32 bid
	26	do	pek	1248	29
Cooroondoowatte	39	hf ch	bro or pek	2223	35 bid
	15	ch	bro pek	1650	32
Murraythwaite	13	ch	or pek	1300	37
	12	ch	bro pek	1380	31
	15	ch	pek	1350	28
Demoderawatte (Pussellawa)	20	ch	pek	1696	28 bid
F in est mark	15	hf ch	dust	1230	25
Citrus	14	ch	or pek	1330	36
	24	ch	pek	2160	28
Nellicollaywatte	21	ch	bro pek	2100	35
	12	ch	pek	1008	29
Karangalla	15	ch	bro pek	1575	35
	17	ch	pek	1275	28
Hantane	29	hf ch	bro or pek	1595	37 bid
	18	ch	or pek	1620	36
	16	ch	bro pek	1600	29 bid
	35	ch	pek	2800	26
	15	ch	pek sou	1200	22
C eviot	22	ch	bro pek	2196	28 bid
Kelani Tea Garden Co. Ltd., Kelani	12	ch	or pek	1080	38
	19	do	bro pek	1900	32
	14	do	pek	1260	27
	12	ch	bro pek fans	1104	28
	23	ch	sou	1679	23
Yabalatenne	37	ch	bro pek	3700	36
	25	ch	pek	2300	28 bid
	14	hf ch	dust	1116	16 bid
Neuchatel	34	ch	bro or pek	3060	35 bid
	26	ch	or pek	2210	30
	19	ch	bro pek	1615	32
	23	ch	pek	1955	27
	43	hf ch	pek sou	1935	22
	22	hf ch	bro pek fans	1320	26
Tavalamtenne	14	ch	bro or pek	1270	40 bid
	15	ch	pek	1316	28 bid

GREEN TEAS.

	Pkgs.		Name.	lb	c.
Rayigam Co. Ltd., Rayigam	29	hf ch	*green tea dust*	2030	12

Messrs. Keell and Waldock.

1,816 pkgs. 147,244lb. Black.
106 pkgs. 7,716lb. Green.

1,922 pkgs. 154,960 lb.

	Pkgs.		Name.	lb.	c.
B B B	10	ch	bro pk No. 2	1000	out
Hagalla	14	ch	pek	1260	27
Mabopitiya	11	ch	bro or pek	1177	34 bid
	18	ch	or pek	1656	31 bid
	20	ch	pek	1800	26
	12	ch	pek sou	1020	20 bid
Bopitiya	33	hf ch	bro or pek	1782	41
	13	ch	or pek	1144	37
	18	ch	pek	1620	32
	23	hf ch	fans	1449	34
Hyde	17	ch	or pek	1530	38
	40	hf ch	bro or pek	2400	37 bid
	12	ch	pek	1020	32
N W	12	ch	bro pek	1260	34
	11	ch	pek sou	1045	23
Karnagalla	35	ch	bro pek	3500	35
Avarkund	37	hf ch	bro or pek	2072	54 bid
	84	do	bro pek	5124	40 bid
	23	ch	pek	2025	42 bid
Strathspey	37	hf ch	bro pek	2183	39 bid
	15	ch	or pek	1200	45
	30	ch	pek	2700	41
Maldeniya	27	ch	bro pek	2700	35
	17	ch	pek No. 1	1360	30
	25	ch	pek No. 2	2125	26 bid
	22	ch	pek sou	1870	20 bid
S T L	18	ch	bro pek	1773	26 bid
Amblakande	10	ch	bro or pek	1000	46
	26	ch	bro pek	2600	30
Kandahena	23	ch	bro or pek	2300	39 bid
	14	ch	or pek	1400	43
	20	ch	pek	1780	35 bid
Kitulakande	30	ch	bro or pek	3180	31 bid
	17	ch	pek	1530	26
Fadella	14	ch	*yng hyson*	1330	33 bid
	16	ch	*hyson*	1360	out
Morahela	30	hf ch	bro or pek	1680	36
	16	ch	bro pek	1472	33
	9	do	bro pek fans	1008	26 bid
Choisy	22	ch	bro pek	2192	33 bid
Bellongalla	11	ch	or pek	1155	30 bid
	15	ch	pek	1425	24
Dunnottar	31	ch	bro or pek	2945	42 bid
	17	ch	bro pek	1785	41 bid
	29	ch	pek	2465	35 bi
Kalutara Rubber Co. of Ceylon, Ld, Yatadola	25	ch	bro or pek	2500	30 bid
	18	ch	pek	1530	25 bid
Walton	19	ch	bro pek	1900	33 bid
	25	ch	pek	2000	27
Elburth	38	ch	pek sou	3420	20 bid
Y Y	33	ch	pek sou	2970	out
R T L	27	ch	pek sou	2025	14 bid
Bittacy	12	ch	bro pek	1200	43 bid
Katugastota	10	ch			
	1	hf ch	bro or pek	1106	35
	13	ch	pek	1118	27
Neura	18	hf ch	bro or pek	1000	43 bid
	18	do	bro pek	1000	39
Stafford	22	hf ch	bro or pek	1320	53
	23	do	or pek	1150	48
	27	ch	pek	2430	41 bid
Choisy	15	ch	bro pek	1500	33 bid
	15	ch	bro pek	1500	33 bid
F V R in est. mark	22	bags	*twankey*	1320	5
E W in est mark	28	do	*twankey*	1680	4
P T N	14	ch	br or pk fans	1628	17 bid
Carriglea	27	hf ch	bro or pek	1485	41 bid
	30	do	bro pek	1680	30 bid
	22	do	br or pk fans	1342	38
Minna	16	ch	pek	1520	out
Fairlawn	48	hf ch	bro or pek	2400	57
	29	do	bro pek	1740	44
	12	ch	pk No. 1	1080	44
	28	ch	pek	2520	41

SMALL LOTS.

Messrs. Geo. White, Bartleet & Co.

	Pkgs.		Name.	lb.	c.
Ingeriya	2	ch	pek sou	190	21
	5	do	fans	650	28 bid
Holbrook	1	do	bro pek fans	130	39
H L B K	9	do	bro pek	990	28
	9	do	pek	900	27
	2	do	dust	310	34
Avisford	1	do	dust	127	12
	11	do	pek sou	880	17 bid

Messrs Gordon & Wilson

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Haputale East	5 hf ch	pek sou	230	23 bid
	5 do	bro pek fans	385	24
Melawala	14 hf ch	fans	910	24
	6 do	dust	510	16
P R M	9 ch	bro pek	810	27
	6 do	pek	510	20 bid
	5 do	pek sou	425	17
	1 do	bro mix	63	12
	1 hf ch	dust	132	15
Welawala	8 do	fans	520	24
Willewa	2 ch	unas	210	withd'n.
	10 hf ch	pek fans	550	
	11 do	dust	935	
	3 do	sou	135	
Waragalande	7 hf-ch	dust	592	15 bid
Nona Totam	8 hf ch	dust	720	31
	11 do	fans	880	36
G, in estate mark	4 ch	*finished green tea*	384	20
Fassifern	5 ch	pek	400	38
	1 hf ch	dust	74	33

Messrs. Forbes & Walker.

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
N	9 ch	sou	900	24
	1 do	bro tea	100	17
Seenagolla	4 hf ch	dust	360	30
Killarney	5 hf ch	fans	390	35 bid
Sudbury	4 ch	sou	360	08
Logie	3 hf ch	dust	240	36
	6 do	fans	378	18
Halgolle	5 hf ch	fans	410	26
	4 do	dust	400	17
S G	3 ch	pek sou	240	20
	5 hf ch	fans	365	34
	2 do	dust	190	17 bid
B U S	6 ch	sou	540	14
	1 hf ch	dust	92	16
Leanguwatte	7 ch	bro pek	700	33
	7 do	pek	700	22
Florence	10 hf ch	fans	780	36 bid
Kumarado a	7 ch	bro or pek	700	33 bid
	3 do	or pek	210	33 bid
	8 do	pek	640	26 bin
	1 do	fans	100	24
	1 do	dust	100	16
Laurawatte	9 ch	fans	684	22
Laurawatte	6 ch	bro mix	546	17
Tonacombe	9 ch	pek sou	720	26
Ambanpitiya	2 ch	dust	264	17
A P	4 ch	bro tea	400	withd'n.
St. Vigeans	4 hf ch	dust	344	32
Hayes	10 ch	pek sou	900	23
Okoowatte	1 hf ch	dust	95	16
	2 do	pek fans	130	22
K W D, in estate mark	5 hf ch	dust	400	28
Penrhos	14 hf ch	bro or pek	784	42
	10 ch	pek sou	900	24
	8 hf ch	fans	520	29
Harrington	8 ch	or pek	680	44
	4 hf ch	bro pek fans	300	40
	2 do	dust	180	36
Nakiadenia	3 hf ch	bro pek No. 1	186	78
	6 hf ch	dust	480	17
Ampitigodde	1 hf ch	pek sou	61	21
	2 do	dust	160	25
Hatton	5 ch	pek sou	500	27
Rochampton	5 hf ch	dust	422	16
Gonapatiya	6 hf ch	dust	558	33t
Knavesmire	8 ch	pek sou	680	26
	5 hf ch	dust	425	19
St Heliers	5 ch	bro tea	415	ou
Meddetenne	8 hf ch	bro pek fans	608	30
	4 ch	fans	720	17 bid

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb	c.
Balantete	5 ch	br or pek	500	22
B L	5 ch	br or pek	500	30
	7 do	pek	630	26
	2 do	fans	210	23
Bogahagodawatte	9 ch	or pek	855	21
	3 do	pek	300	18
	3 do	fans	390	19
Mousa Eliya	1 ch	pek sou	95	22
	1 do	dust	100	25
Edward Hill	6 ch	bro tea	540	28
	6 do	br or pek fans	600	25
	8 hf ch	dust	480	16
Tunisgalla	12 hf ch	dust	960	17
Sylvakandy	5 ch	fans	550	34 bid
Panmure	10 hf ch	br or pk fans	700	32 bid
	5 ch	pek sou	475	32
G K	9 ch	pek sou	540	21
	6 do	sou	360	17
	8 hf ch	dust	600	18
Halgolle	6 hf ch	fans	588	23 bid
	6 do	dust	600	15
Chesterford	7 hf ch	dust	679	16
	7 ch	bro tea	630	26
Doragalla	1 ch	pek	90	23
Matale	15 hf ch	or pek	675	39
	2 hf ch	fans	140	27
	2 do	dust	170	16
	2 ch	sou	180	20
Coreen	5 hf ch	dust	475	30
Yatiana	2 ch	br pek	179	25
C P H in estate mark Galle	3 ch	br or pk	330	35
	4 do	br pek	400	33
New Peradenia	2 ch	pek sou	192	18
Morley	11 ch	pek sou	935	26 bid
Denmark Hill	6 hf ch	fans	420	45
Clunes	2 ch	fans	200	21
	6 hf ch	dust	462	17
Battawatte	9 ch	or pek	855	41
	10 do	pek sou	850	23
	6 hf ch	dust	480	26
Kotagaloya	12 ch	pek sou	960	27
Ougaldowa	6 hf ch	bro or pek	337	withd'n
	6 do	bro pek	306	do
St Clair	10 hf ch	dust No 1	850	39
Alplakande	5 ch	sou	380	10
Adisham	17 hf ch	bro or pek	850	68

Messrs. E. John & Co.

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Dalhousie	8 hf ch	dust	560	23 bid
Horagalla	2 ch	pek	182	23
	1 do	bro pek fans	148	17
Gingranoya	6 do	pek sou	468	26 bid
	5 hf ch	fans	350	37
Ottery	11 do	fans	715	35
Hyndford	6 ch	bro or pek A.	540	38
	8 do	or pek	680	38
	5 do	pek sou	450	26
	2 hf ch	fans	170	35
	3 do	dust	261	33
Wallol	2 ch	or pek	160	35
	7 do	pek	630	27 bid
	2 do	pek sou	180	22
	1 hf ch	fans	80	27
	1 do	dust	70	17
Cleveland	7 ch	bro or pek	578	65 bid
	4 do	fans	328	35
Verelapatna	7 do	fans	770	30
Callander	2 hf ch	pek sou	102	out
	5 do	fans	400	34
Verelapatna	6 ch	fans	600	32
Cocoawatta	11 do	or pek	880	37
	6 do	pek sou	600	23
	4 do	dust	400	16
Ormidale	12 hf ch	bro or pek	600	72
	6 ch	pek fans	600	34
Genavy	2 hf ch	fans	142	out
	7 do	dust	595	27

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Kelaneiya and Braema	6 ch	pek sou	570	25 bid
	7 hf ch	bro pek fans	490	36
	4 do	dust	320	34
Chapeltou	8 do	dust	744	32
	4 ch	sou	388	14
Blackwater	11 hf ch	bro pek fans	770	28 bid
	12 do	dust	960	24
P T	7 ch	bro pek	700	24
	3 do	pek sou	270	22
G K in est mark	1 hf ch	or pek	61	34 bid
Kolapatna	2 do	pek sou	110	25
	7 do	br or pk fns	490	39
	6 do	dust	510	35
Reading	3 do	bro or pek	171	24
	3 do	bro pek	168	26
	4 do	pek	232	22
	3 do	pek sou	141	17
	2 do	fans	125	17
	1 do	pek fans	66	18
M L K	2 do	bro pek	120	35
	1 ch	or pek	84	34
	2 hf ch	dust	164	16
	1 ch	pek	81	24
	4 bags	fluff	344	16
Tismoda	7 hf ch	fans	490	24
Wana Rajah Tea Co. of Ceylon, Ltd., Wana Rajah	10 hf ch	dust	870	18 bid
Irex	6 ch	fans	600	24
Lanteru Hill	10 ch	pek No. 2	950	16 bid
	9 do	pek sou	765	17
	3 do	fans	420	16
	3 do	dust	420	15
Galoola	11 do	or pek	880	38
	10 ch	pek sou	900	24
	4 do	dust	400	18
	2 do	fans	200	20
Oakfield	1 do	*twanky*	103	6
	1 hf ch	*fans*	82	10
S in est mark	3 do	dust	255	16 bid
	11 do	br or pk fns	715	29 bid
Dumbugoda	3 do	dust	240	19
	2 do	fans	140	25
Little Valley	12 ch	pek sou	900	23 bid
	2 hf ch	dust	150	16
	9 do	fans	540	29
Ladbroke	6 do	fans	492	34
Rambodde	13¾ ch	or pek	819	40
	5¼ do	pek sou	290	30
	5 hf ch	dust	400	33
Theresia	11 do	dust	880	30
Higham	2 do	dust	160	15
	4 do	bro pek fans	280	23
	2 ch	sou	170	21
Orwell	11 do	pek	825	24
	1 do	pek sou	86	16
	1 hf ch	dust	91	15
	4 do	bro pek fans	263	20
Shawlands	2 do	fans	160	26 bid
Blackwater	7 ch	pek sou	560	24
Ury	8 hf ch	dust	640	31
	8 do	br or pk fns	520	38
Ohiya	10 ch	pek sou	950	26 bid
	6 hf ch	dust	510	24
Anara	8 do	dust	600	15 bid
	8 ch	fans	840	15 bid

Messrs. Keell and Waldock.

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
R E D	4 ch	pek	392	24
B B B	2 ch	pek No. 2	176	14 bid
Hagalla	8 ch	bro or pek	800	36
	7 ch	or pek	630	37
	8 ch	pek sou	720	23
	3 ch	fans	345	22
H G	3 ch	bro mixed	270	19
N W	10 ch	pek	950	22

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
K W in est. mark	1 hf ch	bro pek	40	20
	2 ch	pek	148	22
H E K	2 ch	bro pek	152	27
	3 do	pek	282	18 bid
	1 do	dust	150	16
Avarkund	5 hf ch	fans	400	36
Strathspey	14 hf ch	bro or pek	686	71 bid
	9 do	fans	585	39
	5 do	dust	420	30
S T L	4 ch	pek	400	18 bid
Amblakande	5 ch	or pek	425	35
	7 do	pek	560	24
	4 ch	fans	400	18
	2 ch	bro mixed	160	7
	5 ch	dust	500	14
Kandahena	4 hf ch	br or pek fans	268	26 bid
Kitulakande	2 ch	pek sou	160	20
	1 ch	dust	158	15
Lower Kananka	4 ch	bro pek	400	26
	4 ch	pek	400	19
Eadella	4 hf ch	fans	252	out
	2 do	dust	160	6
Morahela	12 ch	or pek	960	34
	12 do	pek	960	26
Bellongalla	1 ch	br or pk fans	110	22
Dunnottar	3 ch	pek sou	285	30
Yatadola	7 ch	pek sou	595	16 bid
	8 hf ch	dust	600	16
Walton	7 ch	or pek	560	36
	1 do	fans	100	25
	1 do	dust	100	16
Bittacy	14 hf ch	bro pek fans	840	36
Katugastota	8 ch	bro pek	840	30
	6 ch	pek sou	444	21
	3 hf ch	dust	183	16
Neura	3 ch	dust	420	30
O W	1 ch	*yng hyson*	63	25 bid
Carriglea	9 ch	or pek	864	34
	4 ch	pek	380	29
	3 ch	pek sou	273	26
	8 hf ch	pek fans	512	29
	7 do	dust	560	28
C S	3 hf ch	*twankey*	290	5
Udabage	11 bags	*twankey*	880	5
Oorfield	6 do	*coarse leaf*	306	4
Madampe	1 do	*fans* No 2	75	5
Watte	4 ch	bro or pek	394	32
	1 ch	pek	66	18 bid
Camnethan	1 ch	bro or pek	100	44
Walton	4 ch	bro or pek	400	36
K P W	17 hf ch	pek	850	23 bid
S S	1 hf ch	fans	46	33
Chrystle	1 hf ch	bro or pek	50	51

Messrs. Somerville & Co.

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Polgahakande	11 ch	or pek	880	34
L	4 ch	pek No. 2	360	out
	4 ch	pek fans	440	15 bid
	9 hf ch	dust	738	15
Kurulugalla	8 ch	bro pek	800	30
	10 do	pek	950	23
	7 do	pek sou	630	16 bid
	4 do	bro pek No. 2	400	22
K G A in est mark	7 ch	red leaf	630	7
Jonnydale	2 ch	bro pek	240	33
	4 do	pek	440	19 bid
	4 do	pek sou	420	16
	1 ch	congou	100	12
New Valley	8 ch	pek No. 2	760	25
	6 hf ch	fans	540	29
F A in est mark	3 hf ch	pek sou	150	24
	8 do	dust	600	34
Monte Christo	9 ch	pek sou	810	24
	3 ch	fans	300	30
	1 do	bro tea	100	20
	5 hf ch	dust	425	20

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Semi-dale	7 ch	bro pek	700	34
	11 ch	pek sou	990	18 bid
	4 do	fans	408	20
	2 do	dust	232	15
G B	10 hf ch	dust	500	24 bid
	8 hf ch	bro pek fans	480	31 bid
Kanatotta	5 ch	pek	440	26
	5 do	pek sou	430	22
	1 do	souchong	86	18
Oakwell	7 hf ch	dust	630	22
Owilikande	4 ch	pek sou	320	20
	4 hf ch	dust	340	15
	5 do	fans	350	17 bid
Evalgolla	2 ch	pek sou	180	24
	7 do	dust	700	20
W K P	8 do	bro pek	840	30 bid
	6 do	pek sou	456	21
	3 hf ch	dust	186	18
Ravenscraig	6 ch	pek	480	26
Abamed	17 hf ch	bro pek	850	28
	5 do	pek sou	225	17
Ambalawa	6 hf ch	dust	366	15
Blinkbonnie	6 ch	pek sou	492	30
Marie Land	7 ch	bro pek fans	595	out
	3 ch	dust	360	16
Ravenoya	4 ch	pek	400	28
	7 ch	bro pek fans	700	28
	5 do	fans	750	24
Monrovia	9 ch	pek sou	810	20
	4 do	fans	420	20
Raxawa	4 hf ch	fans	260	30
	6 do	dust	330	27
Mary Hill	20 hf ch	or pek	940	36
	15 do	bro pek	840	30
	14 do	pek sou	630	24
	4 do	dust	336	18
Cooroondoowatte	4 ch	dust	560	16
Murraythwaite	2 ch	pek sou	170	21
	2 ch	br pk fans	240	18
	1 ch	dust	150	15
F in est mark	9 ch	pek sou	756	25
Citrus	8 ch	bro or pek	800	36
	8 ch	pek sou	720	21
	1 ch	pek dust	160	15
Ullswater	2 ch	pek	197	21 bid
Nellicollaywatte	6 ch	bro or pek	600	44
	2 hf ch	bro pek fans	134	18 bid
G B	8 hf ch	bro pek fans	477	27 bid
Karangalla	11 ch	pek sou	825	22
	2 hf ch	dust	150	16
	1 hf ch	red leaf	85	6
Hantane	7 hf ch	dust	560	15
Oaklands	6 ch	bro or pek	567	26 bid
L L in est mark	1 ch			
	1 hf ch	bro pek	147	22 bid
Neuchatel	6 hf ch	dust	480	16

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
R in est mark	2 hf ch	bro pek	130	26
	2 ch	pek	184	19
	1 ch	dust	115	15
	1 box	green tea	18	6

GREEN TEAS.

R G	16 bags	yellow leaf	800	5

CEYLON COCOA SALES IN LONDON.

MINCING LANE, Feb. 24th, 1906.

"Hector."—Baudarapola 1, 15 bags sold at 52s; ditto 2, 2 sold at 31s.

"Malta."—Ratwatte, 94 bags out.

"Oruba."—Ross R, 11 bags out.

"Hyson."—Yattawatte A1, 236 bags sold at 57s; A2, 22 bags out; ditto B, 20 bags sold at 49s 6d; 1 ditto, 14 sold at 49s.

"City of York."—Goonambil, 126 bags sold at 59s; 20 sold at 53s; 15 sold at 52s 6d.

"Manica."—Kepitigalla, 140 bags out; 20 bags sold at 54s; 21 sold at 53 6d; 9 bags out; 4 bags sold at 46s 6d; 2 sold at 44s.

"Malta."—Lower Haloya, 35 bags sold at 56s.

"Hyson."—Kahawatte, 80 bags sold at 60s; 33 bags out; 8 bags sold at 46s; 4 sold at 48s.

"Clan MacNeil."—Katugastota, 107 bags out.

"Oruba."—Hylton, 14 bags sold at 59s; 3 sold at 49s 6d; 2 sold at 47s 6d; 7 sold at 65s 6d.

"Hector."—Battagolla, 34 bags sold at 54s; 7 sold at 49s.

"City of York."—Udapolla A, 20 bags sold at 54s; 20 sold at 53s 6d; 28 sold at 53s 6d; ditto B, 6 sold at 49s; ditto G, 8 sold at 41s 6d.

"Staffordshire."—DE 1, 20 bags sold at 61s; 28 sold at 61s.

"Clan Mackinnon."—Meddegodda 1, 10 bags sold at 57s 6d; ditto 2, 13 sold at 54s 6d; ditto 3, 7 sold at 53s; 1 sold at 45s.

"City of York."—F, OBEC in estate mark, Kondesalle Ceylon O, 86 bags sold at 58s; F ditto 1, 49 sold at 52s 6d; ditto O, 35 sold at 83s 6d; ditto 1, 10 sold at 76s 6d; FG ditto, 10 sold at 46s; OEC in estate mark, Mahaberia Ceylon 1F, 20 bags sold at 57s 6d; 25 sold at 57s; ditto 1C, 20 sold at 56s 6d; ditto No. 2 FG, 15 sold at 50s 6d.

"Clan Mackinuon."—SL, 50 bags out; PM O, SL in estate mark, 71 bags sold at 54s; 3 sold at 49s 6d.

"Hyson."—SL in estate mark, 9 bags out; VS in estate mark, 79 bags out.

"Hector."—Alloowiharie Ceylon Cocoa A, 21 bags sold at 84s; Owella Ceylon Cocoa A, 75 sold at 69s; ditto B, 7 sold at 51s 6d.

"Warwickshire."—Meegama A, 114 bags out; 1, 7 bags sold at 51s; ditto B, 6 sold at 47s.

"Malta."—Marakona 1, 113 bags out; 2, 40 bags sold at 52s 6d; 3, 23 sold at 34s 6d.

"Balgownie."—O, MAK in estate mark, Ceylon Plantation Cocoa, 49 bags out.

"Staffordshire."—1, M in estate mark, London, 140 bags out.

"Clan Macalister."—1, M in estate mark, 40 bags out.

"Staffordshire."—Palli London F, 83 bags out; ditto 2, 15 bags sold at 50s 6d; Pathregalla London 1, 55 bags out; ditto 2, 3 bags sold at 45s; ditto T, 2 sold at 51s; 8 sold at 51s.

"Deucalion."—1, M in estate mark, 1'0 bags sold at 47s; 54 sold at 47s.

"Benalder."—O, MA in estate mark, 168 bags sold at 50s.

"City of York."—Kaduwela 1, 68 bags out; ditto 2, 8 bags sold at 45s; ditto T, 2 sold at 51s.

"OBSERVER" PRINTING WORKS.

No. 12. COLOMBO, 21st March 1906. Price:—12½ cents each, 3 copies 30 cents; 6 copies rupee.

COLOMBO SALES OF TEA.

LARGE LOTS.

Messrs. Gordon & Wilson.

[102,505 lb.]

	Pkgs.		Name.	lb.	c.
Rasagalla	16	ch	bro or pek	1600	34
	15	do	bro pek	1380	29
	14	do	or pek	1120	34
	14	do	pek	1120	27
Amunatenne	12	hf ch	dust	1080	11 bid
Bunyan and Ovoca	37	hf ch	bro or pek	2220	54
	31	do	or pek	1705	48
	33	ch	pek	2970	34
	15	do	pek No. 1	1500	42
Meddakande	14	hf ch	dust	1120	16
Hadley	15	ch	bro pek	1800	30 bid
	18	do	or pek	1800	32
Hornsey	50	hf ch	bro or pek	3000	44
	17	ch	pek	1615	40
	12	do	pek sou	1020	32
Battalgalla	44	hf ch	bro pek	2420	43
	23	do	or pek	2185	39
	16	do	pek	1440	33
Amblangoda	10	ch	bro or pek	1040	38 bid
	23	do	bro pek	2392	35
Swinton	15	ch	bro or pek	1560	38 bid
	38	do	bro pek	3952	35
	13	do	or pek	1040	33
Kanniamallay	52	ch	bro or pek	5876	39 bid
	52	do		5876	39 bid
	46	do	or pek	4600	42
	44	do	pek	4840	37
	43	do		4730	37
Newburgh	15	ch	bro or pek	1500	39
	24	do	or pek	2400	38
	24	do	pek	2280	33
Gonamade	11	ch	bro pek	1100	31
Vagavurrai	37	hf ch	bro or pek	2405	50
	73	do	pek	4380	39
Bloom Park	13	ch	bro pek	1300	26 bid
	14	do	pek sou	1190	18 bid
Kalloya	12	ch	fans	1310	23 bid
Lavilley	65	hf ch	bro or pek	3246	out

Messrs. Forbes & Walker.

10,053 pkgs.	(Ceylon) Black	...	799,046 lb.
109 „	(Ceylon) Green	...	9,470 lb.
243 „	(Travancore) Black	...	13,902 lb.
10,405 pkgs.	Total	...	822,418 lb.

	Pkgs.		Name.	lb.	c.
New Peacock	33	hf ch	bro pek	1650	40
	19	do	pek fans	1425	25
Rickarton	20	hf ch	bro or pek	1160	46
	18	ch	or pek	1674	44
	11	do	bro pek	1210	39
	22	do	pek	2112	41
Clarendon, Dimbula	36	hf ch	bro or pek	2160	53
	38	do	or pek	2204	50
	32	ch	pek	3200	43
O B E C, in estate mark, Summer Hill	18	ch	bro pek	1800	44
	18	do	or pek No. 2	1692	44 bid
	18	do	pek	1620	37
Horagalkande	13	ch	bro or pek	1300	35
	11	do	pek	1045	26
	11	do	pek sou	1045	21
Passara Group	17	ch	bro or pek	1700	41 bid
	48	do	bro pek	4800	37
	29	do	pek	2755	34
Shrubs Hill	25	ch	bro or pek	2375	36
	20	do	bro or pek	1800	34
	21	do	pek	1953	30
	16	do	bro pek fans	1760	28
Deville	18	ch	bro pek	1710	33
	16	do	pek	1280	27
Kalugama	22	ch	bro or pek	1936	33
	20	do	bro or pek	1740	32
	19	do	pek	1710	28
Waldemar	28	hf ch	bro or pek	1680	56
	19	ch	bro pek	2185	43
	22	do	pek	2090	38
Devonford	46	hf ch	bro or pek	2760	52 bid
	33	ch	pek	2970	39 bid
Amherst	20	hf ch	bro or pek	1240	57
	19	ch	or pek	1900	43
	26	do	pek	2340	40
Monkswood	64	hf ch	bro or pek	3840	52 bid
	17	ch	pek	1700	47
	17	hf-ch	fans	1190	45
	13	do	dust	1170	42
Glengariff	25	hf ch	bro or pek	1450	40 bid
	32	do	bro pek	1856	34 bid
	16	ch	or pek	1280	37 bid
	12	do	pek	1080	32
	18	hf ch	fans	1260	32
Gampaha	46	hf ch	bro or pek	2852	44
	22	ch	bro pek	2090	41
	19	do	bro pek No. 2	1748	38
	15	ch	flowery or pek	1500	60
	11	do	or pek	1034	45 bid
	25	do	pek	2100	35
Erracht	16	ch	bro or pek	1600	34
	12	ch	or pek	1032	35
	32	do	pek	2624	28
	13	do	pek sou	1105	25
W, in estate mark	12	ch	dust	1920	16
Pallagodde	30	ch	bro or pek	3000	39
	45	do	bro pek	4257	34
	31	do	or pek	2480	33
	35	do	pek	2975	28
	16	do	pek sou	1430	24
	21	hf ch	dust	1680	
Wattagalla	24	hf ch	bro or pek	1560	37 bid
	48	ch	pek	4320	31
	24	do	pek sou	1920	26
St. Johns	36	hf ch	bro or pek	2160	50 bid
	27	ch	or pek	2646	63
Halbarawe	11	ch	bro pek	1265	28
	28	do	pek	2380	26
	13	do	pek sou	1105	19
Sylvakandy	37	ch	bro pek	3700	34
	17	do	bro or pek	1700	40
	16	do	or pek	1440	40
	25	do	pek	2250	33
Goodhope	16	ch	bro or pek	1600	38
	50	hf ch	bro pek	2750	34
	30	ch	or pek	2460	30
	40	do	pek	3800	27
	14	do	bro pek fans	1400	23
Errollwood	25	ch	bro or pek	2625	41
	52	do	pek	4680	31
North-Western Rubber Co., Ltd., Kurunegala, in estate mark, Bridstowe	18	hf ch	bro pek	1080	33

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Mahawale	10 ch	bro or pek	1050	33
	20 do	bro pek	2200	31
	15 do	or pek	1500	32
	25 do	pek	2500	28
	10 do	pek sou	1050	23
	7 do	dust	1050	18
Hapugastenne	16 hf ch	fans	1040	26
Florence	46 hf ch	bro or pek	2576	53
	52 do	bro pek	3120	43
	29 ch	pek	2610	43
	27 hf ch	or pek No 1	1134	55
Glendon	22 ch	bro pek	2310	38
	44 do	or pek	3740	33
	35 do	pek	2800	27
Dromoland	28 hf ch	bro or pek	1568	43
	20 ch	bro pek	2000	33
	15 do	pek	1320	27 bid
S V, in estate mark	13 ch	pek sou	1300	23
Deviturai	25 ch	pek No 2	1850	28
	43 do	pek sou	3440	25
	10 do	fans	1200	24
K P W	17 hf ch	bro or pek	1360	35
	26 do	bro pek	1820	35
	29 do	pek	1885	30
Pansalatenne	19 ch	bro or pek	1805	39 bid
	40 do	bro pek	3600	35 bid
	12 do	or pek	1056	35
	22 do	pek	1870	29
Ambragalla	58 hf ch	or pek	2900	33 bid
	36 do	bro pek	2160	31 bid
	27 do	bro or pek	1620	42
	23 ch	pek	1956	28
	21 do	pek sou	1680	22
Bandara Eliya	26 ch	or pek	2210	40
	35 hf ch	bro pek	2100	38
	28 do	bro or pek	1540	43
	21 ch	pek	1785	39
Penrhos	31 hf ch	bro pek	1767	35
	18 ch	pek	1530	28
Purana	18 ch	pek	1440	27
Mansfield	60 hf ch	bro pek	3600	42 bid
	24 ch	pek	2400	38
Great Valley, Ceylon, in estate mark	34 hf ch	bro or pek	1870	43
	22 do	or pek	1078	39
	25 ch	pek	2175	32 bid
	20 do	pek sou	1520	26 bid
	25 hf ch	bro or pek fans	1650	34
Deaculla	29 hf ch	bro or pek	1740	43
	20 do	bro pek	1240	38
	59 do	or pek	3068	39
	16 ch	pek	1520	33
Cotta, in estate mark	26 ch	bro pek	2600	39
	26 do	pek	2470	33
Dunbar	19 hf ch	bro or pek	1064	53
	15 ch	or pek	1365	46
	20 do	pek	1820	39
	17 do	pek sou	1479	35
	11 do	bro pk fans	1177	42
Denmark Hill	22 hf ch	bro or pek	1320	48 bid
	22 do	bro or pek	1320	48 bid
	16 ch	or pek	1408	73
	16 do	pek	1488	50
Naseby	25 hf ch	bro or pek	1500	50 bid
	25 do	bro or pek	1500	50 bid
	30 do	or pek	1410	73
	25 do	pek	1250	53
Tommagong	28 hf ch	bro or pek	1736	48 bid
	28 do	bro or pek	1736	48 bid
	20 ch	or pek	1840	73
G T, in estate mark	27 hf ch	pek sou	1350	22
	13 do	dust	1144	16
Patiagama	40 ch	bro pek	3800	29 bid
Ravenswood, Uva	12 ch	pek	1080	31
H G M	19 hf ch	bro pek	1045	37
	16 ch	or pek	1440	37
	22 do	pek	1870	31
	14 hf ch	dust	1120	32
	19 do	bro or pek	1045	41
Pine Hill	49 hf ch	bro or pek	2940	41
	16 do	pek	1440	36
	14 do	pek sou	1232	28
N A C	18 ch	bro pek fans	1980	26
Gampaha	33 hf ch	bro or pek	2046	43
	29 ch	bro pek	2755	40 bid
	21 do	pek	1785	35
Kirklees	39 hf ch	bro or pek	2028	45
	17 do	bro pek	1870	41
	13 do	or pek	1105	42
	25 do	pek	2250	32 bid
	20 do	pek sou	1800	29
Ingestre	24 hf ch	bro or pek	1416	67
	21 ch	bro pek	2205	42
	15 do	pek	1425	40
Lucky Land	44 hf ch	bro or pek	2640	42 bid
	33 ch	or pek	2970	36
	12 do	pek sou	1080	32
Hayes	10 ch	bro or pek	1000	42
	15 do	bro pek	1500	33
	13 do	or pek	1105	42
	33 do	pek	2805	28
Tullybody	24 hf ch	bro or pek	1344	54
	24 do	bro or pek	1344	54
	26 do	or pek No. 1	1300	67
	13 do	dust	1040	42
Amherst	21 hf ch	bro or pek	1302	56
	24 ch	or pek	2280	43
	27 do	pek	2430	40
Tymawr	20 hf ch	bro or pek	1200	43
	26 do	or pek	1378	47
	17 ch	pek	1190	43
	22 hf ch	pek sou	1056	33
Middleton	25 ch	bro pek	2500	46 bid
	17 do	or pek	1360	44
	14 do	pek	1120	42
	15 do	pek sou	1200	35
Pedro	30 hf ch	bro or pek	1680	58
	30 do	br or pek	1680	58
	20 ch	or pek	1800	66
	20 do	pek sou	1440	41
Eastland	36 hf ch	bro or pek	2160	45
	60 do	pek	2940	35 bid
Westmorland	39 hf ch	bro pek	2340	37
	47 do	or pek	2350	35
	38 do	pek	1900	34
	30 do	bro or pek	1650	42
Puspone	39 ch	or pek	3120	31
	53 do	br pek	5035	33
	20 do	pek	1600	27
	29 hf ch	br pek fans	2030	27
St Clair	23 ch	or pek	1932	40
	18 do	bro pek	1800	43
	17 do	pek	1394	34 bid
Minfield	14 ch	bro or pek	1610	34
	15 do	or pek	1425	42
	55 do	pek	4950	28
Halugalla	39 hf ch	bro or pek	2145	38
	12 do	or pek	1020	35
	18 ch	pek	1440	28
	14 do	pek sou	1120	24
	10 do	dust	1000	16
Udapola	14 ch	bro pek	1330	31
Vogan	25 ch	bro or pek	2500	43
	48 do	or pek	4320	34
	74 do	pek	6660	27
	13 do	pek sou	1040	20
	9 do	pek fans	1080	31
Deviturai	25 ch	pek No 2	1850	27
	19 do	pek sou	1482	26
Rumwood	19 ch	br pek	1995	34
	24 do	pek	2280	31

	Pkgs	Name.	lb.	c.
X L	17 hf ch	br or pek	1020	out
B B	15 ch	pek sou	1275	31
	12 hf ch	dust	1020	31
Lavinia	32 hf ch	bro or pek	1728	38 bid
Kincora	14 ch	bro or pek	1330	46
	10 do	or pek	1000	39
	15 do	pek	1275	37
	15 hf ch	br pek fans	1050	35
Tymawr	25 ch	bro or pek	2050	out
Patipola	19 hf ch	dust	1615	14 bid
Freds Ruhe	30 ch	bro pek	3000	33
	39 do	pek	3510	28
	27 do	pek sou	2430	20 bid
Boeberry	32 ch	br or pek	3200	43
	50 ch	br pek	4500	37 bid
	52 do	pek	4120	32
	16 do	pek sou	1280	28
Palmerston	25 hf ch	bro pek	1400	47
	21 ch	pek	1932	46
	17 do	pek sou	1275	37
Queensland	14 ch	br pek	1330	41
	12 do	pek	1020	36
	16 hf ch	br or pk fans	1040	38
Dambakelle	26 ch	br pek	2704	38 bid
	22 do	or pek	1936	42
	26 do	pek	2340	33 bid
	13 do	pek sou	1105	28
	12 do	dust	1080	24
Hardenhuish	12 ch	dust	1020	26
Bowlana	60 hf ch	bro or pek	3360	42
	28 ch	or pek	2660	36
	55 do	pek	4950	32
	12 hf ch	pek sou	1032	26
	16 do	fans	1056	36
Knavesmire	15 ch	bro or pek	1500	45
	44 do	bro pek	4400	37
	21 do	or pek	1890	36 bid
	37 do	pek	3145	32
Bullugolla	22 ch	bro or pek	2288	38 bid
	44 do	bro pek	4576	34
	24 do	or pk	2040	32 bid
	12 do	pek	1140	33
Attampittia	17 ch	br or pk	1700	38 bid
	11 do	or pek	1100	40
	14 do	pek	1232	35
Rookatenne	32 hf ch	br or pk	1760	39 bid
	26 do	bro pek	2860	36
	17 do	or pk	1615	39
	31 do	pek	2635	33
Watawella	14 hf ch	bro or pek	1050	33
	13 do	dust	1105	26
Kandaloya	26 hf ch	bro or pek	1170	45
	31 do	br pek	1395	32
	75 do	pek	3000	32
C B	9 ch	bro pek	1008	30
	15 do	pek	1380	29
Torwood	21 ch	bro or pek	2205	34 bid
	16 do	or pek	1520	33
	26 do	pek	2470	28
	19 do	pek sou	1520	24
Oxford	45 ch	bro pek	4320	29
	28 do	pek	2268	21 bid
	31 do	pek sou	2325	18
Atgalla	20 hf ch	pek dust	2000	20
D	14 hf ch	fans	1232	15
Ragalla	36 hf ch	or fans	2520	45
	15 do	fans	1125	41
	12 do	dust	1080	40
Yataderia	21 ch	bro or pek	2243	33 bid
	13 do	bro pek	1426	29 bid
	14 do	pek sou	1186	21
	18 do	bro or pek	1926	34 bid
	30 do	or pek	2760	32 bid
	10 do	br pek	1100	29 bid
	40 do	pek	3520	24 bid
	14 do	pek son	1190	21 bid
Florence	44 hf ch	br or pek	2372	48 bid
	23 ch	pek	2066	42

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Coldstream Group	22 hf ch	bro or pek	1210	42
	35 ch	bro pek	2975	44
	16 do	pek	1360	31
Ritnageria	41 hf ch	br pek	2501	38
Preston	44 hf ch	br or pek	2376	57
	17 do	pek	1394	46
	16 do	pek sou	1120	38
O B E C in est mark				
Nillomally	18 ch	bro or pek	1800	38
	16 do	bro pek	1600	31
	32 do	or pek	2560	39
	21 do	pek	1848	29
	16 do	dust	1344	26
Baddegama	14 ch	br or pek	1400	38
	23 hf ch	bro pek	1472	31
	18 ch	or pek	1656	40
	19 do	pek	1672	31
Bickley	26 hf ch	bro or pek	1348	42 bid
Kehlgama	11 ch	br or pek	1100	39
	17 do	bro pek	1700	32
	13 do	or pk	1144	47
	28 do	pek	2436	30
Muntana	18 ch	bro pek	2016	26
	17 do	pek fans	2023	23
B C T in est mark	11 ch	dust No 1	1430	36
	10 do	dust No 2	1400	30
Karawanella	24 ch	dust	3000	16
Hayes	12 ch	br or pek	1200	42
	23 do	bro pek	2300	33
	20 do	or pek	1700	42
	46 do	pek	3910	27
High Forest	121 hf ch	bro or pek	7260	46
	60 do	br pek	3480	44
	78 do	or pek No 1	3744	45
	45 do	pek	2250	43
R G	17 ch	br pek	1904	24 bid
	16 do	pek fans	1904	20 bid
Ardlaw aud Wishford	9 ch	br pek	1004	30
Sunnycroft	41 ch	dust	4920	19
	29 do	fans	2900	24
S C	21 bags	fans No 2	1554	17
Avon, Haputale	23 hf ch	bro or pek	1380	49 bid
	19 do	br pek	1235	41
	28 do	or pek	1428	39 bid
	55 do	pek	2860	33 bid
North Cove	22 hf ch	bro or pek	1276	70 bid
	55 do	br pek	3300	47 bid
	11 ch	pek	1067	45
N P	18 hf ch	dust	1530	16
O B E C in est mark				
Newmarket	31 hf ch	fans	2108	33
	16 do	dust	1344	19
G P K	36 ch	bro or pek	3600	withd'n
	19 do	br pek	1900	do
	34 do	pek	3230	do

GREEN TEAS.

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
B W	28 hf ch	*twankey*	1400	13 bid
Vincit	26 ch	*young hyson*	2600	26
	22 do	*yonng hyson*	2200	22
	13 do	*hyson*	1170	26 bid
Surianelle	35 hf ch	bro or pek	2170	48 bid
	39 do	or pek	2262	41 bid
	24 do	br pek	1440	41
	62 do	pek	3100	31 bid
	61 do	pek	3050	31 bid
	9 ch	pek fans	1035	36

Messrs. Geo. White, Bartleet & Co.

[1,139 Packages, 91,339 lb.]

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Salawe	28 hf ch	bro or pek	1540	31
	16 ch	or pek	1410	31

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Geragama	40 do	bro or pek	4000	31
	14 do	or pek	1260	33
	37 do	pek	3330	27
	36 do	pek	3240	27
	36 do	pek sou	3060	21
Stockholm	16 do	fans	1600	35
Marigold	25 hf ch	bro or pek	1800	53
	74 do	bro pek	4292	43
	35 ch	or pek	2975	44
Fetteresso	30 hf ch	bro or pek	1800	50
	30 do	bro pek	1800	41
	38 ch	pek	3534	44
F T S	23 hf ch	bro pek	1380	30
	14 ch	pek	1288	23
Myraganga	26 hf ch	bro or pek	1872	42
	52 do	bro pek	3744	34 bid
	14 ch	or pek	1400	38
	11 do	pek	1078	31
	10 do	br or pk fns	1350	25 bid
	7 do	dust	1218	20
St. James	26 do	bro or pek	2860	36
	27 do	or pek	2376	34
	16 do	pek	1360	30
Agra Elbedde	35 hf ch	bro or pek	2100	44 bid
	34 do	bro or pek	2040	44 bid
	23 ch	or pek	2070	40
Ardross	20 hf ch	bro or pek	1200	42
	12 ch	or pek	1200	42
	21 do	pek No. 1	1890	28
	13 do	pek No. 2	1105	26
Moragalla	23 do	bro pek	2300	36
	23 do	pek	1886	31
Marigold	25 hf ch	bro or pek	1400	53
	44 do	bro pek	2640	41
	24 ch	or pek	2160	43
Peru	18 do	bro pek	1800	37
	21 do	pek	1785	30 bid
Gatagahawala	11 do	bro pek	1045	24

Messrs. Somerville & Co

3,383 pkgs. Ceylon Black 289,344 lb.

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Mipitiakande	23 ch	pek	1656	26
	17 ch	pek sou	1360	21
Eilandhu	14 ch	pek	1260	26
Pindeniya	15 ch	bro or pek	1500	36
	18 ch	or pek	1530	36
	15 ch	pek	1200	27 bid
	19 ch	pek sou	1520	24
Hatherleigh	11 ch	bro or pek	1155	43
	15 do	or pek	1500	33
	20 do	pek	1900	30
	15 do	pek sou	1350	22
Grange Gardens	15 ch	bro or pek	1500	52
	16 ch	or pek	1600	44
	24 ch	pek	2280	37
Glenalmond	13 ch	bro pek	1300	30
	10 ch	pek	1000	28
Primston	12 ch	bro pek	1210	33
	18 ch	pek	1710	22
Nyanza	33 hf ch	bro or pek	1914	45 bid
	11 ch	or pek	1001	49
	22 do	bro pek	2508	35 bid
	18 do	pek	1800	37
	20 hf ch	fans	1400	36
Dodantella	12 ch	bro pek	1236	32
	38 ch	pek	3306	23
Alpitakande	22 ch	flo or pek	2090	34
	11 ch	bro pek	1045	27 bid
Jak Tree Hill	10 ch	bro or pek	1050	38 bid
	30 ch	bro pek	3150	40
	10 ch	pk No. 1	1000	26
Mossville	38 hf ch	bro or pek	2090	42
	13 ch	or pek	1170	38
	31 ch	bro pek	2945	34
	41 ch	pek	3485	28
	19 hf ch	br or pk fans	1330	24
	12 do	dust	1020	16

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Charlie Hill	22 hf ch	pek	1100	26
New Angamana	11 ch	bro or pek	1100	35
	20 ch	bro pek	2000	30 bid
	45 ch	pek	4050	27
	18 ch	pek sou	1530	21 bid
Ickham	15 ch	pek	1425	29
Wiharagama	16 ch	bro pek	1520	34
	14 ch	pek	1120	30
Gangwarily Est. Co. of Ceylon, Ltd., Havilland	28 hf ch	bro or pek	1380	39
	17 ch	or pek	1360	37
	15 ch	bro pek	1500	30
	31 ch	pek	2728	27
Romania	11 ch	pek	1050	22
	11 ch	pek sou	1045	17
Rahatungoda	25 hf ch	bro or pek	1375	50
	25 ch	or pek	2450	42
	40 ch	pek	4000	34
Heatherton	31 hf ch	bro or pek	1705	40 bid
	16 ch	pek	1504	36
Karagahatenne	28 hf ch	bro or pek	1568	36 bid
	19 ch	or pek	1558	38
	14 ch	pek	1176	26 bid
Florida	15 ch	bro pek	1500	29 bid
	17 ch	pek	1530	25
Kiriporuwa	12 ch	bro or pek	1200	37
	15 ch	bro pek	1500	25 bid
	12 ch	or pek	1200	32
	30 ch	pek	2700	25
	16 ch	pek sou	1440	21
Damblagolla	20 hf ch	bro or pek	1100	39
	24 do	bro pek	1320	32 bid
	18 ch	pek	1530	29
	16 ch	pek sou	1200	24
Ankande	15 ch	bro pek	1500	32
	15 do	pek	1350	25
	17 do	pek sou	1530	21
Glenanore	23 ch	bro or pek	2300	47
	15 ch	bro pek	1500	46
	11 ch	or pek	1056	43
	18 ch	pek	1620	40
Harangalla	36 hf ch	bro or pek	2016	42
	28 ch	bro pek	2744	35
	37 ch	pek	3256	30 bid
	31 do	pek sou	2635	25
	10 do	bro pek fans	1000	25
	15 hf ch	dust	1050	30
Neboda Tea Co. of Ceylon, Ltd., Neboda	15 ch 1 hf-ch	bro or pek No. 2	1555	35
	17 ch	bro pek	1700	30
	28 ch	or pek	2240	33
	48 ch	pek	4320	27
Gwernet	14 ch	bro pek	1400	41
	17 ch	pek	1445	34
Avisawella	20 hf ch	bro or pek	1000	40
	11 ch	bro pek	1045	33
	16 ch	pek	1440	27
	14 ch	pek sou	1190	24
Old Maddegama	27 hf ch	bro or pek	1485	41 bid
	25 ch	pek	2125	35
Ferriby	19 ch	pek sou	1520	22
Scottish Ceylon Tea Co. Limited, Strathdon	59 hf ch	bro pek	3658	43 bid
	43 ch	pek	4085	32 bid
Mahatenne	19 ch	bro or pek	1900	47
	13 ch	or pek	1235	33
	23 ch	pek	2300	28
Scottish Ceylon Tea Co., Ltd., Mincing Lane	32 hf ch	bro pek	1920	45 bid
	29 ch	pek	2755	37 bid
Oonanagalla	12 ch	bro or pek	1200	48 bid
	16 do	bro pek	1600	36 bid
	34 do	pek	3128	33
	14 do	or pek	1344	46

	Pkge.	Name	lb.	c.
D G T	24 ch	bro pek	2784	30
	17 ch	pek	1666	24
B and D	13 ch	pek	1170	24
	25 hf ch	fans	1625	33
	16 hf ch	dust	1360	28
Kinross	20 ch	bro or pek	2000	37 bid
	12 do	or pek	1104	39
	15 do	pek	1350	34
Cooroondoowatte	39 hf ch	bro or pek	2219	36 bid
	25 ch	pek	2500	26
	14 ch	pek	1536	26
Kelani Tea Garden Co. Ltd., Kelani	11 ch	flo or pek	1045	39 bid
	20 ch	bro pek	2000	31
	15 ch	dust	1650	19
Laxapanagalla	20 ch	bro or pek	2000	34
	26 do	bro pek	2340	28
	24 do	or pek	2040	30 bid
	35 do	pek	3150	25
Poodarassie	10 do	bro pek	1000	30 bid
	12 ch	pek	1080	28
Columbia	26 hf ch	bro or pek	1508	45
	24 do	or pek	1248	43
	18 ch	pek	1764	39
	16 hf ch	pek fans	1040	34
Evalgolla	15 ch	bro or pek	1650	37 bid
	10 ch	pek	1000	35
Scottish Ceylon Tea Co. Lt., Invery	32 hf ch	bro pek fans	2240	38
Galphele	26 ch	bro pek	2596	31 bid
Weygalla	22 hf ch	bro or pek	1210	47
	18 ch	pek	1620	25 bid
Elchico	14 ch	bro or pek	1400	42
	14 ch	or pek	1260	33
Yahalatenne	29 ch	bro pek	2900	35 bid
	14 ch	pek sou	1190	25
Meddegodde	16 ch	pek	1596	26
D M O G in est. mark	11 ch	bro pek	1100	36
	16 ch	pek No 1	1440	28
	14 do	pek No. 2	1330	26
Hapugahalande	34 ch	pek	2886	26

Messrs. Keell and Waldock.

1,098 pkgs. 96,582 lb. Black.
82 pkgs. 5,501 lb. Green.

1,180 pkgs. 102,083 lb.

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Thedden	20 ch	bro pek	2000	32
Panilkande	20 hf ch	bro or pek	1000	54 bid
	30 ch	bro pek	3000	36 bid
	16 ch	or pek	1360	34
	14 do	pek	1260	33
	12 do	pek sou	1020	26
Anningkande	25 ch	bro pek	2500	38
	23 do	pek	2185	27
K	61 ch	bro pek	6405	20 bid
Faithlie	20 hf ch	bro or pek	1100	59
	30 ch	bro pek	3000	43 bid
	14 ch	or pek	1330	45
	12 ch	pek	1140	39
Bopitiya	41 hf ch	bro or pek	2214	41
	14 ch	or pek	1260	38
	21 ch	pek	1890	35
Gonakelle	36 hf ch	bro or pek	2160	44 bid
	22 do	or pek	1104	48
	27 do	pek	1404	44
Koslanda	27 hf ch	bro or pek	1485	37
	30 ch	bro pek	2700	34
	20 ch	pek	1800	28
Porapass	26 hf ch	bro or pek	1456	28 bid
Farnham	20 hf ch	bro or pek	1100	35
	21 ch	bro pek	1995	32 bid
	18 do	pek	1620	29
	18 ch	pek sou	1620	26
S H K	12 ch	bro pek	1248	out
	10 ch	pek	1000	out

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Westward Ho	37 hf ch	bro or pek	2220	62
	18 ch	or pk No. 1	1800	61
	34 ch	or pk No. 2	3060	48 bid
	19 ch	pek	1615	46
Macaldeniya	16 ch	bro or pek	1600	40
	25 ch	bro pek	2500	34 bid
	14 ch	pek	1274	28 bid
F G S	18 bags	*twankey*	1116	5
D in est. mark	28 hf ch	fans	2072	15 bid
Westward Ho	20 hf ch	fans	1000	41
Udabage	23 bags	*twankey*	1955	4
M in est mark	20 do	*twankey*	1160	4
L in est mark	28 do	*twankey*	1200	4
Kellena	26 ch	bro or pek	2595	32 bid
Taprobane	29 hf ch	bro or pek	1450	33 bid
	37 ch	pek	2960	24 bid
Karangalla	21 ch	bro pek	2100	34 bid
Hathmathe	10 ch	bro pek fans	1000	25

Messrs. E. John & Co.

[Total 3,138 Packages, 256,929 lb.]

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Westerham	21 ch	bro pek	2100	29
	13 do	pek	1092	24
Peilakande	20 do	bro or pek	1800	30 bid
	15 do	bro pek	1350	27
	13 do	pek	1040	22
Tamaravelley	14 do	bro pek	1260	31
	12 do	pek	1080	26
Thibet	19 do	bro or pek	1900	31
	18 do	pek	1530	23
	15 do	or pek	1350	31
Parusella	11 do	bro pek	1100	38
	15 do	pek	1350	28
	13 do	pek sou	1040	25
Troup	13 hf ch	pek dust	1040	30
Ceylon Provincial Estates Co., Ld., Glassaugh	29 hf ch	bro or pek	1972	68
	18 do	or pek	1044	71
	15 ch	pek	1500	51
	12 hf ch	dust	1128	34
Nahavilla Est. Co., Ld., Nahavilla	40 hf ch	bro or pek	2240	45 bid
	63 ch	bro pek	6300	38
	49 do	pek	4410	32 bid
	13 do	pek sou	1040	23 bid
Elston	20 do	pek	1700	31
	38 do	pek sou	3420	27
Dickapitiya	21 hf ch	bro or pek	1155	42
	22 ch	bro pek	2090	34 bid
	28 do	pek	2520	28 bid
Detenagalla	11 do	dust	1045	18 bid
Mount Vernon Ceylon Tea Co., Ltd., Mt. Vernon	51 ch	pek	4692	41
	19 do	pek sou	1653	36
	31 hf ch	fans	2170	41
	17 do	dust	1496	36
Tembiligalla	18 ch	bro or pek	2016	37
	23 do	or pek	2254	35
	31 do	pek	2790	32
Talgaswella Tea Co. of Ceylon, Ltd., Talgaswella	16 ch	bro or pek	1600	49 bid
	13 do	or pek	1066	34 bid
	29 do	pek	2436	28 bid
	25 do	pek sou	2125	25 bid
	10 do	br pek No. 2	1000	31
Mahagalla	44 hf ch	bro or pek	2464	44 bid
	18 ch	bro pek	1800	36
	23 do	pek	2070	36
Longville	26 do	bro pek	2600	35
	17 do	pek	1615	30
Stonyhurst	13 do	or pek	1040	36 bid
	26 do	bro pek	2392	34
	55 do	pek	4290	27
	21 hf ch	br or pk fns	1302	33

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Mocha Tea Co. of Ceylon, Ld. Mocha	36 hf ch	bro or pek	2088	50
	31 do	fly or pek	1488	60
	28 ch	pek	2660	49
	12 do	pek sou	1140	42
	18 hf ch	fans	1260	39
Templestowe	14 ch	bro or pek	1372	42
	12 do	bro pek	1224	37
	17 do	or pek	1309	40
	13 do	pek	1040	34
	14 hf ch	fans	1050	35
Bowella	13 ch	bro or pek	1300	33
Hnluganga	19 do	bro pek	1900	31
	13 do	pek	1170	26
Mocha Tea Co. of Ceylon, Ltd. Glentilt	40 hf ch	bro or pek	2200	48
	20 ch	or pek	1800	42
	34 do	pek	3060	35 bid
Roehampton	24 hf ch	bro or pek	1344	40 bid
	25 do	or pek	1250	43 bid
	18 ch	pek	1170	37 bid
Glasgow Estate Co., Ltd., Glasgow	38 hf ch	bro or pek	2090	54 bid
	45 do	bro pek	2565	42 bid
	15 ch	or pek	1425	47
	24 do	pek	2280	43
	22 hf ch	pek fans	1650	43
Agra Ouvah Est. Co., Ld. Agra Ouvah	21 hf ch	bro or pek	1218	59 bid
	41 do	bro pek	2378	43 bid
	21 ch	pek	1890	42 bid
Tempo	13 do	bro or pek	1300	43
	12 do	bro pek	1200	32
	13 do	or pek	1235	36
	29 do	pek No. 1	3045	27
	19 do	pek No. 2	1900	25
	17 do	pek sou	1530	22
Birnam	16 do	pek sou	1024	36
	28 hf ch	fans	2352	38
Mahanilu	18 ch	or pek	1620	47
	18 hf ch	bro pek	1080	42
	22 ch	pek	2024	38
Mahaousa	43 hf ch	pek fans	3010	18 bid
	24 ch	dust	2040	16 bid
Elston	23 hf ch	bro pek fans	1610	33
	40 ch	pek sou	3600	27
	25 hf ch	fans	1875	22
Balado	22 ch	pek	1980	27
	25 do	pek sou	2000	25
	10 do	dust	1100	20
Cabin Ella	19 hf ch	fans	1292	28
Shawlands	18 ch	bro or pek	1800	41 bid
	32 do	or pek	2720	39 bid
	46 do	pek	3910	30
	14 do	pek sou	1260	26
Minna	28 hf ch	bro or pek	1680	45 bid
	11 ch	or pek	1045	42
	22 do	pek	2090	33
Lameliere	29 hf ch	bro or pek	1682	40 bid
	25 do	bro pek	1625	39
	32 ch	pek	3040	83 bid
Kandahar	26 hf ch	pek	1404	31
Morton	14 ch	bro or pek	1400	36
	17 do	or pek	1530	35
	36 do	pek	3246	27
	14 do	pek sou	1120	24
Lameliere	29 hf ch	bro or pek	1682	42
	25 do	bro pek	1625	39
	32 ch	pek	3040	33 bid
Gangawatte Est. Co., Ld. Gangawatte	13 ch	bro or pek	1300	57
	11 do	bro pek	1100	40
	20 do	pek	1900	39
Arnhall	23 do	bro or pek	2300	36 bid
	25 do	pek	2250	30
Ranenburg	14 do	bro or pek	1470	27
	18 do	bro pek	1800	23 bid
	22 do	pek	1870	20 bid

SMALL LOTS.

Messrs. Geo. White, Bartleet & Co.

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Talawa	6 ch	bro pek	540	27
	6 do	pek	473	17 bid
	4 do	pek sou	372	17
	1 do	dust	140	15
Geragama	11 hf ch	fans	825	16
Stockholm	2 ch	bro pek No. 2	190	29
	1 do	pek No. 2	100	25
Myraganga	3 do	sou	300	21
Agra Elbedde	11 do	pek	990	38
	6 hf ch	fans	402	35
	5 do	dust	405	36
Moragalla	8 ch	bro or pek	800	43 bid
	8 do	or pek	688	36
	8 do	pek sou	656	26
	2 hf ch	dust	150	18
Peru	8 ch	pek sou	720	26
	1 do	bro pek fans	150	26
Gatagahawala	2 do	bro or pek	210	20 bid
	6 do	pek	540	16 bid
	1 do	pek sou	90	14
A	11 do	pek sou	877	13 bid

Messrs Gordon & Wilson.

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Rasagalla	11 ch	pek sou	880	22
Bunyan and Ovoca	10 ch	pek sou	850	32
	14 hf ch	pek fans	980	32 bid
	5 do	dust	450	16 bid
	1 do	red leaf	118	08
	2 do	red dust	248	withd'n.
Meddakaade	10 hf ch	fans	700	30
	10 do	dust	800	24
E, in estate mark	1 ch			
	1 hf ch	bro or pek	153	29
	1 ch			
	1 hf ch	pek	121	19
	1 ch	pek fans	114	15
Kuduwa	3 ch	bro pek	300	28 bid
	3 do	pek	270	19 bid
Amblangoda	7 ch	or pek	560	31 bid
	4 do	pek	400	29
Swinton	8 ch	pek	800	29
Uragala	4 hf ch	bro or pek	248	30 bid
	8 do	bro pek	464	28 bid
	10 do	pek	520	22
Newburgh	5 hf ch	fans	350	22
Gonamade	8 ch	pek	720	24
	7 do	pek sou	630	18 bid
Vagavurrai	7 hf ch	pek fans	560	34
Naimadi	12 hf ch	bro pek	7[illegible]6	out
	1 do	or pek	37	out
	4 do	pek	180	17
	1 do	pek sou	40	out
	1 do	dust	95	08
Bloom Park	10 ch	pek	900	21 bid
Pine Hill	3 ch	pek sou	225	21 bid
K, in estate mark	9 ch	or pek	894	27 bid

Messrs. E. John & Co.

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Maratenne	6 hf ch	dust	600	20
Westerham	5 ch	or pek	400	33
Tamaravelley	5 do	bro or pek	425	35
	12 do	or pek	960	32
	9 do	br or pk fns	900	28
	2 do	dust	200	19
Nahavilla Ests. Co., Ltd., Nahavilla	12 hf ch	pek fans	900	24
Diokapitiya	8 ch	pek sou	680	25
	5 hf ch	dust	400	24
	9 do	fans	585	29

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Ardenlee	6 ch	bro pek	720	85
Tembiligalla	5 do	br or pk No. 1	515	47
	2 hf ch	fans	144	29
	2 ch	dust	240	16 bid
Talgaswela Tea Co. of Ceylon, Ltd., Talgaswela	7 hf ch	dust	595	24
Mahagalla	10 do	fans	760	34
Stonyhurst	14 do	bro or pek	728	47 bid
Torrington	17 do	bro pek	986	31 bid
	6 ch	pek	528	25 bid
Huluganga	11 do	or pek	935	34
	10 do	pek sou	800	22
	2 hf ch	dust	170	18
	3 do	pek fans	210	21
Danawkande	5 ch	bro pek	500	36
	7 do	pek	665	27
	11 do	pek sou	935	23
	3 do	sou	240	19
	1 do	dust	160	15
	6 do	fans	600	17
Tempo	8 do	bro pek fans	944	28
	2 do	dust	340	15
Mahanilu	18 hf ch	bro or pek	936	70
	6 do	bro pek fans	408	35
	8 do	dust	649	24
G W	1 ch	sou	100	12
Cabin Ella	6 hf ch	dust	510	16
Shawlands	7 do	dust	595	16
Minna	10 do	br or pk fns	700	35
	10 do	dust	900	30
Iona	6 do	dust	480	28
	9 do	br or pk fns	612	34
	2 ch	bro mixed	176	19
Morton	7 hf ch	fans	420	19
	7 ch	dust	560	16
Gangawatte Ests. Co., Lt., Gangawatte	5 ch	pek sou	450	31
	4 hf ch	dust	340	31
	10 do	fans	650	40
Arnhall	4 do	fans	264	27
	4 do	dust	320	18
Ranenburg	10 ch	pek sou	900	13 bid
	4 do	dust	356	15
	12 do	pek fans	960	17
	5 do	sou	387	9

Messrs. Forbes & Walker.

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Norfolk	4 hf ch	fans	300	31
	2 do	dust	190	18
Rickarton	12 hf-ch	fans	888	40
Clarendon, Dimbula	6 hf ch	pek dust	450	41
Horagalkande	1 ch	dust	152	16
Passara Group	8 ch	pek sou	800	27
	7 hf ch	fans	490	29
L V, in estate mark	9 hf ch	fans	762	15
Deville	2 ch	pek sou	160	21
	1 hf ch	dust	70	15
N, in estate mark	11 hf ch	fans	657	24
Amherst	6 ch	pek sou	510	34
Glengariff	10 hf ch	dust	850	20
Erracht	4 ch	dust	600	15
M, in estate mark	4 hf ch	bro pek	240	32
	12 do	pek	660	25
	2 do	bro tea	100	10
Halbarawa	11 ch	or pek	990	32
	2 do	dust	310	14
	1 do	fans	120	21
	9 do	bro or pek	945	34
Sylvakandy	7 ch	pek sou	630	28
	9 do	fans	990	34
	9 hf ch	dust	675	24

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb	c.
Erollwood	10 ch	or pek	950	38
	7 ch	pek sou	665	23
	3 do	or pek fans	375	33
	1 do	dust	150	28
North-Western Rubber Co., Ltd., Kurunegala, in estate mark, Bridstowe	4 ch	or pek	360	37
	11 do	pek	990	30
Halgolla	5 hf ch	fans	450	25
	5 do	dust	500	16
Halwatura	10 hf ch	dust	800	16
Hapugastenne	6 hf ch	dust	510	21
Glendon	12 ch	pek sou	960	22
	9 hf ch	bro pek fans	585	26
	5 do	dust	425	16
Dromoland	14 hf ch	fans	840	30
	4 do	dust	320	16
S V, in estate mark	14 hf ch	pek fans	924	29
Poonagalla	8 hf ch	fans	640	21
K P W	4 hf ch	bro or pek No. 1	300	44
	5 do	or pek	300	38
	7 do	pek sou	455	24
	2 do	dust	210	21
Kehelwatte	9 ch	bro pek	900	23
	4 do	pek	352	17 bid
A	1 ch	fans	128	14
	10 hf ch	dust	850	14 bid
Penrhos	17 hf ch	or pek	799	38
	8 do	pek dust	648	18
Purana	7 ch	bro pek	700	27
	4 do	pek sou	288	22
	2 do	fans	200	30
Great Valley, Ceylon, in est. mark	9 hf ch	dust	756	33
Deaculla	2 do	fans	150	32
	3 do	dust	270	30
Cotta, in estate mark	9 ch	bro or pek	990	30
	8 hf ch	dust	760	16
Dunbar	7 hf ch	dust	574	30
Denmark Hill	4 do	dust	348	40
Halwatura	12 hf ch	dust	960	15
Halgolle	7 hf ch	fans	672	24
	4 do	dust	400	16
Patiagama	8 ch	pek	800	27
	3 do	pek sou	285	21 bid
	8 do	or pek fans	960	28
	3 do	dust	495	18
T C N	12 hf ch	pek fans	960	26
	6 do	dust	582	20
N A C	1 hf ch	bro or pek	28	34
	1 ch	dust	128	16
Ingestre	6 hf ch	dust	540	36
Hayes	4 ch	pek sou	340	21
	6 hf ch	pek fans	390	26
New Galway	10 hf ch	br pek	600	52
	9 ch	pek	855	41
	2 do	pek sou	180	31
Wyamita	8 ch	br pek	480	33
	6 do	bro or pek	360	38
	5 hf ch	or pek	270	37
	5 do	pek	275	31
	3 do	pek sou	185	24
B	5 ch	dust	750	11 bid
D D	6 ch	dust	900	11 bid
Tymawr	13 hf ch	fans	975	36
	5 do	dust	475	18
Mahaila	6 ch	or pek	510	33
	8 do	br pek	800	30
	11 do	pek	880	25
	9 do	pek sou	675	23
	2 do	dust	240	16
	5 do	fans	500	23
	3 do	congou	255	17
	1 hf ch	fans No 2	48	17

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb	c.
Eastland	4 hf ch	pek fans	394	38
Puspone	7 ch	pek sou	560	23
P in est mark	1 ch	or pek	74	28
Tarawera	7 hf ch	fans	455	29
	11 do	dust	880	16
	3 ch	congou	255	17
Ninfield	2 ch	br or pk fans	240	25
Lindoola	11 ch	pek sou	825	31
	8 do	dust	680	35
Udapolla	11 ch	pek	770	22
	1 do	pek sou	65	16
	1 hf ch	dust	77	15
Devitnrai	3 ch	fans	360	27
Rumwood	12 hf ch	bro or pek	696	38 bid
	6 ch	pek sou	480	25
	2 hf ch	dust	164	31
Ougaldowa	4 hf ch	hr or pk	220	25 bid
	4 do	hro pek	204	20 bid
	4 do	pek	200	24
A	3 ch	hro pek	294	24
	4 do	pek	368	22
Asgeria	2 ch	bro tea	160	16
	3 do	faus	375	21
	1 do	dust	160	16
Kin ora	8 hf ch	dust	720	21
G	1 ch	br or pek	101	41
	12 do	pek	976	22 bid
F H	1 ch			
	1 hf ch	hr or pk	155	27
	2 ch	or pek	160	28
	5 do	hr pek	450	21
	4 do	pek	320	19
	3 do	pek sou	240	16
	1 do	fans	100	10
	1 do	bro mixed	90	9
W A	4 ch	hro mixed	480	15
	1 do	pek dust	150	19
Dikula	4 ch	pek	369	24 bid
Dambakelle	12 ch	bro pek fans	864	30
Bowlana	9 hf ch	dust	747	24
Knavesmire	10 ch	pek sou	850	27
	8 do	dust	640	0
Attampittia	11 hf ch	fans	858	33
C B	9 do	pek	855	22
	6 do	dust	990	34
Torwood	12 hf ch	dust	984	15
Morankande	6 do	hr or pk fns	420	25
	2 do	dust	180	16
Oxford	2 do	fans	150	14
Coldstream Group	10 do	fans	500	21
Ritnageria	10 do	pek	360	34
Preston	12 do	or pek	576	59
	6 do	br or pk fns	384	41
Memorakande	8 do	dust	720	15
	4 do	fans	300	out
O B E C. Nillomally, in est. mark	8 ch	pek sou	672	22
C F in est. mark	6 do	pek sou	600	22
	10 hf ch	dust	740	24
Kehlgama	12 ch	pek sou	996	24
	5 do	pek fans	525	24
	7 hf ch	dust	581	16
Hayes	7 ch	pek sou	795	23
Sunnycroft	8 do	congou	680	17
Avon Haputale	2 hf ch	hr or pk fns	150	34
	1 do	dust	95	31
North Cove	6 ch	sou No. 2	570	28
	7 hf ch	fans	567	26
	10 do	dust	850	32
	10 do	hro mixed	650	26
N P	8 bags	bro mixed	640	8
G P K	4 ch	pek sou	380	withd'n
	4 hf ch	dust	340	do

GREEN TEAS.

Vincit	10 ch	*hyson*	900	22 hid
	4 do	*siftings*	520	5
	12 do	*hyson No. 2*	160	20
	4 do	*siftings*	526	5

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Surianalle	13 f ch	bro pek sou	845	27

Messrs. Somerville & Co

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Mipitiakande	7 hf ch	pek fans	490	24
	3 hf ch	dust	270	16
Eilandhu	6 ch	bro or pek	660	33
	3 ch	or pek	285	34
	3 do	pek sou	285	22
	1 do	dust	150	15
Grange Gardens	3 ch	pek sou	270	26
	5 hf ch	fans	350	39
	3 do	dust	255	34
Tokatiamulla	3 ch	bro pek	300	35
	5 ch	pek	500	25
	2 do	pek sou	200	20
Glenalmond	6 ch	bro or pek	600	36
	1 ch	pek sou	100	24
	1 do	fans	100	21
	2 do	dust	160	15
Nyanza	3 ch	pek sou	312	31
	6 hf ch	dust	540	31
Dodantella	2 hf ch	dust	166	13
S R K	8 ch	pek	800	32
	3 ch	dust	480	31
	1 ch	hro tea	100	16
Jak Tree Hill	7 ch	pek No. 2	700	25
	2 ch	pek sou	200	18
	2 ch	fans	260	19
	2 ch	dust	320	16
Mossville	2 ch	pek sou	150	21
Charlie Hill	9 hf ch	bro pek	495	34
	17 do	or pek	850	33
	2 do	pek sou	120	26
	1 do	dust	85	16
New Angamana	7 ch	or pek	560	33
	5 do	or pk No. 2	400	31
	2 do	pek fans	230	21
	4 do	bro pek fans	460	16
	4 do	dust	616	15
Ickham	13 hf ch	bro or pek	715	30
	10 do	pek fans	550	18
	12 do	fans	744	22
	6 do	dust	462	16
Wiharagama	2 ch	pek sou	160	21
	1 hf ch	dust	80	16
Gangwarily Est. Co. of Ceylon, Lt, Havilland	5 ch	pek sou	430	22
	1 do	dust	120	14
	7 do	fans	805	18
Romania	7 ch	bro pek	700	28
	1 ch	congou	95	9
Heatherton	4 ch	pek sou	400	24
Florida	8 ch	pek sou	720	16 hid
	3 do	pek fans	324	19
	1 do	dust	156	14
Kiriporuwa	8 ch	fans	960	out]
	1 ch	dust	150	14
X Z	1 ch	pek sou	100	17
	4 hf ch	fans	300	20
	4 do	dust	336	20
Maskeloya	1 ch	bro pek	100	29
	1 ch	or pek	80	32
	2 hf ch	bro or pek	120	32
	3 ch	pek	264	19 hid
	1 ch	pek sou	86	19
Glenanore	8 hf ch	pek dust	680	37
T	10 ch			
	1 hf ch	bro tea	896	9
Neboda Tea Co. of Ceylon, Ltd., Neboda	17 hf ch	bro or pek No. 1	850	46
	2 ch	pek sou	160	20
	4 hf ch	dust	320	16
Gwernet	3 ch	pek sou	240	28
	1 ch	dust	145	31

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Avisawella	9 cb	or pek	810	34
	12 hf ch	fans	720	23
Old Maddegama	7 bf cb	br or pek fans	455	34
	3 hf ch	dust	270	17
Scottish Ceylon Tea Co. Limited Strathdon	4 cb	pek sou	380	26
S	4 bf cb	dust	320	25
	3 bf cb	souchong	150	10
	3 do	pek fans	195	21
Mahatenne	1 ch	pek sou	100	19
	3 cb	fans	300	18
	2 do	dust	200	22
Scottish Ceylon Tea Co. Ltd, Mincing Lane	2 ch	pek sou	190	33
	3 bf cb	pek fans	225	28
	2 do	dust	180	24
	1 cb	sou	100	8
D G T	5 cb	dust	800	25
B and D	8 bf ch	bro pek	418	30
Kinross	1 ch	br or pk fans	130	21
Laxapanagalla	5 ch	pek sou	400	18 bid
	3 ch	dust	300	22
	3 ch	fans	300	23
Poodarassie	2 cb	pek sou	170	20
	1 hf cb	fans	80	18
Scottish Ceylon Tea Co. Ltd, Invery	7 hf ch	pek dust	595	31
Elchico	11 ch	pek	990	28
	4 ch	pek sou	360	24
M in est. mark	12 hf ca	br or pk fans	900	22
D M O G in est. mark	5 ch	or pek	400	29
	2 bf ch	dust	160	15
	5 do	fans	325	25
	7 ch	bro or pek	700	39

Messrs. Keell and Waldock.

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
S B M in estate mark	2 hf ch	bro or pek	120	31
	3 ch	or pek	246	29
	2 cb	pek	200	24
	2 cb	bro mix	210	20
	2 hf ch	dust	152	16
Thedden	3 ch	bro or pek	315	37
	10 ch	pek	850	27
	2 ch	bro pek fans	240	29
	2 cb	dust	260	27
Hopewell	14 hf ch	fans	910	25
	6 do	dust	510	17
	12 hf ch	fans	780	25
Anningkande	1 hf cb	red leaf	55	8
Koslanda	8 cb	fans	960	31
	2 hf ch	dust	180	24
Porapass	14 hf ch	bro pek	770	27 bid
M	1 hf ch	bro pek	43	31
	1 do	pek	41	21
	1 do	dust	23	21
S H K	10 ch	pek sou	860	14
	4 ch	dust	560	14
Macaldeniya	3 ch	dust	390	26
F	1 hf ch	bro pek	57	22
Q Q	2 ch	bro or pek	181	with d'n
Madampe	1 bag	*tirankey* No. 2	70	6
Kolena	9 ch	bro pek	897	28 bid
	7 ch	pek	627	23 bid
Taprobana	18 hf cb	bro pek	900	27
	21 do	or pek	945	27
	4 cb	pek sou	320	16 bid
	8 hf ch	fans	480	29 bid
	6 do	dust	480	16
P T N	5 ch			
	1 hf cb	br or fans	678	25
	3 ch	pek fans	480	17
Hathmathe	11 cb	pek sou	990	23
	2 hf cb	dust No. 1	150	17
	1 do	dust No. 2	80	15

CEYLON RUBBER SALES IN LONDON.

MINCING LANE, March 2nd, 1906.

"Clan Macnab."—Halwatura, 6 cases sold at 6s 1¾d; 3 sold at 5s.

"Hyson."—Kahawatte, 1 case sold at 6s.

"Clan Macnab."—Halgolla, 3 cases sold at 6s 1¾d.

"Tydeus."—M, 3 cases sold at 6s 2d; 1 sold at 6s 1¾d.

"Matiana."—Duckwari, 1 case sold at 6s 1¾d; 1 bag sold at 5s.

"Tactician."—KK, 2 cases sold at 6s 1¾d; 1 sold at 5s 3¼d; 1 sold at 5s 3d.

"Hector."—KMA, 3 cases sold at 6s 1¾d.

"Deucalion."—Beverlac, 2 cases out; BB, 1 case out.

"Hector."—FIR, 1 case out; SP in estate mark, 1 case sold at 6s 1½d; 1 bag sold at 6s; 2 cases sold at 6s 6d; 1 bag sold at 5s; 1 sold at 5s 3½d.

"Herefordshire."—Tallagalla, 3 cases sold at 6s 1¾d.

"Workman."—Gammadua, 1 case sold at 6s 1¾d.

"Clan Macnab."—Densworth, 3 cases sold at 6s 1¾d; 1 sold at 5s 10½d; 1 sold at 5s 3d.

"City of York."—Gikiyanakanda, 1 case out.

"Dalmatia."—Waharaka, 1 case sold at 6s 1¾d; 1 sold at 5s 3¼d; Doranakanda, 9 sold at 6s 1¾d; 3 sold at 5s 3¼d; 3 sold at 5s 1½d; Elston, 2 sold at 6s 1½d; 2 sold at 5s 3¼d; Rangbodde, 3 sold at 6s 1½d; Ballacadua, 1 sold at 6s 1d; 3 sold at 5s 3¼d; Warriapolla, 5 sold at 6s 1¾d; 1 sold at 6s; 1 sold at 5s 3d.

"Hyson."—L & P FMS, 7 cases out; 1 case sold at 5s 7d; 1 sold at 6s; 1 sold at 5s 3¾d.

"Manica."—LSH Para 1R 1, 1 case sold at 5s 11d; LSH, 1 bag sold 4s 10d.

"Palermo."—Cicely Estate No. 2, 2 cases sold at 4s 11d; 1 sold at 4s 1d; 1 bag sold at 5s 3d.

"Herefordshire."—Wiharagama, 3 cases sold at 6s 1½d; 3 sold at 6s 1¾d; 1 sold at 4s 3½d; Culloden, 10 sold at 6s 2d; 4 sold at 5s 3½d; 2 cases out.

"Matiana."—Ingoya, 7 cases sold at 6s 1¾d; 2 sold at 5s 3¼d; 1 sold at 5s 0¾d; 1 bag sold at 6s.

"Dalmatia."—Ellakanda, 2 cases sold at 6s 1¾d; 2 sold at 5s 3¼d; Heatherley, 4 sold at 6s 1¾d; 2 sold at 5s 3¼d; 2 sold at 3s 3d; 2 sold at 6s 1¾d; 1 sold at 5s 1½d; 1 sold at 5s 3¼d; Nikakotna, 3 sold at 6s 1¼d; 1 sold at 6s 1½d; 1 sold at 5s.

"Diomed."—BNE, 1 case out.

"Socotra."—1CV A 1 J B, YL in estate mark, 38 cases, out.

CEYLON COCOA SALES IN LONDON.

"Malta."—FS Rajah Totum C, 227 bags out; ditto DC, 7 bags sold at 50s 6d.

"City of York."—Coodoogalla 1, 20 bags sold at 59s 6d; ditto 1, 31 sold at 59s; Betworth 1, 20 sold at 60s.

"Manica."—Kepitigalla, 1 bag (Sweepings) sold at 40s.

"Clan Mackinnon."—Kepitigalla, 1 bag (Swoepings) sold at 40s.

"Clan MacNeil."—Coodoogalla, 62 bags out; KA in estate mark, 61 bags out.

"Hyson."—Bandarapolla 1, 21 bags sold at 52s; ditto T, 2 sold at 27s 6d.

"Herefordshire."—Ingurugalla A, 191 bags out; B, 5 bags sold at 43s 6d; Asgeria A, 1 bag sold at 44s; Dangan No. 1, 24 bags out; No. 2, D, 8 bags sold at 45s; ditto D, 4 sold at 43s 6d; ditto Broken, 1sold at 21s; A Yattawatte 20 sold at 57s 6d; 63 sold at 57s; A2 Yattawatte 6 sold at 45s; B1 ditto, 3 sold at 41s; A1 ditto 4 sold at 44s 6d; B1, 6 sold at 37s 6d; A Ukuwela, 45 bags out.

"Manica."—Ross R, 35 bags sold at 58s; ditto S, 13 bags out; Broken, 1 bag sold at 47s.

"Clan Macnab."—Gangwarily No. 1, 11 bags out; No. 3, 6 bags sold at 45s.

"Herefordshire."—Bandarapola 1, 11 bags sold at 52s; T, 1 sold at 27s 6d; 1, MM in estate mark, 145 bags sold at 45s.

"Workman."—1, MA in estate mark, Estate Cocoa, 20 bags sold at 48s; 20 bags out; 11 bags sold at 48s 6d; 20 sol at 46s.

"Hyson."—MM in estate mark, 24 bags out.

"Clan Macdonald."—1, MM in estate mark, 62 bags out.

"Herefordshire,"—Maria No. 1, 43 bags sold at 57s 6d; ditto No. 2, 18 sold at 51s 6d; ditto No. 1, 3 sold at 45s; ditto No. 2, 1 sold at 36s; Middlemarch Forastero No. 1, 5 sold at 50s; ditto No. 2, 2 sold at 46s; ditto Black, 4 sold at 10s; ditto Forastero No. 1, 3 sold at 45s 6d; ditto No. 2, 1 sold at 40s.

"Hector."—Marakona 1, 92 bags out; 2, 8 bags sold at 51s 6d.

"Warwickshire."—Meegama A. 94 bags out.

"Clan Mackinnon."—Meegama A, 129 bags out; 2 bags sold at 41s; 1, 6 sold at 51s; 1 sold at 40s; B, 6 sold at 46s 6d; A, 2 sold at 41s; 1, 1 sold at 51s; B, 6 sold at 46s 6d.

"Manica."—Benveula 1, 34 bags out; ditto No. 2, 6 bags sold at 49s.

"Herefordshire."—Benveula 1, 5 bags out; ditto No. 2, 1 bag sold at 43s; ditto No. 3, 10 sold at 20s; ditto Black, 10 sold at 37s; ditto Nibs, 2 sold at 45s; VS in estate mark, 185 bags out.

"Clan Macnab."—Flowerdew, 155 bags out.

"Historian."—Rock 1 Hill, 112 bags out.

"Manica."—KM in estate mark, etc, 168 bags out; VS in estate mark, 91 bags out; Katugastota 36, 22 bags out; ditto 37, 50 bags sold at 5s 6d; ditto 39, 101 sold at 57s; ditto 40, 19 sold at 51s 6d; ditto 41, 14 bags out; ditto 42, 15 sold at 46s; ditto 38, 5 sold at 42s 6d.

"Clan Macnab."—New Peradeniya 1, 153 bags out; ditto 1, 5 bags sold at 47s 6d; 1 sold at 37s.

"Den of Mains."—Alloowiharie Ceylon Cocoa A, 29 bags out.

"Herefordshire."—F, OBEC in estate mark, Kondesalle Ceylon O, 31 bags out; F ditto 1, 14 bags sold at 52s 6d; 14 sold at 82s 6d; ditto 1, 4 sold at 67s.

"City of York."—Grove A, 86 bags sold at 58s; Levelle A, 17 bags out.

"Clan Mackinnon."—Palli London F, 250 bags out; 1, MAK in estate mark, Estate Cocoa, 75 bags out; 15 bags (S.d. and re-packed) sold at 47s; O, MA in estate mark, 42 bags out.

"Sunda."—1 M in estate mark, 106 bags out.

"Hector."—1MM in estate mark, 159 bags out.

"Bantu."—3 KA in estate mark, 1 bag sold at 35s.

CEYLON CARDAMOM SALES IN LONDON.

"Herefordshire."—Ellamulla 1, 2 cases sold at 2s; 1 sold at 2s 2d; ditto 2, 6 sold at 1s 6d; ditto 3, 2 sold at 10d; ditto Split A, 1 sold at 9d; ditto Seed, 1 sold at 1s; Wewelmadde, 2 sold at 1s 1d; 1 sold at 1s; B ditto, 2 sold at 9½d; C ditto, 1 sold at 9d; D ditto, 1 bag sold at 9½d E ditto, 1 sold at 1s 1d.

"Clan Cameron."—Valpari 1, 4 cases sold at 2s; ditto 2, 11 sold at 1s 6d; ditto 3, 11 sold at 1s 1d; ditto Splits, 9 sold at 11d; ditto Seeds, 3 sold at 1s 1d.

"Hector."—Gonakelle 1, 4 cases sold at 1s 8d; ditto 2, 4 sold at 1s 2d.

"City of York."—North Pundaloya 1, 2 cases sold at 2s; ditto 2, 2 sold at 1s 8d; ditto 3, 2 sold at 1s 3d; 1 sold at 1s 1d ditto 4, 2 sold at 1s 2d; ditto 5, 2 sold at 10d; ditto Split, 1 sold at 9d; ditto Seed, 1 bag sold at 9d; ditto OO, 1 case out; ditto 1, 1 case sold at 1s 9d; ditto 2, 1 sold at 1s 3d; ditto 3, 2 sold at 1s 2d; ditto 4, 1 sold at 9d; ditto 5, 1 bag sold at 9d; ditto Splits, 1 case sold at 9d; ditto Seed, 1 bag sold at 1s.

CEYLON CINNAMON SALES IN LONDON.

Feb. 26th.

"Clan Mackinnon."—D B M Ekelle Plantation, 5 bales out at 10d; 5 bales out at 9d; 1 bale sold at 7d; 1 sold at 6½d; ditto Plantation, 2 sold at 8d; 1 sold at 7½d; 2 sold at 6½d; ditto O, 31 bags out at 6½d; ditto 1, 3 bags sold at 5½d.

"Herefordshire."—C P 3 J in estate mark, Ekelle Plantation, 20 bales out at 11d.

"Patrician."—S in estate mark, Negombo Estate, 57 bales out at 1s (9½d bid).

"Politician."—S in estate mark, Negombo Estate, 17 bales out at 1s (9½d bid); L S G O, 16 bags out at 6½d.

"Clan Stuart."—D B & Co. S in estate mark, Negombo Estate, 5 bales out at 9½d.

"Ulysses."—O L S G, 17 bags out at 6½d.

"Tactician."—F S W S in estate mark, North Kadirane, 8 bales out at 1s; ditto Kadirane, 6 bales sold at 1s 1d; 3 sold at 1s; 15 bales out; ditto S D A R Kadirane Plantation, 11 bales sold at 8d.

"City of York."—V B 2 in estate mark, Ekelle, 50 bales out at 1s; 50 bales out at 10½d.

"Clan Macneil."—DBM Ekelle Plantation O, 7 bales out at 1s; ditto 1 12 bales out at 10½; ditto 2, 11 bales out at 9½d; ditto 3, 5 bales sold at 8d; ditto 4, 1 bale sold at 6½d; DBM 7 bales out at 2½d.

"Clan Fraser."—DBM, Plantation 1, 1 bale out at 9d; 2 bales out at 8½d; ditto 2, 4 bales out at 8d; ditto 3 1 bale out at 6½d; DBM, 6 bales out 2½d.

"Bantu."—D B M, 13 bales out at 2½d.

"Clan Urquhart."—D B M Plantation 1, 3 bales out at 8d; ditto 2, 1 bale out at 7½d; ditto 3, 1 bale out at 6½d; ditto 4, 1 bale out at 6d; D B M, 53 bales out at 2½d.

"Clan Grant."—D B M Ekelle Plantation O O O O, 9 bales out.

"Clan McAlister."—D B M Ekelle Plantation O O, 8 bales out.

"City of Edinburgh."—MAK in estate mark Ekelle 1, 10 bales out at 9½d.

"Politician."—DBM Ekelle Plantation OOO, 7 bales out.

"Clan Grant."—DBM Ekelle Plantation OO, 3 bales out at 1s.

"Clan McFadyen."—DBM Ekelle Plantation OO, 13 bales out at 1s.

"Ajax."—DBM Ekelle Plantation OO, 12 bales out at 1s; ditto , 8 bales out at 10d.

"Historian."—DBM 1, 5 bales sold at 7½d.

"Java."—KK in estate mark, 5 bales out at 10½d; 12 bales sold at 9d; 13 bales out at 9½d.

"Bechuana."—CPJ 542 in estate mark, 6 bales out at 10½d.

"Assyria."—Ekelle Plantation DBM 1, 20 bales out.

"Clan Macdonald."—DBM Ekelle Plantation OOOO, 28 bales out.

"Clan Macleod."—MAK in estate mark Plantation 1, 18 bales out.

"Benalder."—MAK in estate mark Plantation 1, 10 bales out; ditto 3, 3 bales sold at 6½d.

"Staffordshire."—ASGP in estate mark, Kadirane, 11 bales sold at 1s 5d; 31 sold at 1s 4d; 24 sold at 1s 2d; 6 sold at 1s; 6 sold at 11½d; 8 sold at 11d; 6 sold at 9d; 13 sold at 8d; 4 sold at 6½d; 1 box sold at 8½d; 5 bags (clippings) sold at 8d; FSK Kadirane, 3 bales sold at 1s 2d; 9 sold at 1s; 12 sold at 10d; 6 sold at 7d; 1 box sold at 8½d.

"City of Manchester."—SDAR Kadirane Estate, 19 bales out; 3 parcels out; 1 bale sold at 1s; 1 sold at 11d; 1 parcel and 14 bales out; 2 bales sold at 10d; 7 sold at 9½d; 1 box and 2 bales sold at 9½d; 2 bales sold at 8d; SRKE in estate mark, 3 bales sold at 9½d; 1 parcel and 4 bales sold at 8½d; 1 parcel and 5 bales sold at 8d; 10 bales sold at 7½d; 7 sold at 7d; 1 box sold at 8½d.

"City of Manchester."—SDAR, 4 bags clippings out; 120 bags clippings sold at 3d.

"City of York."—FSWS in estate mark, North Kadirane, 4 bales sold at 1s 2d; 6 sold at 1s; 6 sold at 11d; 1 sold at 10½d; 4 sold at 7½d; 2 sold at 7d; 1 bag sold at 8½d.

"City of Benares."—FSWS in estate mark, Kadirane, 75 bags (chips) sold at 2¾d.

No. 13. COLOMBO, 28th March 1906. { PRICE :—12½ cents each, 3 copies 30 cents ; 6 copies rupee.

COLOMBO SALES OF TEA.

LARGE LOTS.

Messrs. Gordon & Wilson

[50,119 lb.]

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Battalgalla	12 ch	pek sou	1080	30
	15 hf ch	fans	1125	31
Hornsey	36 hf ch	bro or pek	2160	41 bid
	14 ch	or pek	1260	45 bid
	17 do	pek	1615	39
Battalgalla	39 hf ch	bro pek	2145	40
	25 ch	or pek	2375	38
	16 do	pek	1440	34
	11 do	dust	1045	17 bid
Hadley	15 ch	bro pek	1796	29
Nargalla	16 hf ch	bro or pek	1008	withd'n.
	29 do	flowery or pek	1595	withd'n.
	21 do	bro pek	1344	withd'n.
	26 ch	pek No 1	2496	withd'n.
	14 do	pek No. 2	1372	withd'n.
Fenella	11 ch	bro pek	1045	out
L H O	21 do	fans	2352	27
Hanagalla	21 ch	or pek	1974	37 bid
	80 hf ch	bro pek	5340	37
	52 do	bro or pek	3224	42 bid
	22 ch	pek	2046	31
Mapitigama	18 ch	bro or pek	1800	34 bid
	16 do	or pek	1520	31
	22 do	pek	1870	27
	14 do	pek sou	1120	22 bid

Messrs. Keell and Waldock.

1,646 pkgs. 134,870 lb.

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Oaklands	10 ch	bro pek	1000	33
	16 ch	pek No. 1	1360	30
	14 ch	pek No. 2	1190	27
	19 ch	pek sou	1520	24
Munukettia in est. mark	13 ch	bro or pek	1300	44 bid
	12 do	pek	1080	35
Panilkande	21 hf ch	bro or pek	1050	50
	16 ch	bro pek	1600	35 bid
	12 ch	or pek	1080	33
	12 ch	or pk No. 1	1080	36 bid
	16 ch	pek	1360	28 bid
	12 ch	pek No. 1	1020	32 bid
	18 ch	pek sou	1530	26
Deemaya	24 hf ch	or pek	1200	30 bid
	19 do	bro or pek	1140	34
	13 ch	pek sou	1040	21 bid
Hangranoya	10 ch	bro or pek	1000	49 bid
	14 do	bro pek	1400	43
	13 do	pek	1040	34
Choisy	20 hf ch	bro or pek	1000	41 bid
	27 ch	bro pek	2700	34
	26 ch	bro pek	2600	34
	18 ch	pek	1620	29
Hagalla	13 ch	bro or pek	1300	34
	14 ch	pek	1260	27
Mowbray	12 ch	bro pek	1200	38
	13 do	pek	1105	34
Helvetia	17 ch	or pek	1615	34
	18 ch	bro or pek	1890	32 bid
	15 do	pek	1500	26
	17 do	pek sou	1530	23
	13 do	fans	1495	26
Pendle	24 hf ch	bro or pek	1320	38
	52 do	bro pek	3016	32 bid
	16 ch	or pek	1440	34
	20 ch	pek	1700	27 bid
	13 ch	pek sou	1105	22

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Meath	19 hf ch	bro or pek	1045	41 bid
	12 ch	or pek	1176	43
	21 do	pek	2100	32 bid
Maldeniya	19 ch	bro pek	1900	36
	20 do	or pek	1700	36
	18 do	pek No. 1	1440	30
	23 do	pek No. 2	1955	27
	13 do	pek sou	1170	24
	10 do	dust	1000	17
Rock Cave	21 ch	bro pek	1995	28 bid
	32 ch	pek	2720	24
Alpha	27 ch	bro or pek	2565	31 bid
	30 ch	bro pek	2100	27
Cairiglea	46 hf ch	bro or pek	2668	37 bid
	46 do	bro pek	2760	30 bid
	11 ch	or pek	1037	30
Oodoowera	19 ch	bro pek	1900	38
	22 ch	pek	2200	33
Pingarawa	80 hf ch	bro or pek	4400	43 bid
	40 ch	bro pek	4000	36
	20 ch	or pek	1600	43
	76 do	pek	6080	33 bid
	19 do	pek sou	1330	31
	18 hf ch	dust	1440	20
Bellongalla	42 hf ch	bro or pek	2310	31
	26 ch	pek	2470	25
Mabopitiya	11 ch	bro or pek	1173	35
Dunnottar	31 ch	bro or pek	2941	41 bid
	17 ch	br or pk fans	1241	33
Doonevale	13 ch	bro or pek	1300	39 bid

Messrs. Somerville & Co.

3,402 pkgs. Ceylon Black 255,728 lb.

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Hatdowa	14 ch	bro pek	1400	30
	13 ch	pek	1300	26
	22 ch	pek sou	2090	21
Kitulgalla	18 hf ch	bro or pek	1044	37
	14 ch	bro pek	1470	33
	23 ch	or pek	2208	34 bid
	29 ch	pek	2726	27 bid
Lyndhurst	27 hf ch	bro or pek	1620	34
	21 do	or pek	1155	31
	41 do	pek	2255	27
	31 do	pek sou	1550	23
Gangwarily Est Co. of Ceylon, Ltd., Glenalla	13 ch	or pek	1040	40
	21 ch	bro pek	2310	33 bid
	30 ch	pek	2550	27
	16 ch	bro pek	1600	33 bid
	17 ch	pek sou	1360	23
Oonankande	29 hf ch	bro pek	1450	37
	23 hf ch	pek	1265	30
Scottish Ceylon Tea Co. Ltd., Abergeldie	28 hf ch	bro pek	1736	41 bid
	20 ch	pek	1900	33
Highfields	28 hf ch	flo or pek	1568	45
	27 do	bro or pek	1647	42
	33 do	or pek	1518	40
	39 do	pek	1911	38
Warakamure	11 ch	bro pek	1100	28 bid
	16 ch	pek	1440	25
Scottish Ceylon Tea Co. Ltd., Lonach	57 hf ch	bro or pek	3363	37
	32 ch	or pek	2880	38
	40 ch	pek	3600	30
Rayigam Co, Ltd., Annandale	18 ¾ ch	or pek	1296	43
	19 do	pek	1482	42

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
New Valley	34 hf ch	bro or pek	1904	41
	21 ch	bro or pek	2100	41
	25 ch	or pek	2250	35 bid
	29 ch	pek	2755	33
Kelani Tea Garden Co. Ltd, Kelani	14 ch	or pek	1190	36 bid
	17 ch	bro pek	1700	31
	20 ch	pek	1800	27
	15 ch	pek sou	1095	23
	21 hf ch	bro or pek	1155	38
	19 ch	or pek	1710	36
Hanta	10 ch	bro pek	1000	30
	41 ch	pek	3280	26
	22 ch	pek sou	1760	23
Mossville	25 hf ch	bro or pek	1375	43
	12 ch	or pek	1080	37
	22 ch	bro pek	2200	33
	33 ch	pek	2640	28
Meddegodde	19 ch	bro pek	2090	35
	19 ch	pek	1900	27
Atale	12 ch	fans	1200	22
	24 ch	sou	1440	22
Agra Oya	18 hf ch	bro or pek	1044	53
	53 hf ch	bro pek	3180	38 bid
	26 ch	or pek	2210	38 bid
	21 ch	pek	1890	34
Alpitakande	13 ch	or pek	1040	30 bid
	20 ch	pek	1500	26
Munangalla	39 hf ch	bro pek	1950	28
	42 hf ch	pek	2100	21
Avisawella	24 hf ch	bro or pek	1200	40
	22 ch	or pek	1980	34
	25 ch	pek	2250	28
	18 ch	pek sou	1440	24
Yarrow	31 hf ch	flo or pek	1643	40
	32 do	bro or pek	1856	34
	41 do	or pek	1886	33 bid
	39 do	pek	1950	28 bid
	40 do	pek sou	1800	24
J A P	21 hf ch	bro or pek	1155	36
	20 ch	pek	1600	28
I P	22 ch	pek sou	1870	25
Scarborough	18 ch	or pek	1566	52
	30 ch	pek	3000	40
	17 hf ch	bro pek	1054	43
Dikmukalana	42 hf ch	bro pek	2310	33
	27 do	or pek	1350	34
	40 do	pek	2000	27
	17 do	dust	1020	22
Harangalla	28 hf ch	bro or pek	1512	42
	33 do	bro pek	1650	35
	24 ch	pek	2160	30
	13 ch	pek sou	1105	26
Blinkbonnie	38 hf ch	bro or pek	2432	47 bid
	12 ch	or pek	1008	49
	20 ch	pek	1940	42
St. Andrews K	21 hf ch	bro pek	1365	28 bid
Highfields	22 hf ch	flo or pek	1254	45
	31 do	or pek	1395	40
	30 do	bro pek	1740	41
	30 do	pek	1440	38
Hapugahalande	21 ch	bro pek	2100	34
	20 ch	pek	1800	27
	18 ch	pek sou	1620	22
Dambagastalawa	16 ch	bro or pek	1728	58
	46 ch	bro pek	5152	39 bid
	31 ch	pek	2976	36 bid
Waganila	12 ch	pek	1056	34
F A	12 ch	sou	1110	18 bid
Scottish Ceylon Tea Co. Ltd., Invery	25 hf ch	bro or pek	1575	48
	44 do	bro pek	2684	40 bid
	17 ch	or pek	1683	49
	48 ch	pek	4704	39
Evalgolla	13 ch	bro or pek	1430	37
	10 ch	fans	1100	34

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Gangwarily Est. Co. of Ceylon, Ltd., Gangwarily	25 hf ch	bro or pek	1375	41
	15 ch	or pek	1275	41
	21 ch	bro pek	2100	31
	46 ch	pek	3680	27
	21 ch	pek sou	1470	22
Weygalla	21 ch	bro pek	2100	31 bid
Talcotta	11 ch	bro pk No. 2	1100	28
	12 ch	pek	1140	26
Neuchatel	26 ch	bro or pek	2340	37 bid
	17 ch	bro pek	1445	32 bid
	25 ch	or pek	2125	29 bid
	26 ch	pek	2210	26 bid
	13 ch	pek sou	1040	23 bid
Mousakande	20 ch	pek sou	1656	20 bid
Oakwell	17 hf ch	bro or pek	1016	withd'n
	15 ch	or pek	1530	39 bid
	17 hf ch	bro or pek	1020	44
	22 ch	pek	2420	32
Cooroondoowatte	35 hf ch	bro or pek	2100	35 bid
	11 ch	bro pek	1100	32
	22 ch	pek	2200	26 bid
	20 ch	pek	2000	26 bid
Yabalatenne	14 ch	bro pek	1400	35
	20 ch	pek	1800	29
Ravenscraig	14 ch	bro or pek	1400	41 bid

Messrs. E. John & Co.

[Total 3,243 Packages, 264,201 lb.]

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Bodava	10 ch	bro pek	1000	30
Watumulla	11 do	bro or pek	1155	39
Iscadu	13 do	pek sou	1040	25
	14 hf ch	dust	1120	28
Bowella	10 ch	bro pek	1000	31
	12 do	pek	1020	25
Tinioya	18 hf ch	bro or pek	1080	42
Warakagoda	15 ch	pek	1440	21
Ottery	20 do	bro or pek	194)	45
	14 do	bro pek	1400	37
	15 do	or pek	1425	46
	27 do	pek	2295	35
Thibet	21 do	bro or pek	2100	30
	12 do	bro pek	1140	29
	17 do	or pek	1530	29 bid
Poilakande	20 do	bro or pek	1800	31
	20 do	bro pek	1800	28
	18 do	pek	1440	23
Taunton	61 do	or pek	6100	32
	14 do	or pek	1400	25 bid
	28 do	pek	2520	26
Osborne	18 do	bro or pek	1800	40
	17 do	pek No. 1	1445	38
	13 do	pek	1105	34
Wana Rajah Tea Co. of Ceylon, Ltd., Maniokwatte	21 ch	or pek	2142	42 bid
	17 do	pek	1632	31 bid
Gonavy	30 hf ch	bro pek	1800	34
	13 ch	or pek	1170	39
	17 do	pek	1496	33
Cleveland	17 hf ch	bro pek	1020	40
	14 ch	pek	1302	38
Acrawatte	19 hf ch	bro or pek	1045	46
	12 ch	or pek	1020	34 bid
	10 do	bro pek	1000	38
	38 do	pek	3040	30 bid
Inchyra	22 do	bro or pek	2200	39
	16 do	or pek	1216	41
	13 do	pek	1118	30
Carville	20 hf ch	bro or pek	1100	39 bid
	12 ch	pek No. 1	1080	33
Medenham	18 do	bro or pek	1800	41
	25 do	bro pek	2500	35 bid
	23 do	pek	1955	29

	Pkgs	Name.	lb.	c.
Elemane	18 do	bro or pek	1800	44 bid
	25 do	bro pek	2500	38 bid
	33 do	or pek	2970	38
	48 do	pek	4320	33
	12 do	pek sou	1020	31
	15 do	fans	1500	29
Winwood	20 hf ch	bro or pek	1100	58
	22 do	bro pek	1210	40
	15 ch	or pek	1425	40
	31 do	pek	27 0	35
	19 hf ch	bro pek fans	1140	37
Gingranoya	18 do	fly br or pk	1008	66
	22 do	bro or pek	1320	45
	15 ch	or pek	1230	44
	15 do	pek	1350	38
Whyddon	30 hf ch	bro or pek	1680	46 bid
	22 ch	bro pek	2200	36
	14 do	or pek	1190	38 bid
	19 do	pek	1577	32
Devon	22 hf ch	bro pek fans	1540	33
Mount Vernon Ceylon Tea Co. Ltd., Mt. Vernon	42 ch	pek	3864	43
Kolapatna	18 hf ch	bro or pek	1008	48
	20 do	bro or pek	1116	47 bid
	44 do	bro pek	2640	41
	28 do	bro pek	1678	41
	28 do	bro pek	1678	41
	12 ch	or pek	1020	39
	13 do	pek	1105	36
Birnam	24 hf ch	fans	2040	38
Kadienlena	53 do	br or pk fns	3445	33
Elston	20 ch	pek	1700	30 bid
	31 do	pek sou	2790	27
	24 hf ch	dust	2040	23
Agra Ouvah Estates Co., Limited. Agra Ouvah	20 hf ch	bro or pek	1160	66
	41 do	bro pek	2378	45 bid
	20 ch	pek	1800	44
Parusella	21 do	bro pek	2100	36 bid
	20 do	or pek	1700	38
	12 do	pek	1080	30
	19 do	pek sou	1515	25
Glasgow Estate Co., Ltd., Glasgow	30 hf ch	bro or pek	1650	57
	47 do	bro pek	2679	44
	14 ch	or pek	1330	49
	28 do	pek	2660	43 bid
Wana Rajah Tea Co. of Ceylon, Ltd., Wana Rajah	28 hf ch	or pek fans	1904	31
	12 do	dust	1056	20
Tismoda	27 do	bro or pek	1350	35 bid
	40 ch	bro pek	3800	35
	47 do	pek	3995	28
	16 do	pek sou	1280	21 bid
Lantern Hill	18 do	bro or pek	1800	32
	31 do	bro pek	2945	27
	35 do	pek	2975	21
Balado	18 do	pek	1620	27 bid
Ceylon Provincial Estates Co. Ltd., Brownlow	15 ch	bro or pek	1500	56 bid
	16 ch	bro pek	1600	36 bid
	14 do	or pek	1204	45 bid
	19 do	pek No. 1	1900	39 bid
	19 do	pek No. 2	1710	37 bid
	11 do	pek sou	1100	36
	21 do	dust	1764	27
Mocha Tea Co. of Ceylon Ld, Mocha	48 hf ch	bro or pek	2880	51
	25 ch	pek	2375	41 bid
	16 do	pek sou	1552	38 bid
G W	16 do	pek sou	1360	31
	46 hf ch	dust	3910	32

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Templestowe	18 ch	bro or pek	1764	41
	12 do	bro pek	1200	38
	18 do	or pek	1314	40
	13 do	pek	1105	33
	13 do	pek sou	1014	30
Theresia	20 hf ch	bro or pek	1100	57
	15 ch	bro pek	1425	38
	18 do	pek	1530	40
Atherton	14 do	bro or pek	1400	37
	19 do	bro pek	1805	30 bid
	34 do	pek	2550	27
	15 do	pek sou	1050	22
Ceylon Provincial Estates Co., Ltd., Glassaugh	29 hf ch	bro or pek	1943	60
	25 do	or pek	1475	70
	20 ch	pek	2000	47
Lawreuce	13 hf ch	dust	1170	27
Venture	16 do	dust	1472	27
Meritagama	11 ch	dust	1045	24 bid
Tempo	13 do	pek	1326	26
Elston	20 do	pek	1700	30 bid
	34 do	pek sou	2890	28
Roehampton	13 do	pek	1166	37
Arnhall	23 do	bro or pek	2296	35 bid
Kehelwatte	18 do	pek sou	1710	withd'n

Messrs. Forbes & Walker.

8,108 pkgs.	(Ceylon) Black ...	619,458 lb.
301 „	(Travancore) Black ...	17,626 lb.
8,409 pkgs.	Total ...	637,084 lb.

	Pkgs	Name.	lb.	c.
Wewewatte	24 hf ch	bro pek	1200	34
Moray	30 ch	pek	2580	40 bid
	32 hf ch	bro pek	1920	46
Galleheria	27 ch	bro pek	2565	42
	25 do	or pek	2000	36 bid
	44 do	pek	3740	31
Glenesk	15 ch	bro pek	1500	37
	15 do	or pek	1260	35
	18 do	pek	1512	29
Bandarapola	49 hf ch	bro or pek No. 1	2842	30
	30 do	bro or pek No. 2	1590	28
	24 do	bro pek	1224	27
	21 do	pek	1050	23
St. Johns	27 hf ch	bro or pek	1620	45 bid
	19 ch	pek	1900	49
	12 hf ch	dust	1140	35 bid
Nambapana	11 ch	dust	1650	15
Merton	13 ch	pek	1157	25
Dammeria	34 ch	bro pek	3400	36
	18 do	or pek	1620	35
	40 do	pek	3600	31 bid
	20 do	pek sou	1700	29
Ruanwella	10 ch	bro or pek	1000	34
	24 do	or pek	2400	32
	28 do	pek	2520	33
	18 do	pek sou	1530	24
Nakiadenia	20 ch	bro or pek	1900	44
	26 do	pek	2132	28
Bramley	27 hf ch	bro or pek	1620	45
	30 do	or pek	1500	50
	48 do	pek	2496	43
Donnybrook	18 ch	bro or pek	1800	39 bid
	12 do	or pek	1200	40
	17 do	pek	1615	33
Nugahena	25 ch	bro or pek	2500	32 bid
	17 do	bro pek	1530	30
	18 do	pek	1440	27
Waldemar	27 hf ch	bro or pek	1620	48 bid
	15 ch	or pek	1425	40
	12 do	bro pek	1320	41
	14 do	pek	1190	38
	23 hf ch	fans	1840	30

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Hanwella	11 ch	bro pek	1210	31
	12 do	or pek	1140	34 bid
	15 do	pek	1425	26
Selvawatte	23 ch	bro pek	2415	34
	15 do	pek	1425	26
Bandara Eliya	25 ch	or pek	2125	40
	34 hf ch	bro pek	2040	37
	28 do	bro or pek	1540	42
	21 ch	pek	1785	36
	27 do	pek sou	2160	31
	12 hf ch	dust	1080	27
	41 do	pek fans	2870	33
Ambragalla	64 hf ch	or pek	3200	33 bid
	29 do	bro pek	1740	34 bid
	31 do	bro or pek	1860	40 bid
	16 ch	pek	1360	27
	14 do	pek sou	1176	23
	14 hf ch	dust	1120	18
Holton	43 ch	bro pek	4085	33
	19 do	pek	1615	29
Dunkeld	75 hf ch	bro or pek	4350	40
	22 ch	or pek	1936	37
	38 do	pek	3268	34
Letchmey	30 hf ch	bro or pek	1620	42 bid
	10 ch	bro pek	1030	34 bid
	14 do	or pek	1190	44
	14 do	pek No. 1	1190	38
	18 do	pek No. 2	1530	35
Maha Uva	72 hf ch	bro or pek	4320	43
	18 ch	or pek	1710	43
	23 do	pek	2070	36
	13 hf ch	dust	1105	30
Massena	82 bf ch	bro or pek	4100	42
	49 do	bro pek	2695	32
	34 do	pek	1870	25
	21 do	pek sou	1050	23
Gona	29 hf ch	bro pek	1740	36
	12 ch	bro or pek	1188	40
	22 do	pek	1760	31
	16 do	or pek	1360	36
Gonapatiya	41 bf ch	bro or pek	2501	48 bid
	24 do	or pek	1200	48
	25 do	pek	1275	44
Devonford	28 hf ch	bro or pek	1596	50 bid
	11 ch	or pek	1045	42 bid
	18 do	pek	1620	40
O B E C, in est. mark, Bellwood	16 hf ch	bro pek fans	1200	30
	12 do	dust	1080	17 bid
Marlborough	14 ch	pek sou	1078	26
	39 do	bro pek fans	3042	33
Yatadeira	18 ch	bro or pek	1926	33 bid
	31 do	or pek	2852	31 bid
	11 do	bro pek	1210	29
	40 do	pek	3520	25
	14 do	pek sou	1190	22
O B E C, in estate mark, Summer Hill	18 ch	bro pek	1800	46 bid
	18 do	or pek No. 1	1800	42
Florence	32 hf ch	bro or pek	1792	49
	28 do	bro pek	1680	46
	18 ch	pek	1656	42
Hatton	69 hf ch	bro or pek	4140	40 bid
	32 ch	pek	3200	40
Baddegama	12 ch	pek sou	1032	24
Maha Eliya	30 hf ch	bro or pek	1800	58 bid
	20 ch	bro pek	2100	54 bid
	26 do	pek	2470	51 bid
	14 hf ch	bro or pek fans	1148	42
Robgill	28 hf ch	bro or pek	1400	48 bid
	38 ch	bro pek	3420	37 bid
	42 do	pek	3360	36 bid
Shrubs Hill	26 ch	bro or pek	2522	33 bid
	12 do	pek	1140	31
	11 do	bro pek fans	1276	30
Kalugama	17 ch	bro or pek	1581	32 bid

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb	c.
Bramley	43 hf ch	pek	2236	42
Ardlaw and Wishford	23 ch	bro pek	2346	39
	20 hf ch	bro or pek	1120	52
	15 ch	pek	1260	37
Sylvakandy	39 ch	bro pek	3900	34
	21 do	bro or pek	2100	38
	17 do	or pek	1530	40
	26 do	pek	2340	31 bid
Penrhos	36 hf ch	bro pek	2016	34
	17 ch	pek	1411	29
Lyegrove	12 ch	bro pek	1260	37 bid
	13 do	or pek	1144	39
	14 do	pek	1260	30
A L G	22 hf ch	bro pek fans	1437	25
	21 do	pek dust	1785	17
John O'Gaunt, D	17 ch	bro or pek	1615	32 bid
	13 do	pek	1170	25 bid
Yataderia	17 ch	bro or pek	1819	withd'n.
	28 do	or pek	2660	withd'n.
	16 do	bro pek	1760	withd'n.
	42 do	pek	3696	withd'n.
	15 do	pek sou	1275	withd'n.
Yataderia	29 ch	dust	2320	15
Nakiadenia	16 ch	bro or pek	1520	43
	20 do	pek	1640	28
Rickarton	20 hf ch	bro or pek	1160	60
	16 ch	or pek	1488	46
	16 do	pek	1536	46
Middleton	19 hf ch	bro or pek	1045	75
	21 ch	br pek	2100	45
	13 do	or pek	1040	46
	13 do	pek	1040	43
	15 do	dust	1200	36
St Heliers	22 hf ch	bro or pek	1276	42
	18 ch	or pek	1656	35
	15 hf ch	pek	1470	29
Vogan	24 ch	bro or pek	2400	39 bid
	44 do	or pek	3960	34
	68 do	pek	6120	27
	18 hf ch	dust	1440	18
Castlereagh	42 hf ch	bro or pek	2136	43
	14 ch	br pek	1400	37
	13 do	pek	1144	33
Galapitakande	36 ch	br or pk	3600	37
	19 do	bro pek	1900	39
	34 do	pek	3230	32
Rugby	30 ch	or pek	3000	33
	20 do	pek	1800	27
Ganapalla	26 ch	bro or pek	2392	34
	16 do	br pk"	1440	31
	34 do	or pek	2584	34
	50 do	pek	3750	25
	10 do	bro pek fans	1000	29
High Forest	34 hf ch	bro pek fans	2516	44
	26 do	pek sou	1092	34
	28 do	pek fans	2520	36
Pallagodde	27 ch	bro or pek	2700	29
	37 do	br pek	3515	34
	23 do	or pek	1840	33
	23 do	pek	1955	26
	13 do	pek sou	1105	23
W in est mark	8 ch	dust	1280	19
Battawatte	59 hf ch	br or pek	3540	38
	12 ch	or pek	1140	41
	29 do	pek	2900	31
	14 do	pek sou	1190	29
Bagatoda	25 ch	bro pek	2250	29
	14 do	pek	1190	24
Queensland	19 hf ch	br or pek	1045	60
	12 ch	bro pek	1080	41
	12 do	pek	1020	37
Yelverton	14 ch	bro pek	1512	38 bid
	11 do	or pek	1012	35 bid
	14 do	pek	1260	30
Clyde	20 ch	bro or pek	2000	47
	14 do	or pek	1372	35
	21 do	pek No 1	1890	28
	24 do	pek No 2	2208	26
	10 do	br pek fans	1250	32

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb	c.
Dovedale	35 hf ch	or pek	1925	58
	20 do	br or pk	1320	45
	20 do	br or pek	1320	45
	18 ch	pek No 1	1944	43
	18 do	pek	1980	39
Kandaloya	24 hf ch	bro or pk	1080	41
	30 do	pek	1200	30
Aldie	10 ch	br pek fans	1350	36 bid
Kandaloya	26 hf ch	or pek	1040	41
	44 do	pek	1760	30 bid
	28 do	pek sou	1120	26 bid
	20 do	fans	1000	31
	42 do	dust	1890	19
Mahawale	12 ch	br ro pek	1260	34
	21 do	bro pek	2310	31
	24 do	or pek	2400	32
	43 do	pek	4300	27
	10 do	pek sou	1000	24
	8 do	fans	1000	31
Hapugastenne	16 hf ch	fans	1040	30
Tommagong	36 hf ch	br or pek	2232	43
	12 ch	or pek	1104	69
	15 do	pek	1500	48
Great Valley, Ceylon in estate mark	36 hf ch	br or pk	3980	42 bid
	13 ch	or pek	1118	38 bid
	21 do	pek	1890	34
St Clair	22 ch	or pek	1848	41
	28 do	br pek	2800	42
	27 do	pek	2214	34
Parsloes	18 ch	br pek	1800	36
	22 do	pek	1980	30
Atgalla	10 ch	pek dust	1200	30
Ingoya	20 hf ch	fans	1200	withd'n
	25 do	dust	2100	do
Oxford	48 ch	bro pek	4560	28
	27 do	pek	2160	22
	26 do	pek sou	1950	19
Galaha	48 hf ch	bro or pek fans	3840	35
Eastland	47 hf ch	bro or pek	2820	42 bid
	98 do	pek	4900	36
Ireby	66 hf ch	br pek	3960	35 bid
	42 do	or pek	2100	36
	12 ch	pek	1080	29 bid
Shrubshill	23 hf ch	dust	2162	18 bid
Bickley	30 hf ch	bro or pek	1560	43
	32 do	bro pek	1792	41
	19 ch	or pek	1292	47
	31 do	pek	1860	40
	21 hf ch	dust	1575	35
Mousa Eliya	15 ch	bro or pek	1500	37
	27 do	br pek	2700	29
	17 do	pek	1615	26
Tymawr	23 ch	bro or pek	1955	40 bid
	19 do	br pek	1767	36 bid
	25 do	or pek	1800	46
	77 hf ch	pek	3850	38
Monkswood	68 hf ch	br or pek	4080	52
	23 ch	or pek	2185	69
	11 do	pek	1100	47
High Forest	100 hf ch	bro or pek	6000	44
	50 do	br pek	2850	44
	72 do	or pek No 1	3456	44
	44 do	pek	2112	43
Bandarapola	45 hf ch	bro or pek No 1	2610	30
	31 do	bro or pek No. 2	1705	28
	20 do	br pek	1000	25
Hayes	10 ch	br or pek	1000	41
	16 do	br pek	1600	33
	12 do	or pek	1020	42
	27 do	pek	2295	28
Preston	45 hf ch	br or pek	2430	52 bid
	17 ch	pek	1428	47
	16 do	pek sou	1120	39

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
L in est mark	27 ch	bro pek	2565	out
	34 do	pek	2890	21
D in est mark	21 hf ch	dust	2096	28 bid
Ederapola	10 ch	br pek	1100	31
O B E C in est mark Darrawella	40 hf ch	fans	2800	37
	16 do	dust	1440	34
Harrington	19 hf ch	bro or pek	1045	54 bid
	11 ch	br pek	1100	48
	11 do	pek	1045	43
O B E C in est mark Loolecondera	15 hf ch	dust	1275	26
Walpita	19 ch	br or pek	1900	34
	13 do	br pek	1300	33
	26 do	pek	2340	28
Dickwewa	17 hf ch	dust	1530	18
Denmark Hill	32 hf ch	br or pek	1888	46
	32 do	br or pek	1888	46
	19 ch	or pek	1672	67
	18 do	pek	1656	47
Stamford Hill	27 hf ch	br or pk	1620	54
	52 do	br pek	3224	39
	14 ch	or pek	1372	55
	39 do	pek	3705	38
Deviturai	19 ch	pek No 2	1482	30
	35 do	pek sou	2800	26

TRAVANCORE TEAS.

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Surianelle	39 hf ch	br or pek	2418	49
	56 do	or pek	3248	44
	16 ch	br pek	1680	38
	57 hf ch	pek	2850	32
	57 do	pek	2850	32
	57 do	pek	2850	32
	9 ch	pek fans	1080	32

Messrs. Geo. White, Bartleet & Co.

[875 Packages, 76,735 lb.]

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Empire of India and Ceylon Tea Co. Ld. Knuckles Group	18 ch	fans	2340	28 bid
	11 do	dust	1705	25
Ardross	22 hf ch	bro or pek	1320	37 bid
	12 ch	or pek	1200	40
	28 do	pek No. 1	2380	27 bid
	13 do	pek No. 2	1105	25
	13 do	fans	1300	25
Meeriatenne	22 do	or pek	1870	47
	34 do	pek	3094	32
	15 hf ch	fans	1260	30
Coventry, Haputale	27 hf ch	bro or pek	1647	41
	22 ch	bro pek	2200	36
	18 do	or pek	1092	37
	23 do	pek	2116	28
Talawa	14 do	br or pk fns	1470	20
W M	33 hf ch	bro or pek	1815	28 bid
Glencorse	21 do	or pek	1890	44 bid
	28 do	pek No. 1	2520	33 bid
	45 do	pek No. 2	3375	28
	36 do	pek sou	2880	26
Rawana	20 do	bro pek	2000	33 bid
	13 do	pek	1079	29 bid
	17 do	pek sou	1445	25
Geragama	27 do	bro or pek	2700	34
	36 do	bro pek	3600	29
	15 do	or pek	1350	33
	34 do	pek	3060	27
	22 hf ch	fans	1650	19
Queenstown	25 ch	bro or pek	2500	35
	24 do	pek	2160	26 bid
	20 do	pek sou	1720	24
	9 do	pek fans	1170	22
	7 do	dust	1148	15
Paradise	14 do	bro pek	1540	30
	12 do	pek	1224	26
	13 do	pek sou	1235	21

SMALL LOTS.

Messrs Gordon & Wilson.

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Nargalla	9 ch	bro pek	972	33
H	1 ch	bro pek	100	26
	2 do	pek sou	164	23
Fenella	11 ch	pek	906	20 bid
	11 hf ch	fans	726	16 bid
L H O	5 hf ch	dust	400	16
P K	5 ch	bro pek	450	20 bid
Mapitigama	2 ch	fans	250	27

Messrs. Geo. White, Bartleet & Co.

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Kudaganga	7 ch	bro pek	735	32
	11 do	pek	990	26
	6 do	pek sou	480	22
	1 do	fans	82	21
	1 do	bro pek dust	122	16
Coventry, Haputale	7 do	pek No. 2	595	25
	8 hf ch	br or pk fans	624	31
	2 ch	pek fans	262	20
	8 hf ch	dust	752	20
W M	18 do	or pek	900	35
	18 do	pek	810	25
	10 do	pek sou	500	23
	11 do	bro pek fans	770	21
Rawana	4 do	dust	240	27
Paradise	2 ch	fans	266	26
	3 do	dust	447	16

Messrs. Keel and Waldock.

	Pkgs,	Name.	lb.	c.
Hopewell	15 hf ch	fans	975	26
Oaklands	6 ch	or pek	540	40
	1 hf ch	fans	70	23
	1 do	dust	60	15
Deemaya	10 ch	pek	820	23 bid
	1 hf ch	red leaf	65	8
	2 do	dust	160	22
Rockside	6 ch	bro pek fans	720	33
	4 ch	dust	560	17
Hagalla	7 ch	or pek	630	35 bid
	10 ch	pek sou	900	22
	1 ch	fans	115	22
Oaklands	4 oh	pek	340	24
	1 ch	pek sou	75	22
Mowbray	10 ch	pek sou	850	27
C C C	5 hf ch	bro pek	312	29
	1 do	or pek	61	32
	3 do	pek	148	23
	4 do	pek sou	196	20
	3 do	dust	225	17
Meath	8 hf ch	bro pek	536	30
Rock Cave	8 ch	pek sou	680	21
	1 ch	bro pek fans	114	27
	2 ch	dust	242	18
Alpha	10 ch	pek	950	25
Carriglea	6 ch	pek	576	30
	4 ch	pek sou	372	24
	9 hf ch	br or pek fans	594	31
	6 do	dust	480	32
Oodoowera	6 ch	fans	600	27
	4 hf ch	dust	320	17
Meddegedera	4 ch	bro pek fans	440	27
	5 hf ch	dust	450	16
Galkande	7 ch	bro or pek	700	30
	2 ch	or pek	170	28
	1 ch	bro pek	110	25
	11 ch	pek	990	22
	3 ch	pek sou	270	20
	2 ch	fans	230	20
	1 ch	dust	120	16
Allerton	3 ch	fans	360	23
	5 ch	dust	550	15
Dunnottar	2 ch	dust	170	17
Kalutara Rubber Co. of Ceylon, Ltd, Yatadola	7 ch	pek sou	592	20

Messrs. E. John & Co.

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Bodava	10 ch	pek	900	25
	6 do	pek sou	510	22
	4 do	fans	420	27
	3 do	bro or pek	315	31 bid
Watumulla	6 do	bro pek	600	36
	5 do	or pek	450	37
	7 do	pek	595	32
Tinioya	4 do	or pek	400	43
	8 do	pek	800	31
Stubton	6 do	bro pek	600	45
	7 do	bro or pek	735	33
	5 do	pek	475	32
	3 do	pek sou	300	25
M B in est mark	6 do	sou No. 1	630	26
Warakagoda	9 do	bro pek	900	29
Ottery	8 hf ch	fans	552	38
Taunton	5 ch	pek sou	425	22
	3 do	dust	270	16
	1 do	fans	100	20
	8 do	red leaf	640	11
Cleveland	5 do	fans	425	36
G B	1 hf ch	or pek	55	42
	3 ch	bro pek	330	32
	3 do	pek	285	23
	3 hf ch	fans	210	35
A P K	4 do	dust	348	13
Inchyra	7 do	dust	581	26
Fernlands Tea Co., Ltd., Eton	7 ch	bro or pek	700	32
	5 do	or pek	500	26
	3 do	pek sou	300	23
	3 do	sou	300	26
	2 hf ch	dust	180	18
Carville	2 do	dust	170	26
	3 do	br or pk fns	195	31
K N	8 do	br or pk fns	680	29
T B G	7 ch	bro or pek	735	32
	6 do	or pek	570	30
	9 do	pek	783	26
	1 hf ch	dust	80	16
Gingranoya	4 do	dust	360	30
Whyddon	6 do	fans	408	33
	3 do	dust	252	22
Melvilla	15 do	bro pek	750	30
	11 do	pek No. 1	550	23
	3 do	pek No. 2	150	17
	4 do	bro pek fans	200	16
Devon	10 ch	pek sou	920	27
	4 hf ch	dust	340	25
	2 ch	red leaf	200	10
Kolapatna	2 do	pek fans	166	33
	1 do	dust	149	25
M L K	5 hf ch	bro pek	290	33
Tismoda	14 do	fans	980	26
Lanteru Hill	9 ch	pek sou	765	18
W H	6 hf ch	dust	480	17
	9 do	bro pek fans	702	32
	5 do	bro mixed	255	17
K P H I	4 do	dust	360	28
	8 do	fans	584	33
	4 do	br or pk fans	280	35
Delpotonoya	12 do	dust	840	32
Atherton	8 ch	bro pek fans	800	25
	3 do	dust	300	15
Medenham	10 do	or pek	900	35
	12 do	pek sou	960	26
	2 do	dust	210	18
	2 do	fans	200	25
Tempo	8 do	bro pek	880	32
	5 do	or pek	510	34
	10 do	pek sou	950	31
Nullatannc	8 hf ch	dust	557	15 bid

Messrs. Somerville & Co

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c
Hatdowa	1 ch	dust	150	16
Kitulgalla	9 hf ch	fans	585	26

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Sadamulla	3 ch	bro pek	300	26
	6 ch	pek	574	21
	5 ch	pek sou	500	14
N S C in est. mark	6 ch	bro or pek	600	40
	5 do	or pek	500	35
	5 do	pek	400	26
	5 do	dust	500	18
Gangwarily Est. Co. of Ceylon, Ltd., Glenalla	6 hf ch	dust	540	18
Oonankande	6 hf ch	pek sou	420	23
Galagoda	6 ch	bro or pek	600	33
	1 ch 1 hf ch	bro pek	125	26
	2 ch 1 hf ch	pek	205	25
	1 ch 1 hf ch	pek sou	119	22
Scottish Ceylon Tea Co. Ltd., Abergeldie	2 ch	pek sou	190	29
A	2 hf ch	dust	160	32
	2 do	sou	100	21
	1 do	pek fans	65	23
Warakamure	4 ch	pek sou	360	22
	4 hf ch	dust	340	15
	4 hf ch	fans	260	24
D C in est mark	6 ch	red leaf	582	7
New Valley	2 ch	pek sou	170	28
	4 hf ch	fans	360	32
Hantane	6 hf ch	fans	360	25
Meddegodde	2 ch	pek sou	200	32
	2 hf ch	dust	180	16
Agra Oya	7 hf ch	fans	560	34
	4 do	dust	400	26
Blinkbonnie	10 hf ch	fans	750	34
	4 do	dust	364	32
H R	2 ch	bro pek	154	31
	2 ch	pek	117	22
	1 hf ch	dust	60	18
	1 do	green tea	40	6
Avisawella	12 hf ch	fans	720	23
Yarrow	4 hf ch	dust	340	17
	7 do	fans	469	30
J A P	7 ch	or pek	595	35
Beausejour	3 hf ch	dust	150	17
Scarborough	17 hf ch	bro or pek	884	70
	5 do	dust	465	30
	8 do	fans	608	36
Blinkbonnie	8 ch	pek sou	664	36
St. Andrews K	12 hf ch	pek	660	24 bid
	2 do	pek sou	114	22
M in est mark	1 hf ch	bro mixed	58	21
Waganila	4 ch	bro or pek	364	43
	5 do	bro pek	500	34
	5 do	or pek	400	37
	2 hf ch	dust	180	17
Gangwarily Est. Co. of Ceylon, Ltd., Gangwarily	4 ch	fans	400	22
	3 hf ch	dust	240	17
G A	11 ch	sou	847	14
	3 ch	fans	299	10 bid
Weygalla	2 ch	pek	180	25
	7 ch	pek sou	700	23
	8 hf ch	dust	720	19
Talcotta	6 ch	bro pek	600	27
	1 do	dust	123	14
Neuchatel	7 ch	bro pek fans	735	27
	4 hf ch	dust	320	17
Oakwell	10 hf ch	fans	700	30

Messrs. Forbes & Walker.

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Wewewatte	8 hf ch	pek No. 1	400	25
	9 do	pek No. 2	405	24
	2 do	pek sou	90	21
	1 do	pek dust	80	16
Moray	19 hf ch	or pek	950	48
	18 do	bro or pek	990	77
	3 do	pek dust	255	36
Glenesk	5 ch	pek sou	430	25
	3 hf ch	dust	234	19
	2 ch	bro tea	208	24
Merton	4 ch	bro or pek	400	33
	4 do	fans	412	18
Dammeria	15 hf ch	bro pek fans	975	33
	9 do	dust	720	20
Nakiadenia	4 ch	bro pek	416	32
	11 ch	pek sou	858	24
	9 hf ch	fans	486	26
	4 do	dust	320	16
Donnybrook	11 hf ch	or pek fans	770	34
Nugahena	8 ch	pek sou	560	20
	8 hf ch	fans	600	20
Hanwolla	11 ch	pek sou	935	24
	1 ch	sou	84	19
	4 hf ch	dust	320	17
Selvawatte	7 ch	pek sou	665	22
	1 hf ch	dust	110	13
	3 do	fans	245	17
Ambragalla	8 hf-ch	fans	520	withd'n.
	1 ch	red leaf	70	07
Holton	2 ch	fans	220	23
	1 do	dust	120	17
Massena	11 hf ch	dust	990	15
Warwick	3 hf ch	dust	252	36
G K	12 ch	pek sou	720	23
	7 do	sou	420	19
	7 hf ch	dust	525	16
Poonagalla	11 ch	fans	880	21
P G A	9 ch	bro pek	900	33
	9 do	pek	810	24
	1 do	dust	84	17
	2 do	bro mix	166	20
Horagaskelle	5 hf ch	bro pek	249	33
	3 do	pek	122	25
	9 do	pek sou	464	23
	2 do	bro mix	104	13
Bramley	12 hf ch	bro or pek	720	44 bid
Sylvakandy	6 ch	fans	660	32
Penrhos	12 hf ch	bro or pek	672	43
Lyegrove	10 ch	pek sou	850	28
	2 hf ch	dust	180	21
	2 do	fans	144	30
P R S	5 hf ch	dust	450	16
Kambragalla, M	14 hf ch	bro tea	770	14
	3 do	dust	255	17
Nakiadeniya	10 ch	pek sou	780	23
	4 do	fans	216	26
	1 do	dust	150	17
Bramley	2 hf ch	pek sou	100	27
	5 do	br or pk fans	350	37
	5 do	dust	450	18 bid
K W D in estate mark	8 ch	bro tea	640	22
	11 hf ch	dust	880	34
St Heliers	6 hf ch	dust	534	22
Galapitakande	4 ch	pek sou	380	27
	4 hf ch	dust	340	30
Battawatte	8 hf ch	dust	640	28
Bagatoda	4 ch	pek sou	320	19
	4 hf ch	pek dust	260	16
Halgolle	5 hf ch	fans	658	27
	7 do	dust	500	19
Hapugastenne	6 hf ch	dust	480	19
	12 do	fans	780	29
	4 do	dust	340	21
	12 do	fans	780	28
	4 do	dust	340	21
Parsloes	7 ch	bro or pek	700	39
	7 do	or pek	560	37
	6 do	pek sou	510	26
	2 do	dust	200	18
Kelvin	4 ch	bro pek fans	440	34
	5 hf ch	pek dust	360	24

	Pkge.	Name	lb.	c.
Atgalla	8 ch	dust	800	23
D	11 hf ch	fans	957	23
Eastland	5 hf ch	pek sou	300	27
	6 do	pek fans	540	29 bid
Ireby	4 hf ch	dust	340	20 bid
	4 do	fans	320	31 bid
Bickley	14 ch	pek sou	840	33
Mousa Eliya	1 ch	pek sou	100	21
	2 do	dust	200	30
Monkswood	8 oh	pek sou	760	39
Hayes	4 ch	pek sou	360	24
	6 hf ch	pek fans	390	26
Preston	11 hf oh	or pek	500	56 bid
L in est mark	4 ch	red leaf	359	14
Kalupana	8 ch	bro tea	600	22
	6 do	fans	600	25
Ederapolla	9 ch	fans	990	32
	10 hf ch	dust	850	16
	2 ch	sou	180	19
Harrington	7 ch	or pek	595	46
	4 hf ch	br pek fans	300	36
	1 do	dust	95	34
O B E C in estate mark Looleoondera	12 hf ch	pek fans	840	30
Walpita	10 ch	pek sou	800	23
	2 do	sou	140	20
Dickwewa	2 oh	pek sou	170	23
Denmark Hill	4 ch	pek sou	380	36
Stamford Hill	8 hf ch	dust	680	36
Deviturai	5 ch	pek fans	600	26
D	4 ch	dust	480	14 bid

TRAVANCORE TEAS.

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c
Surianelle	10 hf ch	bro pek sou	650	20 bid

CEYLON COCOA SALES IN LONDON.

MINCING LANE, March 8th, 1906.

"Matiana."—F, OBEC in estate mark, Kondesalle Ceylon O, 18 bags sold at 57s; F ditto 1, 8 sold at 59s; ditto O, 20 sold at 81s 6d; ditto 1, 5 sold at 69s; G ditto, 12 sold at 44s; OEC in estate mark, Mahaberia Ceylon OC, 8 bags sold at 80s; ditto 1C, 12 sold at 75s 6d; ditto No. 2 FG, 4 sold at 69s 6d; ditto No. 2 CG, 16 sold at 61s 6d; Strathisla Ceylon Cocoa A, 159 bags out; ditto D, 12 bags sold at 44s; ditto E, 2 sold at 51s.

"Dalmatia."—O, VM in estate mark, 114 bags out; 1, M in estate mark, 93 bags sold at 45s.

"Tactician.—1, M in estate mark, 105 bags out; North Matale Ceylon Cocoa, 200 bags out.

"Clan MacAlister."—1, M in estate mark, 40 bags out.

"Dalmatia."—Wiharagama, 59 bags out; 19 bags sold at 53s; 3 sold at 47s; 2 sold at 39s; 6 sold at 28s; 1, MM in estate mark, 96 bags out.

"Matiana."—Clodagh A 34 bags sold at 57s 6d.

"Staffordshire."—Palli London 1, 87 bags out.

"Clan McNab."—Suduganga R, 21 bags sold at 56s; ditto L, 3 sold at 48s; ditto No. 1B, 6 sold at 51s; ditto No. 2B, 17 sold at 27s 6d; Warriapolla, 238 bags out; 74 bags sold at 57s.

"Matiana."—HR, 128 bags out.

"Clan McNab."—Kepitigalla, 44 bags out; 5 bags sold at 50s; 13 sold at 53s; 2 sold at 45.

"Manica."—Kepitigalla, 140 bags out; ditto A, 9 bags sold at 52s.

"Hyson."—Kahawatta, 33 bags sold at 50s; Yattawatte 2, 22 sold at 54s.

"Dalmatia."—O, MK in estate mark, 77 bags out; 20 bags sold at 48s; IV MK, 88 sold at 47s.

No. 14. COLOMBO, 4th April 1906. { PRICE :—12½ cents each, 3 copies 30 cents ; 6 copies rupee.

COLOMBO SALES OF TEA.

LARGE LOTS.

Messrs. Gordon & Wilson

[71,938 lb.]

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Lynsted	13 hf ch	fans	1079	29 bid
Kempitiya	25 do	bro or pek	1375	35
Nargalla	16 hf ch	bro or pek	1008	49 bid
	29 do	flowery or pek	1595	47
	21 do	bro pek	1344	32 bid
	26 ch	pek No 1	2496	31
	14 do	pek No. 2	1372	29
Haputale East	25 hf ch	or pek	1200	withd'n.
	32 do	bro pek	1856	withd'n.
	20 do	pek	1000	withd'n.
Waragalande	20 hf ch	hro or pek	1200	38 bid
	29 do	hro pek	1740	32 bid
	12 ch	pek	1140	29
Vagavurrai	40 hf ch	bro or pek	26'0	45 bid
	55 do	pek	3300	38
Sevenmallay	40 ch	bro pk fans	5600	36
Hornsey	39 hf ch	bro or pek	2340	43 bid
	15 ch	pek	1425	39
Battalgalla	37 hf ch	bro pek	2035	37 bid
	19 ch	or pek	1805	37
	15 do	pek	1350	33
	15 do	pek sou	1425	29 bid
Kalaar	33 ch	bro pek	4026	38 bid
	32 do	bro pek	3904	38 bid
	26 do	or pek	2600	46
	35 do	pek	3675	38
	35 do	pek	3675	38
	29 do	pek sou	3045	34
H Tenne	30 ch	pek	2700	23 bid

Messrs. Geo. White, Bartleet & Co.

[1,045 Packages, 88,670 lb.]

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Stockholm	12 ch	fans	1200	36
Fetteresso	25 hf ch	hro or pek	1500	49
	31 do	bro pek	1860	39
	17 ch	or pek	1445	46
	31 do	pek	2883	43
Empire of India and Ceylon Tea Co. Ld. Lebanon Group	21 ch	pek sou	2 00	24
	14 hf ch	dust	1162	22
St. Helens	37 do	bro or pek	2035	34 bid
	18 ch	or pek	1710	35
	20 do	pek	1800	28
	16 do	pek sou	1440	26
Myraganga	31 hf ch	bro or pek	2170	40 bid
	46 do	bro pek	3220	35 bid
	10 ch	or pek	1000	41
	12 do	pek	1152	32
C G Pinneduwa	10 do	bro pek	1000	33
	21 do	pek	1995	23 bid
W M	33 hf ch	bro pek	1815	27 bid
Ardross	22 do	bro or pek	1320	35 hid
	21 do	bro or pek	1260	36 bid
	13 ch	or pek	1235	40
	11 do	bro pek	1210	31 bid
	29 do	pek No. 1	2465	29
	13 do	pek No. 2	1105	27
	24 hf ch	hro or pek dust (unbulked)	1875	21
Walahanduwa	21 ch	bro or pek	2100	36
	27 do	or pek	2430	32 bid
	47 do	pek	4465	27
	12 do	pek sou	1080	22

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Queenstown	25 do	bro or pek	2500	31 bid
	23 do	or pek	2070	33
	18 do	pek	1620	29
	12 do	br or pk fns	1476	34
St. James	28 do	bro or pek	2940	35
	29 do	or pek	2494	34
	21 do	pek	1785	31
Empire of India and Ceylon Tea Co. Ld, Lebanon Group	29 ch	bro pek	3045	33
	28 do	bro pek	2940	33
	35 do	pek	3115	31
	17 do	pek	1513	30
	42 hf ch	br or pk fns	2688	35
Longden	20 ch	pek	1700	19 bid

Messrs. E. John & Co.

[Total 3,416 Packages, 281,048 lb.]

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Karawkettia	12 ch	bro pek	1227	30
	15 do	hr pk No. 2	1437	21 bid
Thibet	30 do	bro or pek	3000	28 bid
	29 do	or pek	2610	31
	14 hf ch	fans	1008	26
Tamaravelley	29 ch	bro pek	2755	30
	13 do	or pek	1040	34
	19 do	pek	1615	27
Warakageda	20 do			
	1 hf ch	bro pek	2011	17 bid
Minna	23 do	bro or pek	1380	46 bid
	24 ch	pek	2280	33
Parusella	39 do	pek	3705	27
Cabin Ella	24 hf ch	bro or pek	1368	44
	13 ch	or pek	1105	46
	14 do	bro pek	1400	36
	14 do	pek	1260	32
Verelapatna	25 do	bro or pek	2500	42 bid
	17 do	or pek	1462	45 bid
	34 do	pek No. 1	3060	36
	19 do	pek No. 2	1805	32
Eila Tea Co of Ceylon, Ltd., Eila	16 ch	bro pek	1600	34 bid
	19 do	or pek	1710	48
	21 do	pek No. 1	1890	35
	34 do	pek No. 2	2720	29
	34 do	pek sou	2380	25
Roehampton	23 hf ch	hro or pek	1288	43
	16 ch	pek	1440	38 bid
	15 do	pek sou	1200	33
Warleigh	29 hf ch	bro or pek	1682	57
	15 ch	pek	1260	37
	30 do	bro pek	3000	38 bid
Ceylon Tea and Coconut Ests. Co., Ltd., Perth	24 ch	bro or pek	2400	39
	49 do	pek	4410	29
	36 do	pek sou	2880	24
Natuwakelle	19 hf ch	bro or pek	1045	41
	29 ch	bro pek	2755	33
	30 do	pek	2550	29
Mahanilu	12 do	or pek	1080	46
	18 hf ch	bro pek	1080	42
	18 ch	pek	1710	37
Mahagalla	39 hf ch	bro or pek	2184	41 bid
	12 ch	bro pek	1200	33 bid
	13 do	or pek	1144	39
	19 do	pek	1710	33 bid
Siriniwasa	15 do	bro or pek	1500	32 bid
	9 do	bro pek	1008	33
	51 do	pek	4590	28
	28 do	pek sou	2240	22
B B	17 hf ch	dust	1530	30
Galenne	56 do	bro pek	3360	33 bid
	13 ch	pek	1196	29

	Pkge.	Name	lb.	c.
E E E	15 hf ch	dust	1350	27
Mocha Tea Co. of Ceylon. Ltd., Glentilt	40 hf ch	bro or pek	2200	48
	20 ch	or pek	1800	43
	34 do	pek	3060	37
Mocha	40 hf ch	bro or pek	2400	45 bid
	20 ch	pek	1940	43
	20 do	pek sou	1900	39
Craigingilt	19 hf ch	bro or pek	1045	37 bid
	14 do	bro pek	1400	34 bid
	15 do	or pek	1350	36
	11 do			
	1 hf ch	pek No. 1	1095	32
	12 ch	pek No. 2	1020	30
Gonavy	15 do	pek sou	1350	30
Gangawatte Est. Co., Ld. Gangawatte	13 ch	bro or pek	1300	60
	11 do	bro pek	1100	42
	19 do	pek	1805	39
Atherton	17 do	bro or pek	1700	37
	21 do	bro pek	2100	30
	31 do	pek	2720	28
Talgasweia Tea Co. of Ceylon, Ltd., Talgaswela	12 ch	bro or pek	1176	53
	13 do	or pek	1066	37
	21 do	pek	1764	29 bi
	17 do	pek sou	1445	27
Wana Rajah Tea Co. of Ceylon, Ltd., Manickwatte	19 ch	or pek	1900	43
	13 do	pek	1222	33
Tismoda	25 hf ch	bro or pek	1250	37
	27 ch	bro pek	2565	35
	27 do	pek	2295	28
Poilakande	28 do	bro or pek	2520	31
	24 do	bro pek	2160	26
	21 do	pek	1680	23
Balado	17 do	pek sou	1445	25
	14 hf ch	dust	1050	26
	17 do	fans	1020	28
Dickapitiya	24 do	bro or pek	1320	43
	27 ch	bro pek	2700	34
	22 do	pek	2090	29 bid
Elston	20 do	pek	1700	30
	28 do	pek sou	2380	26 bid
Galoola	15 do	bro or pek	1500	35 bid
	16 do	bro pek	1600	32
	19 do	pek	1805	31
Cocoawatte	17 do	or pek	1360	39
	36 do	bro pek	3600	35
	19 do	pek	1900	29
Osborne	15 do	pek No. 1	1275	37
	13 do	pek	1105	36
	17 hf ch	fans	1275	34
Bowella	13 ch	pek sou	1040	22
Mt. Everest	20 hf ch	bro or pek	1000	74
	26 do	bro pek	1560	42 bid
	31 do	or pek	1550	49
	26 do	fly pek	1430	39
	22 ch	pek	2090	36
Lantern Hill	10 do	bro or pek	1000	32
	21 do	bro pek	1995	27
	32 do	pek No. 1	2720	22
Taunton	60 do	bro pek	6000	28 bid
Agra Ouvah Estates Co., Limited. Agra Ouvah	20 hf ch	bro or pek	1160	65
	39 do	bro pek	2268	44
	25 do	or pek	1250	48
	18 ch	pek	1620	44
Callander	20 hf ch	bro or pek	1100	44
	35 do	bro pek	2100	38
Taunton	14 ch	br or pk fns	1400	29
Glasgow Estate Co., Ltd., Glasgow	30 hf ch	bro or pek	1650	53
	40 do	bro pek	2280	42
	13 ch	or pek	1235	47
	21 do	pek	1995	45

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Rambodde	16¾ do	bro or pek	1120	42
	19 hf ch	bro pek	1140	37
	27¾ ch	pek	1728	40
Karangalla	23 do	bro pek	2296	28 bid
B B	30 do	bro pek	3000	26 bid
Kadienlena	24 hf ch	dust	2016	32
Longville	20 ch	bro pek	2000	35
	15 do	pek	1500	30
G	34 do	bro pek	3400	30 bid
Koslande	64 hf ch	bro or pek	3520	36
	28 ch	bro pek	2520	35
	23 do	pek	2070	29

Messrs. Forbes & Walker.

7,494 pkgs.	(Ceylon) Black	...	577,242 lb.
121 „	(Ceylon) Green	...	9,405 lb.
134 „	(Travancore) Black	...	11,051 lb.
7,749 pkgs.	Total	...	597,698 lb.

	Pkgs	Name.	lb.	c.
Mahayaya	11 ch	bro pek	1045	33
	21 do	pek	1890	28
	19 do	pek sou	1425	21
Gonapaliya	48 hf ch	bro or pek	2880	41 bid
	31 do	or pek	1550	47
	33 do	pek	1650	44
	17 do	pek fans	1258	39
Gona	14 ch	pek	1120	31
	17 do	pek sou	1275	25
Seenagolla	26 hf ch	bro or pek	1690	45 bid
	21 do	or pek	1050	56
	33 do	pek	1914	42
Erracht	33 ch	bro pek	3465	31
	47 do	pek	3854	27
Ingestre	24 hf ch	bro or pek	1440	61
	20 ch	bro pek	2080	42
	13 do	or pek	1209	43
	16 do	pek	1504	39
	12 do	pek sou	1140	34 bid
Inverness	22 ch	bro or pek	1980	59
	51 do	or pek	4080	73
	20 do	pek	1840	56
Gampaha	35 hf ch	bro or pek	2170	44
	18 ch	bro pek	1710	40
	15 do	or pek	1425	45
	19 do	pek	1615	35
	14 do	pek sou	1260	31
Udaveria	18 hf ch	bro pek fans	1440	34
Erlsmere	39 hf ch	bro or pek	:028	45 bid
	29 ch	bro pek	2697	38
	20 ch	pek	1720	39
Waldemar	34 hf ch	bro or pek	2040	45
	20 ch	bro pek	2100	40
	20 do	pek	1700	36
	11 do	pek sou	1045	32
Florence	20 hf ch	bro or pek	1080	48
	20 do	bro or pek	1160	48
	25 do	bro pek	1500	43
	25 do	or pek No. 1	1000	54
	19 ch	pek	1710	42
	13 hf ch	fans	1040	35
Knavesmire	16 ch	bro or pek	1600	45
	39 do	bro pek	3900	37
	24 do	or pek	2040	34 bid
	31 do	pek	2635	31 bid
St. Vigeans	17 ch	bro or pek	1700	42 bid
	14 do	or pek	1176	52
	17 do	pek	1700	39
St. Johns	33 hf ch	bro or pek	1980	43 bid
	24 ch	or pek	2304	65
	11 do	pek sou	1001	40
Muirburn	20 hf ch	bro or pek	1000	44
	15 ch	bro pek	1500	37
	17 do	or pek	1360	36
	13 do	pek	1105	31
	17 hf ch	fans	1105	33
	13 do	dust	1040	28

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Dammeria	35 ch	bro pek	3500	36
	20 do	or pek	1800	36
	38 do	pek	3120	33
Killarney	18 hf ch	bro or pek	1044	58 bid
	50 do	bro pek	2800	43
	12 ch	or pek	1056	44
	27 do	pek	2295	38
North-Western Rubber Co., Ltd., Kurunegala, in estate mark,				
Bridstowe	20 hf ch	bro pek	1200	33
Sylvakandy	43 ch	bro pek	4300	34
	22 do	bro or pek	2200	39
	19 do	or pek	1710	41
	31 do	pek	2790	33
O B E C, in estate mark, Forest Creek	20 hf ch	dust	1560	35
Poonagalla	14 ch	fans	1148	24
Yellangowry	19 ch	bro pek	1900	32 bid
	16 do	or pek	1440	38 bid
	28 do	pek	2520	27 bid
Looloowatte	21 hf ch	bro pek	1050	38 bid
	51 do	pek	2550	27
Waitalawa	72 hf ch	bro pek	3600	40
	139 do	pek	6950	30
Nugagalla	49 hf ch	bro pek	2000	41
	69 do	pek	3450	27
Rugby	10 ch	bro pek fans	1000	20
	20 do	pek sou	1600	23
Mousakelle	33 ch	bro or pek	3300	41
	12 do	pek	1080	39
Pine Hill	40 hf ch	bro or pek	2400	40
	20 ch	pek	1800	34
N H L	22 ch	bro pek	2160	32 bid
Wella	18 hf ch	bro or pek	1080	42
	66 do	bro pek	3630	35
	27 ch	pek	2430	30
Yatiyana	23 ch	or pek	2277	27
T C L	24 hf ch	bro pek fans	1547	29
	15 ch	fans	1646	24
	13 do	dust	1482	18
Bandara Eliya	24 ch	or pek	2040	43
	52 hf ch	bro pek	3120	38
	19 do	bro or pek	1045	43
	25 do	pek	2125	39
Camnethan	26 ch	bro or pek	2600	39 bid
	70 hf ch	bro pek	4200	35 bid
	14 ch	pek sou	1260	33
Camnethan	87 hf ch	bro pek	4785	34 bid
	27 ch	pek	2430	39
Hardenbuish	27 hf ch	bro or pek	1593	39
	14 ch	or pek	1204	42
	14 do	bro pek	1484	32 bid
	12 do	pek	1044	31
Pansalatenne	15 ch	bro or pek	1425	40
	44 do	bro pek	3960	35
	12 do	or pek	1056	35
	18 do	pek	1548	29
O B E C, in estate mark, Sindamallay	8 ch	fans	1000	29
	7 do	dust	1050	17
Passara Group	17 ch	bro or pek	1700	41 bid
	45 do	bro pek	4500	36
	27 do	pek	2700	32 bid
K P W	15 hf ch	bro or pek No. 1	1050	38
	20 do	bro or pek No. 2	1600	33
	31 do	bro pek	2170	33
	35 do	pek	2100	31
Penrhos	31 hf ch	bro pek	1736	34
	15 do	pek	1215	29
Rumwood	17 ch	bro pek	1802	36
	26 do	pek	2444	32
Tonacombe	34 ch	bro or pek	3230	37
	31 do	bro pek	3100	36
	40 do	pek	3400	32

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Kandaloya	31 hf ch	bro pek	1240	32
	23 do	or pek	1035	42
	51 do	pek	2040	31
Handford	34 ch	bro pek	3400	23
	32 do	pek	3040	27
St Clair	47 hf ch	bro or pek	2538	57
	35 ch	or pek	2940	41
	23 do	bro pek	2300	42
	35 do	pek	2870	34
Monkswood	64 hf ch	bro or pek	3340	45 bid
North Cove	55 hf ch	br pek	3300	43 bid
Roeberry	17 ch	bro or pek	1700	42
	19 do	bro pek	1710	36
	24 do	pek	2040	32
Palmerston	20 hf ch	bro or pek	1120	63
	13 ch	or pek	1105	47
	18 do	pek	1620	49
Yattaderia	16 ch	bro or pek	1712	34 bid
	28 do	or pek	2800	33
	16 do	br pek	1760	28 bid
	45 do	pek	3960	26
	13 do	pek sou	1105	21
Panmure	19 hf ch	bro or pek No 1	1045	38 bid
	28 hf ch	bro pek	1540	35 bid
	35 ch	pek	3150	31
	26 hf ch	bro or pek No 2	1560	41
Logie	18 hf ch	br or pek	1044	60 bid
	12 ch	or pek	1020	52
	18 do	bro pek	2016	46 bid
	13 do	pek	1079	44
Pedro	43 hf ch	bro or pek	2408	53
	19 ch	or pek	1710	57
	30 do	pek	2520	48
Tullybody	40 hf ch	bro or pek	2240	48 bid
	18 ch	or pek	1512	54
	16 do	pek	1392	47
Avon, Haputale	61 hf ch	pek	3050	31
Bullugolla	25 ch	bro or pek	2600	35 bid
	32 do	br pek	3295	32 bid
	31 do	bro pek	3192	32 bid
	20 do	or pk	1600	33
	26 do	pek	2600	29 bid
Kincora	13 ch	bro or pek	1235	44
	10 do	or pek	1000	38
	20 do	pek	1700	36
Attampettia	17 ch	bro or pek	1700	36 bid
	16 do	br pek	1600	33 bid
	16 do	or pek	1600	40
	22 do	pek	1936	36
Coreen	32 hf ch	br pek	1920	42
	18 ch	or pek	1530	47
	18 do	pek	1710	40
Rookatenne	30 hf ch	br or pek	1650	40
	27 ch	bro pek	2700	35
	17 do	or pk	1445	36
Court Lodge	19 ch	or pek	1824	66
Glengariff	39 hf ch	bro or pek	2262	35 bid
	35 do	bro pek	2030	32 bid
	12 ch	pek	1080	31
New Peradenia	22 h fch	dust	1760	19
Bickley	25 hf ch	br or pk	1300	43
	24 do	br pek	1344	39
	15 do	or pek	1020	48
	20 do	pek	1240	39
Bandara Eliya	20 ch	or pek	1800	41
	34 hf ch	br pek	2040	38
	19 do	bro or pek	1045	43
	22 ch	pek	1980	38
Tunisgalla	37 hf ch	bro pek	2146	32
	22 do	bro or pek	1210	36 bid
	54 ch	pek	4590	26
G	45 ch	pek	3375	26 bid
Kandaliya	37 hf ch	bro or pek No 1	2220	66
	25 do	bro or pek No 2	1500	60
Hauteville	22 hf ch	dust	1980	33
Katooloya	20 hf ch	dust	1560	29

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Rathepana	12 ch	pek	1020	24 bid
Amherst	27 hf ch	br or pek	1674	50 bid
	39 do	or pek	3705	42
	45 ch	pek	4050	40
	21 hf ch	fans	1680	35
Weyungawatte	36 ch	bro pek	3600	26
	14 do	pek	1120	22
Torwood	20 ch	br or pek	2100	38
	19 do	or pek	1805	33
	27 do	pek	2538	28
	20 do	pek sou	1600	25
	13 do	sou	1235	21
N	13 ch	pek sou	1036	26
Waldemar	27 hf ch	bro o pek	1616	42 bid
Wattagalla	28 ch	bro pek	2800	37
	18 do	or pek	1440	39
	30 do	pek	2700	30
	19 do	pek fans	1710	22
B P C	16 hf ch	dust	1200	15
Lucky Land	36 hf ch	br or pek	2160	42 bid
	21 ch	or pek	1890	38
Clunes	29 ch	bro or pek	2812	33
	15 do	or pek	1275	33 bid
	30 do	pek	2640	27
	14 do	pek sou	1120	21
Sudbury	11 ch	bro or pek	1100	47
	15 do	bro pek	1500	37
	12 do	or pek	1080	40
	19 do	pek	1710	34
Gansarapola	46 hf ch	bro or pek No 1	2668	30
	26 do	bro or pek No 2	1404	27
	24 do	br pek	1200	24 bid
H	13 ch	or pk	1300	33 bid
Robgill	38 ch	bro pek	3416	37 bid
	42 do	pek	3356	35 bid
Bandara Eliya	19 ch	or pek	1615	40
	45 hf ch	br pek	2475	36
	23 do	bro or pek	1265	42
	23 ch	pek	1955	36
Relugas	10 ch	dust	1640	16
M K	17 ch	br pek	1700	26 bid
Imbarpitiya	16 ch	pek	1516	out
Hapugastenne	38 ch	br pek	3610	out
St Heliers	30 hf ch	br or pek	1740	40
	11 ch	or pek	1034	35
	17 do	pek	1700	29
Westmorland	24 hf ch	bro pek	1440	35
	32 do	or pek	1600	34
	37 do	pek	1850	35
	21 do	bro or pek	1155	38
El Teb	12 ch	pek sou	1080	28
	24 hf ch	dust	1920	34
Mansfield	51 hf ch	bro pek	3060	40 bid
	23 ch	pek	2300	37
Errollwood	15 ch	br or pek	1575	36 bid
	21 do	pek	1890	30
Middleton	19 hf ch	bro or pek Inv. No 11	1045	60 bid
	21 ch	bro pek Inv. No 11	2100	41 bid
	25 do	bro pek Inv. No 9	2500	44 bid
	13 do	or pek Inv. No 11	1040	47
	13 do	pek Inv No 11	1040	41
Wella	31 hf ch	br pek	1705	35
	13 ch	pek	1170	30
Nahalma	17 ch	bro or pek	1802	32 bid
	20 do	or pek	1720	34
	25 do	pek	2350	27
Devonford	33 hf ch	br or pek	1914	48 bid
	19 ch	pek	1710	39
Tommagong	22 hf ch	bro or pek	1342	42
	21 do	br or pek	1281	42
	13 ch	or pek	1170	61
Yataderia	25 ch	or pek	2250	31

GREEN TEAS.

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
B W	21 hf ch	*twankey*	1050	14
Monerakande	10 ch	*young hyson*	1000	37
	35 do	*hyson*	2800	30 bid
	14 do	*young hyson*	1400	36
	15 do	*hyson*	1260	30 bid
Arapolakande	18 hf ch	*siftings*	1260	15

TRAVANCORE TEAS.

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Surianalle	25 hf ch	br or pk	1575	45
	24 do	bro pek	1440	37
	22 ch	or pek	2420	43
	41 do	pek	4100	32

Messrs. Somerville & Co.

2,853 pkgs. Ceylon Black 226,843 lb.

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Carney	37 hf ch	bro pek	2035	33
	28 do	pek	1400	withd'n
Hetherleigh	20 ch	or pek	2000	33
	17 ch	pek	1625	29
	19 ch	bro pek fans	1100	28
Columbia	25 hf ch	bro or pek	1400	44 bid
	12 ch	or pek	1152	38
	18 ch	pek	1692	38
Ambalawa	18 ch	bro or pek	1710	29 bid
	11 ch	bro pek	1100	25 bid
	12 ch	pek	1020	24 bid
Owilikande	24 ch	bro pek	2400	31 bid
	14 ch	pek	1260	26
Citrus	13 ch	bro or pek	1300	33
	12 ch	or pek	1140	34
	23 ch	pek	2070	28
Torbay	15 hf ch	bro pek fans	1020	42
	15 do	bro pek dust	1275	36
Kituldeniya	19 ch	bro pek	1900	28 bid
	18 ch	or pek	1530	31
	20 ch	pek	1800	24 bid
Kitcol	24 ch	bro pek	2400	28 bid
	31 ch	pek	2790	24
Depedene	77 hf ch	bro pek	4235	28
	38 do	pek	2090	26
	27 do	pek sou	1485	20
Highfields	23 hf ch	flo or pek	1254	44
	19 do	bro or pek	1178	45
	20 do	bro pek	1200	39
	29 do	pek	1450	40
Dover	15 ch	or pek	1350	33
	15 ch	or pek	1350	33
	29 ch	pek	2465	28
	29 ch	pek	2465	28
	23 ch	pek sou	1725	22
	37 hf ch	fans	2405	23
J A P	28 hf ch	bro or pek	1540	36
	23 ch	pek	1840	27
Lochnagar	21 ch	bro pek	2205	33
	14 ch	or pek	1260	40
Mossville	26 hf-ch	bro or pek	1430	42
	12 ch	or pek	1080	35
	21 ch	bro pek	2100	32
	25 ch	pek	2125	29
Alpitakande	11 ch	bro or pek	1045	32 bid
	22 ch	bro pek	2090	27 bid
	14 ch	pek	1050	27
Semi-dale	22 ch	or pek	2090	27 bid
	16 ch	pek	1600	25
	14 ch	pek sou	1260	20
Kelani Tea Garden Co. Ltd., Kelani	31 ch	bro pek	3100	30
	21 ch	pek sou	1512	22
Avisawella	22 hf ch	bro or pek	1100	39
	14 ch	bro pek	1330	33
	16 ch	or pek	1440	35
	26 ch	pek	2340	28
	18 ch	pek sou	1440	23

	Pkgs	Name.	lb.	c.
Ferriby	20 hf ch	bro or pek	1100	45
	19 ch	bro pek	1900	31
	20 ch	or pek	1800	34
	20 ch	pek	1800	29
Yahalatenne	14 hf ch	dust	1112	17 bid
Glenanore	28 ch	bro or pek	2800	49
	17 ch	bro pek	1700	42
	17 ch	pek	1530	39
	15 ch	pek No. 2	1275	36
Evalgolla	13 ch	bro or pek	1300	37
	11 ch	pek	1100	33
M A P	18 hf ch	bro pek	1080	36 bid
	23 do	pek	1150	30 bid
Ganapalla	12 hf ch	dust	1004	17 bid
Dover	31 ch	pek sou	2325	21
	31 ch	pek sou	2325	21
Kelani Tea Garden Co. Ltd, Kelani	12 ch	flo or pek	1116	44
	13 ch	or pek	1079	36
	15 ch	bro pek	1500	30
	18 ch	pek	1548	27
Jak Tree Hill	24 ch	bro pek	2520	29 bid
Oonanagalla	13 ch	bro or pek	1300	47 bid
	14 ch	or pek	1330	47
	24 ch	bro pek	2400	36
	35 ch	pek	3150	33
	13 ch	pek sou	1144	27
Gangwarily Est. Co. of Ceylon, Ltd., Glenalla	19 ch	bro pek	2090	33
	20 ch	pek	1700	27
Mousakande	25 ch	or pek	2100	29 bid
	27 do	pek	2160	26
	16 hf ch	fans	1136	24
M U in est. mark	11 ch	pek	1046	23
	11 ch	pek sou	1041	17 bid
Berryhill	10 ch	bro pek	1000	32 bid
	13 do	pek sou	1040	23 bid
St. Andrews K	21 hf ch	bro pek	1361	28 bid
Yahalatenne	30 hf ch	bro or pek	1740	37 bid
	28 ch	bro pek	2800	32 bid
	22 ch	pek	1980	30
	13 ch	pek sou	1170	25
N A T in est. mark	15 ch	pek sou	1121	20
	12 hf ch	dust	1016	19
Neboda Tea Co. of Ceylon, Ltd., Neboda	10 ch	bro or pek No. 2	1000	40
	19 do	bro pek	1900	33
	27 do	or pek	2376	32
	43 do	pek	3870	30
Oonankande	21 hf ch	bro pek	1050	36 bid
	33 hf ch	pek	1815	29
Cooroondoowatte	13 ch	bro pek	1300	31 bid
Scottish Ceylon Tea Co. Limited, Strathdon	30 hf ch	bro pek	1858	40 bid
	29 hf ch	bro pek	1796	40 bid
Glenanore	22 ch	bro or pek	2200	46
	11 do	bro pek	1100	42
	12 do	pek	1066	41
Harangalla	32 hf ch	bro or pek	1760	43
	22 ch	bro pek	2090	35
	26 ch	pek	2288	30
	12 do	pek sou	1020	25 bid
	10 do	bro pek fans	1000	30
	13 hf ch	dust	1040	25
Uggala	20 hf ch	bro pek	1120	24
	11 ch	pek sou	1100	23

Messrs. Keell and Waldock.

1,564 pkgs.	120,534 lb.	Black
22 „	1,860 lb.	Green.
310 „	18,381 lb.	Travancore.
1,896 „	Total 140,775 lb.	

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Sirikandure	53 ch	bro or pek	5300	30
	15 ch	pek	1350	23
Hathmatbe	12 ch	or pek	1020	38
	19 hf ch	bro or pek	1045	31
	12 ch	pek	1080	28
	12 ch	pek sou	1080	24
Bittacy	20 ch	bro pek	2000	43
	13 ch	or pek	1040	44
	18 ch	pek	1440	40
	21 hf ch	bro or pek	1050	48 bid
Macaldeniya	24 ch	bro pek	2400	35
	12 ch	pek	1140	30
Fairlawn	51 hf ch	bro or pek	2550	60
	34 do	bro pek	2040	43 bid
	12 ch	pek	1080	45
	26 ch	pk No. 1	2340	43
Mentmore	58 hf ch	bro or pek	3190	34 bid
	21 ch	pek No 1	1995	26 bid
	11 ch	pek No. 2	1045	25 bid
N G A	11 ch	bro pek	1081	26 bid
Morahela	47 hf ch	bro or pek	2632	33 bid
	22 do	flo or pek	1012	36 bid
	24 ch	or pek	1968	35
	24 ch	pek	1968	25 bid
Paniyakande	19 ch	bro pek	1900	33 bid
	18 ch	pek	1620	32
	22 ch	pek sou	1760	24
F D R in est. mark	14 ch	bro or pek	1334	out
Strathspey	18 hf ch	bro or pek	1044	43
	11 ch	pek	1012	43
Naidura	22 ch	bro pek	2179	28 bid
Bopitiya	38 hf ch	bro or pek	2014	43
	12 ch	or pek	1032	40
	18 ch	pek	1620	36
Gonakelle	35 hf ch	bro or pek	2100	43 bid
	21 do	or pek	1071	48
	23 do	pek	1196	43
Kandahena	25 ch	bro or pek	2500	39
	19 ch	pek	1653	33
Hyde	18 ch	or pek	1710	35
	53 hf ch	bro or pek	3180	36
	14 ch	pek	1190	32
A	37 ch	sou	2960	8 bid
Amblakande	16 ch	bro pek	1600	29
	15 ch	pek	1275	24 bid
Pingarawa	31 hf ch	bro or pek	1705	44
	26 ch	pek	2080	35
Dunnottar	29 ch	bro or pek	2755	38 bid
	28 ch	pek	2380	36
Eynsford	39 ch	bro pek	4077	20 bid
	11 ch	pek sou	1100	19 bid
	22 do	fans	2870	24
	25 do	dust	2858	17
Neura	21 hf ch	bro or pek	1155	44
	21 do	bro pek	1210	35 bid
	10 ch	pek	1000	36
Porapass	22 hf ch	bro or pek	1276	42
Carriglea	22 hf ch	bro or pek	1276	36
	30 do	bro pek	1800	31
A M H	31 do	bro or pek	1850	36 bid
G K W	31 do	bro or pek	1800	out

TRAVANCORE TEA.

Sothuparai	91 hf ch	bro pek	5824	40 bid
	57 do	or pek	3135	43
	86 do	pek	4988	36
	71 do	pek sou	3834	28 bid

SMALL LOTS.

Messrs. Geo. White, Bartleet & Co.

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
St Helens	10 hf ch	fans	650	23
C G Pinneduwa	2 ch	pek sou	190	18
	3 do	red leaf	285	12
Walahanduwa	2 do	sou	160	19

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
W in est mark	3 do	unass	285	19
	9 do	fans	900	18
	3 do	dust	450	15
Longden	7 ch	bro or pek	735	25 bid
	8 do	bro pek	800	21 bid
	12 do	pek sou	960	18
	11 do	pek fans	935	15 bid
	3 do	dust	402	14

Messrs Gordon & Wilson

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Kempitiya	13 hf ch	pek	650	25 bid
	9 do	pek sou	450	22
	1 do	fans	58	21
	1 do	dust	75	15
Haputale East	4 hf ch	pek sou	184	withd'n.
	4 do	bro pek fans	320	
Ratmehera	7 ch	bro or pek	700	33 bid
	11 do	or pek	990	26 bid
	3 do	fans	285	18
Meddakande	6 hf ch	fans	420	32
	10 do	dust	800	26
Hornsey	9 hf ch	bro or pek fans	756	38
Ossington	5 ch	bro pek	500	28
	10 do	pek	850	20 bid
	3 do	pek sou	270	18 bid
W W	8 ch	pek	720	22 bid

Messrs. Keell and Waldock.

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Godakelle	7 ch	unasst	700	18 bid
Sirikandure	4 ch	tea dust	600	20
Bopitiya	3 ch	pek sou	279	29
Kandabena	6 hf ch	br or pk fans	402	24 bid
	4 do	dust	300	22
Hyde	1 ch	pek sou	105	24
	8 hf ch	fans	560	31
	10 do	dust	760	20 bid
Eadella	10 ch	*yng hyson*	900	35 bid
	12 ch	*hyson*	960	29
Lower Kananke	4 ch	bro pek	400	25
	2 ch	pek	200	21
D S	2 ch	bro mix	193	15
	1 hf ch	dust	76	16
Amblakande	1 ch	dust	100	16
	1 ch	fans	100	20
N W	10 ch	bro pek	996	out
P T N	2 ch	bro or pek fans	233	26
D in est. mark	7 hf ch	dust	595	10 bid
Nenra	18 hf ch	bro or pek	996	40 bid
	1 ch	pek fans	120	28 bid
	4 ch	pek sou	380	32
	1 ch	dust	140	26
Porapass	4 hf ch	fans	280	30
	2 do	dust	172	17
Carriglea	8 ch	or pek	760	28
	4 ch	pek	376	28
	3 hf ch	br or pk fans	207	27
	2 ch	pek sou	188	21
	4 hf ch	dust	328	32

TRAVANCORE TEA.

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Madupatty	5 ch	pek fans	600	33

Messrs. E. John & Co.

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
A A	6 ch	dust	600	16 bid
Poolbank	3 hf ch	fans	255	30
	do	dust	95	16
Upland	2 ch	bro or pek	170	42
	1 do	or pek	70	39
	4 do	bro pek	408	34
	2 do	pek No. 1	130	30
	2 do	pek No. 2	160	26
	1 do	pek sou	94	23
	1 hf ch	fans	56	29
	1 do	dust	51	20

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Karawkettia	5 ch	pek	450	19
Tamaravelley	5 do	bro or pek	425	47
	2 do	br or pk fans	200	28
	2 do	dust	200	19
Warakagoda	7 do	congou	665	14
Bambragalla	5 hf ch	bro or pek	275	35
	6 do	or pek	300	36
	8 do	pek	416	27
	5 do	pek sou	235	23
	1 do	dust	85	17
Parusella	11 do	dust	935	21
C L	5 ch	bro or pek	450	out
	7 do	pek No. 1	532	do
	5 do	pek No. 2	360	18
Verelapatna	7 do	fans	770	33
Eila Tea Co. of Ceylon, Ltd., Eila	2 hf ch	fans	140	27
	2 do	dust	170	17
Warleigh	15 hf ch	or pek	690	47
Ceylon Tea & Coconut Ests Co Ld, Perth	5 ch	fans	725	22
N T D	8 do	or pek	800	37
	8 do	pek	800	33 bid
Natuwakelle	3 hf ch	fans	180	28
	4 do	dust	320	27
Mahagalla	10 do	fans	760	34
Karawkettia	1 ch	bro pek No. 2	100	22
Pinewood	7 do	bro or pek	735	26
	2 do	pek	170	20
	10 do	pek sou	894	14
Siriniwasa	10 do	or pek	950	36
	8 do	fans	800	26
	3 do	bro pek dust	450	17
Galenne	5 do	pek sou	460	23
Craigingilt	1 do	pek sou	95	23
	4 hf ch	bro pek fans	280	32
	2 do	dust	180	18
D G	1 ch	bro mixed	90	10
Genavy	5 hf ch	dust	435	24
Watumulla	7 ch	pek sou	595	25
	2 do	fans	260	28
	1 do	dust	157	16
Gangawatte Ests. Co., Lt., Gangawatte	5 ch	pek sou	450	34
	8 hf ch	fans	520	37
Atherton	13 ch	pek sou	975	22
	5 do	bro pek fans	500	26
	3 hf ch	dust	240	24
Tismoda	8 do	dust	720	16
Dickapitiya	7 do	pek sou	630	24
	6 hf ch	dust	480	29
	9 do	fans	585	31
Galoella	10 ch	or pek	800	42
	7 do	pek sou	630	23
	3 do	dust	300	27
	1 do	fans	100	out
G L	5 do	bro pek	500	29
	2 do	pek	190	25
	1 do	pek sou	90	23
	1 hf ch	dust	60	17
C W	1 do	red leaf	84	6
Cocoawatta	7 do	pek sou	700	24
	5 do	dust	500	25
Ramsgill	5 hf ch	dust	400	29
	6 ch	bro pek fans	570	20
Lantern Hill	9 do	pek No. 2	855	20
	9 do	pek sou	765	18
Ramhodde	10¾ do	or pek	640	43
	5¼ do	pek sou	295	33
	5 hf ch	dust	410	26
Koslande	7 ch	fans	840	33
	3 hf ch	dust	270	19

Messrs. Somerville & Co

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Carney	21 hf ch	pek sou	945	23
	4 do	bro pek fans	220	25
	2 do	dust	110	17
Owilikande	9 ch	pek sou	720	23

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Citrus	7 ch	pek sou	630	21
	1 do	pek dust	160	15
Ettapolla	9 hf ch	bro or pek	450	34
	9 do	or pek	450	31
	15 hf ch	pek	675	25
	5 do	pek sou	250	20
	5 do	fans	250	25
S R K	6 ch	pek	600	36
	2 do	dust	320	35
Kiluldeniya	5 hf ch	fans	400	out
Kitool	1 ch	sou	90	18
Depedene	9 hf ch	bro pek dust	720	16
J A P	9 ch	or pek	765	34
Morantenne	17 hf ch	bro pek	935	31
	16 do	pek	800	27
	14 do	pek sou	700	21
	1 do	sou	55	18
	2 do	dust	160	17
Blairavon	6 hf ch	bro pek fans	420	34
	4 do	dust	360	32
	4 do	pek sou	340	24
Semi-dale	9 ch	bro pek	900	34
	5 do	fans	550	21
G B	12 hf ch	bro pek fans	720	34
	15 do	dust	750	30
Avisawella	10 hf ch	dust	750	17
M A P	17 hf ch	pek sou	680	25
	3 do	dust	195	20
Gangwarily Est. Co. of Ceylon, Glenalla	2 hf ch	dust	180	17
M U in est mark	7 hf ch	dust	557	17
Berryhill	1 hf ch	dust	85	20
Labugama	13 hf ch	bro pek	715	31
	8 ch	pek	720	25
	3 ch	pek sou	270	20
	1 hf ch	bro pek dust	80	16
N A T in est. mark	11 ch	pek	767	23
Neboda Tea Co. of Ceylon, Ltd, Neboda	14 hf ch	br or pk No. 1	700	46
	7 ch	pek sou	630	22
	9 hf ch	dust	765	16
Oonankande	7 ch	pek sou	490	23
	5 hf ch	dust	330	27
F W	10 ch	pek	900	23 bid
G'Taffe	7 ch	bro mixed	700	10 bid
	2 do	bro tea	210	22
	5 hf ch	dust	410	24
	4 do	br or pk fans	280	35
	9 do	pek fans	648	31
Cooroondoowatte	8 ch	or pek	800	35 bid
	5 ch	dust	700	20
S in est. mark	1 ch			
	1 hf ch	bro pek	163	31
	1 ch	pek	103	20
	1 do	pek sou	90	16
	1 hf ch	dust	96	18
Glenanore	8 hf ch	pek dust	680	35
M in est mark	10 ch	pek	900	23 bid
Hiccup	5 ch	bro or pek	485	28 bid
	1 do	pek	94	20

Messrs. Forbes & Walker.

Arnaimallai	8 hf ch	dust	240	16
Mahayaya	2 ch	dust	300	18
Okoowatte	3 hf ch	pek fans	195	27
	2 do	dust	150	19
Ivies	6 ch	pek fans	750	27
	2 do	pek sou	200	20
	2 do	dust	300	23
	1 do	fans	120	20
Seenagolla	6 hf ch	pek sou	348	36
Erracht	4 ch	dust	600	19
Inverness	2 ch	pek sou	200	35
	3 do	dust	300	39
Erlsmere	6 ch	pek sou	522	33
	8 hf ch	dust	600	36

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb	c.
Hapugastenne	12 hf ch	fans	780	29
	4 do	dust	320	22
Knavesmire	9 ch	pek sou	765	26
St. Vigeans	4 ch	pek sou	400	29 bid
Dammeria	8 hf ch	bro pek fans	520	35
North-Western Rubber Co., Ltd., Kurunegala, in—estate mark, Bridstowe	6 ch	or pek	540	35
	11 do	pek	990	27
	5 do	pek sou	450	22
	5 hf ch	dust	425	16
Sylvakandy	8 ch	fans	880	22
Yellangowry	11 hf ch	bro pek fans	770	27
Looloowatte	2 hf ch	dust	160	25
Waitalawa	9 hf ch	dust	765	28
Nugagalla	8 hf ch	dust	640	29
Haigolle	4 hf ch	fans	368	27
	5 do	dust	500	18
Mousakelle	6 ch	or pek	480	40
	6 hf ch	pek fans	420	36
	1 ch	pek sou	80	28
Yatiyana	3 ch	pek	300	17
	1 do	pek sou	89	17
	1 do	dust	150	16
Robgill	5 ch	pek sou	420	28
	7 hf ch	dust	595	19
	12 do	bro or pek fans	840	31
Bogahagodawatte	3 ch	bro or pek	315	32
	7 do	or pek	616	26
	5 do	pek	475	22
	5 do	pek sou	480	20
	2 do	fans	224	18
Passara Group	8 ch	pek sou	760	26
	8 hf ch	fans	560	31
Penrhos	14 hf ch	or pek	658	38
Rumwood	8 ch	bro or pek	840	36 bid
	5 do	pek sou	410	26
	2 hf ch	dust	160	29
Tonacombe	11 ch	pek sou	880	27
	8 hf ch	dust	680	26
W B	3 ch	bro pek	285	27
	4 do	pek	320	21
	2 do	pek No 2	200	14 bid
	1 do	pek sou	90	18
Poonagalla	11 ch	fans	902	23
Panmure	5 ch	pek sou	450	28
Logie	2 hf ch	dust	160	36
Attampettia	9 hf ch	dust	810	31
Hatton	7 ch	unassorted	770	16
Tunisgalla	12 ch	or pek	984	36
Rethepana	4 ch	bro or pek	420	35
	4 do	br pek	380	28
	2 do	pek No 2	170	18
	2 do	pek sou	140	18
	1 hf ch	dust	95	15
Clunes	12 hf ch	dust	960	22
G S P	10 hf ch	dust	750	16
Wattagalla	5 ch	br or pk	500	33
	3 do	or pek	273	32
	11 do	pek	880	27
	2 do	pek sou	146	21
	2 hf ch	fans	120	17
Poengalla	8 hf ch	dust	720	17
	7 do	fans	525	23
L in est mark	10 ch	red leaf	900	10
K P W	17 hf ch	pek	847	28
Errollwood	10 ch	or pk	950	35
	2 do	or pk fans	250	34

GREEN TEAS.

T C	1 hf ch	*hyson*	65	15
Arapolakande	7 hf ch	*siftings*	490	14

TRAVANCORE TEAS.

Surianalle	8 hf ch	b r pek sou	536	21
	14 do	fans	980	33

CEYLON RUBBER SALES IN LONDON.

MINCING LANE, March 16th, 1906.

"Idomeneus."—ASC AA, 2 cases sold at 6s 2¾d; ditto A 2 bags sold at 5s 8d; 1 case sold at 5s 3d; JC JR A, 13 sold at 3s 8½d; EC PR, 84 sold at 4s 4½d.

"Dalmatia."—Dartry, 1 case sold at 6s 2d.

"Palawan."—Highland Estate (" London Sheet Rubber, 9 cases sold at 6s 3½d; ditto Crepe A, 1 sold at 6s 3d; ditto O, 1 sold at 6s 2d; ditto X, 3 sold at 5s 4½d; ditto O in estate mark, 6 cases sold at 5s 2d.

"Idomeneus."—L E, Muar in estate mark, Straits, 8 cases sold at 6s 3d; 1 sold at 5s 3½d; 1 sold at 6s 3d.

"Arabia."—Tallagalla, 1 case sold at 6s 3d; 1 sold at 5s 3d; 1 sold at 5s; Warriapolla, 4 cases and 2 bags sold at 6s 3d; 1 case sold at 5s; 1 sold at 5s 6d.

"City of York."—Gikiyanakanda, 1 case sold at 5s.

"Land Carriage."—CS L, 1 bag sold 5s 3½d.

"Diomed."—L & P FMS, 1 bag sold at 5s 2½d.

"Barotse."—Add, 1 case sold at 5s.

"Clan Campbell."—Baddegama, 1 case sold at 4s 4½d.

"Arabia."—Waharaka, 1 case sold at 6s 3d; 1 sold at 5s 3d; Glencorse, 2 sold at 6s 3d.

"Idomeneus."—V R Co. FMS in estate mark, 1A, 44 cases sold at 6s 3d; ditto 1B, 3 sold at 6s 2½d; ditto 1C, 1 sold at 6s 3d; ditto 2C, 1 sold at 5s 2½d; 2 sold at 6s 1d; ditto 3C, 2 sold at 5s 1½d; Horse, 2 sold at 6s 3d; ditto AA, 1 bag sold at 5s 3d; Brink, 1 case sold at 5s 3d.

"Clan Campbell."—Kanambyle, 1 case sold at 3s; 1 bag sold at 6s.

CEYLON CARDAMOM SALES IN LONDON.

"City of Corinth."—Duckwari Ceylon Cardamoms A1, 2 cases sold at 2s 11d; ditto B1, 4 sold at 1s 9d; 2 sold at 1s 10d; 1 sold at 1s 9d; ditto C1, 6 sold at 1s 4d; ditto D1, 2 sold at 10d; ditto A B & S, 2 sold at 2s 1d; ditto B B & S, 2 sold at 1s 6d; 4 sold at 1s 7d; ditto C B & S, 5 sold at 1s 2d; ditto D B & S, 4 sold at 10d; ditto Splits, 2 sold at 9½d,

"Bechuana."—M P E & Co. Doteloya No. 1, 5 cases out.

Sundry Ships.—B & C, 12 cases out.

"Nestor."—Midlands 1, 2 cases out.

"City of Benares."—O, MAK, D N in estate mark, 2 cases out.

"Malta."—M, A S & C in estate mark, 4 cases out at 1s 5d.

"Comedian,"—Vedehette Cardamoms AA, 6 cases out.

"Clan Sinclair."—Kobo 2, 3 cases sold at 11d.

"Clan Cameron."—Stanmore No. 1, 6 cases sold at 1s 5d; ditto No. 2, 8 sold at 1s 2d; ditto No, 3, 6 sold at 1s; Monica C No. 1, 6 sold at 1s 5d; ditto C No. 2, 6 sold at 1s 2d; 4 sold at 1s 3d.

"Shropshire."—Delpotonoya, 1 case sold at 3s 4d; 5 sold at 2s; 5 sold at 1s 7d; 3 sold at 1s 1d; 3 sold at 1s 2d; 1 sold at 1s.

"Matiana."—OBEC in estate mark, Naranghena AAAA, 1 case sold at 2s 8d; ditto AAA, 10 sold at 2s; ditto AA, 2 sold at 1s 3d; ditto A, 1 sold at 10d; ditto BB, 4 sold at 1s 1d; ditto B, 1 sold at 9½d; ditto C, 1 sold at 1s 2d.

"Glenesk."—MC, RM in estate mark, 3 cases out.

"Clan Ogilvy."—LC, RM in estate mark, 5 cases sold at 2s; LM ditto, 1 case out.

"Yorkshire."—MC, RM in estate mark, 6 cases sold at 9d.

"Patrician."—Midlands O, 5 cases out; ditto 1, 10 cases sold at 1s 2d; ditto 2, 2 sold at 10d; ditto B & S, 3 sold at 9½d; ditto Seed, 1 sold at 1s 1d.

"Benvenue."—Upper Haloya AA, 10 cases sold at 1s 1d.

"Land Carriage."—A in estate mark, 2 cases sold at 11d.

"Shropshire."—A Kabragalla M, 11 cases sold at 2s; B ditto, 10 sold at 1s 4d; C ditto, 8 sold at 1s 5d; Seed ditto, 2 sold at 1s 2d; 5 sold at 1s 3d.

"Arabia."—CCC in estate mark, 16 cases out at 1s 10d.

"Shropshire."—North Punduloya 1, 1 case out at 2s; ditto 2, 1 case out at 1s 10d; ditto 3, 1 case sold at 1s 3d; ditto 4, 2 sold at 1s 1d; ditto 5, 1 sold at 9d; ditto Splits, 1 sold at 8½d; Gammadua O, 1 case out; ditto 1, 3 cases sold at 1s 7d; ditto 2, 6 sold at 1s 2d; 4 sold at 1s 3d; ditto 3, 3 sold at 11d; 4 sold at 10½d; ditto 1 Seed, 3 sold at 1s 1d.

"City of York."—North Punduloya OO, 1 case sold at 1s 6d.

"Bechuana."—MAK in estate mark, 18 cases out at 8½d.

"Dalmatia,"—DBM, 1 bag out.

"Arabia."—Kobo OO, 10 cases sold at 2s 4d; ditto 1, 18 sold at 1s 5d; 18 sold at 1s 5d; ditto 2, 13 sold at 11½d; ditto Splits OO, 3 sold at 1s 1d; ditto 1, 2 sold at 11½d; 8 sold at 11d; ditto 2, 2 sold at 9d; Browns 1, 2 sold at 11d; ditto 2, 1 sold at 10d; Kobo Seed, 2 sold at 1s 2d.

CEYLON COCOA SALES IN LONDON.

"Herefordshire."—Pallai, London F, 104 bags out; ditto 2, 15 bags sold at 48s 6d; ditto T, 9 bags sold at 51s; Rosebury, London 1, 27 bags sold at 56s 6d; ditto 2, 1 bag sold at 44s; ditto T, 1 bag sold at 51s; VS in estate mark, 184 bags out; 1 MM in estate mark, 1 bag sold at 41s.

"Tactician."—1 MM in estate mark, 39 bags out.

"Palawan."—Kaduwela 1, 56 bags out; ditto 2, 2 bags sold at 43s; ditto T, 2 bags sold at 50s; KM in estate mark, 129 bags out.

"City of York."—T 1, 68 bags out.

"Shropshire."—1 MM in estate mark, 92 bags out.

"Matiana."—Marakona 1, 48 bags out; 1, 22 bags sold at 48s; 2, 8 sold at 50s; 3, 5 sold at 32s; 3, 25 sold at 28s; Nibs, 4 bags out.

"Clan Mackinnon."—Meegama A, 126 bags out.

"Matiana."—Beredewelle COC Ex No. 1, 19 bags sold at 59s 6d; ditto 1, 2 bags sold at 48s; ditto B, 11 bags sold at 29s; ditto T, 1 bag sold at 35s.

"Tactician."—Battagolla, 49 bags sold at 54s; 11 sold at 46s; 1 bag out.

"Herefordshire."—A Glenalpin, 49 bags sold at 54s 6d; B ditto, 15 bags sold at 28s.

"Shropshire."—Hylton, 25 bags out; Hylton, 1 bag sold at 45s; ditto A, 1 bag sold at 53s.

"Arabia."—Ukuwela, 70 bags out; Ballacadua, 1 bag sold at 36s.

"Herefordshire.—Ingurugalle A, 55 bags withdrawn; Asgeria A, 107 bags out; B, 20 bags sold at 52s 6d.

"Shropshire.—Kumaradola A, 8 bags sold at 60s 6d; B, 43 bags out; Ross S, 5 bags sold at 48s 6d.

"Manica."—Ross S, 13 bags sold at 50s.

"Malta."—ES Rajah Totum E, 134 bags out.

"City of Corinth."—F, OBEC in estate mark, Kondesalle Ceylon O, 77 bags sold at 57s; F ditto 1, 62 bags sold at 53s 6d; FG ditto, 8 bags sold at 45s; OEC in estate mark Mahaberia Ceylon OF, 32 bags sold at 57s; ditto 1 C, 6 bags sold at 90s; ditto No. 2 CG, 2 bags sold at 62s.

"Shropshire."—F, OBEC in estate mark, Kondesalle Ceylon O, 30 bags sold at 56s; F ditto 1, 15 bags sold at 52s 6d; ditto O, 9 bags sold at 87s 6d; ditto 1, 3 bags sold at 67s; CG ditto, 6 bags sold at 44s; OO Best in estate mark, 234 bags sold at 55s.

"Bantu."—KA in estate mark, 245 bags out.

"Palawan.—HK 1, 33 bags sold at 55s; ditto 2, 2 sold at 40s 6d; ditto T, 1 bag sold at 50s; V, KM in estate mark, 172 bags sold at 45s; 2 sold at 40s.

TEA, COFFEE, CINCHONA, COCOA, AND CARDAMOM SALES.

No. 15. COLOMBO, 11th April 1906. PRICE:—12½ cents each, 3 copies 30 cents; 6 copies rupee.

COLOMBO SALES OF TEA.

LARGE LOTS.

Messrs. Gordon & Wilson.

[54,887 lb.]

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Hornsey	39 hf ch	bro or pek	2340	42
	15 ch	or pek	1350	45
	14 do	pek	1330	42
	12 do	pek sou	1020	34
Haputale East	25 hf ch	or pek	1200	35 bid
	32 do	bro pek	1856	35
	20 do	pek	1000	29
O H O	17 ch	fans	1904	25
Bunyan and Ovoca	31 hf ch	bro or pek	1860	58
	28 do	or pek	1540	45
	29 ch	pek	2610	38
Hanagalla	45 hf ch	bro or pek	2700	41
	21 ch	or pek	1890	38
	46 do	bro pek	4830	35
	21 do	pek	1848	31
L H O	12 ch	fans	1340	27
Newburgh	23 ch	bro or pek	2300	35 bid
	24 do	or pek	2400	37
	19 do	pek	1710	35
R G A	34 hf ch	dust	3056	13 bid
Rasagalla	29 ch	bro or pek	2900	33
	24 do	or pek	1968	33
	20 do	pek	1640	26
	20 do	bro pek	1720	27 bid
	12 do	pek sou	1008	21

Messrs. Keell and Waldock.

987 pkgs. 84,754 lb. Black
162 „ 17,128 lb. Travancore.

1,149 „ Total 101,882 lb.

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Oaklands	16 ch	pek	1600	25
	21 ch	pek sou	1470	22
Kitulakanda	21 ch	bro or pek	2268	31
	16 ch	or pek	1600	34
	15 ch	pek	1350	27
Bopitiya	18 hf ch	fans	1116	34
	14 hf ch	dust	1120	30
Hagalla	12 ch	bro or pek	1200	33
	13 ch	or pek	1170	34
	13 ch	pek	1170	27
Maldeniya	20 ch	bro pek	2000	36
	13 ch	or pek	1105	42
	16 ch	pek No. 1	1280	30
	26 ch	pek No. 2	2340	27
	13 ch	pek sou	1170	25
	12 ch	fans	1200	24
Hangranoya	11 ch	bro or pek	1045	48
	13 ch	or pek	1040	43 bid
	25 ch	bro pek	2500	35 bid
	15 ch	pek	1200	31
Munukettia, in est. mark	14 ch	bro or pek	1400	46
	10 ch	bro or pek No. 2	1000	42
	11 ch	bro pek	1100	37
	16 ch	or pek	1520	39
	13 ch	pek	1170	37
Farnham	20 hf ch	bro or pek	1100	37
	17 ch	bro pek	1615	33
	16 ch	pek	1440	31
	16 ch	pek sou	1440	28
Stafford	18 hf ch	bro or pek	1080	47
	17 ch	pek	1530	43
Choisy	15 ch	bro pek	1500	34
	15 ch	bro pek	1500	34
	18 ch	pek	1620	28
Macaldenia	12 ch	bro or pek	1200	39
	20 ch	bro pek	2000	30 bid
	13 do	pek	1170	29
Carriglea	20 hf ch	bro or pek	1200	39
	23 hf ch	bro pek	1334	29 bid
Bellongalla	34 hf ch	bro or pek	1870	30
	22 ch	pek	1980	26
Kalutara Rubber Co. of Ceylon, Ltd. Yatadola	20 ch	bro or pek	2000	30
	18 ch	pek	1530	27
Dunnottar	19 ch	bro pek	1995	withd'n
Westward Ho	26 hf ch	bro or pek	1560	54 bid
	17 ch	or pk No. 1	1615	66
	15 hf ch	br or pk fans	1050	38
	16 ch	pek sou	1280	38
M	22 hf ch	dust	1870	out

TRAVANCORE TEA.

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Madupatty	36 ch	bro or pek	4608	39 bid
	26 do	or pek	2470	44
	37 do	pek	4107	36
	23 do	pek sou	2093	32
Kuduakanam	10 ch	bro pek	1150	35 bid
	10 do	or peo	1000	29 bid

Messrs. Somerville & Co.

3,122 pkgs. 254,985 lb. Black
1 pkgs. 119 lb. Green.

3,123 pkgs. 255,104 lb.

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Mipitiakande	16 ch	pek	1312	26
	17 ch	pek sou	1275	21
Nyanza	17 hf ch	bro or pek	1003	44
	18 ch	bro pek	2016	35
	17 ch	pek	1666	36
Simla, Haputale	22 hf ch	bro or pek	1276	44
	30 do	bro pek	1800	34
	13 ch	or pek	1131	40
	27 ch	pek	2295	32
Rabatungoda	21 hf ch	bro or pek	1155	46
	20 ch	or pek	1960	41
	46 ch	pek	4600	36
	20 hf ch	bro pek	1340	36
	12 do	pek dust	1008	30
M A W	30 ch	bro pek	3000	28 bid
	23 ch	pek	1955	25
	14 ch	pek sou	1120	19
Scottish Ceylon Tea Co. Ltd., Invery	24 hf ch	bro or pek	1464	46
	41 ch	bro pek	2501	38
	11 ch	or pek	1089	48
	58 ch	pek	5684	38
Hantane	28 hf ch	bro or pek	1540	36 bid
	22 ch	or pek	1980	35 bid
	12 ch	bro pek	1200	27 bid
	46 ch	pek	3680	27
	32 ch	pek sou	2560	21 bid
Kiriporuwa	12 ch	bro or pek	1200	39
	17 ch	bro pek	1700	27
	14 ch	or pek	1400	32
	20 ch	pek	1800	26
J A P	20 hf ch	bro or pek	1040	35
	16 ch	pek	1280	25 bid
Highfields	21 hf ch	flo or pek	1197	43
	29 do	or pek	1305	40
	27 do	bro pek	1566	41
	32 do	pek	1568	41
Torbay	22 hf ch	bro pek fans No. 1	1496	41
	17 do	bro pek dust	1462	37
	15 do	fans	1005	33 bid

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
New Valley	32 hf ch	bro or pek	1792	39
	21 ch	bro or pek	2100	38 bid
	22 ch	or pek	2090	36
	23 ch	pek	2185	31
Demoderawatte (Pussellawa)	28 hf ch	bro or pek	1540	35
	23 ch	or pek	1955	32 bid
	32 ch	pek	2720	29
Murraythwaite	11 ch	or pek	1100	37
	10 ch	bro pek	1150	29
Hatherleigh	13 ch	bro or pek	1365	40
	18 ch	or pek	1800	33
	24 ch	pek	2280	28
	13 ch	pek sou	1300	24
H A T in est mark	10 ch	dust	1400	17 bid
Gangwarily Est. Co. of Ceylon, Ltd, Havilland	43 hf ch	bro or pek	2451	36 bid
	19 ch	or pek	1520	35 bid
	22 ch	bro pek	2200	29
	45 ch	pek	3960	28
	11 ch	fans	1210	26
Widworthy	25 hf ch	bro or pek	1379	36 bid
	17 ch	pek	1619	29
Beligalena	11 ch	bro or pek	1100	30 bid
	22 ch	or pek	2090	32 bid
	29 ch	pek	2610	27
Monrovia	32 ch	bro pek	3200	29 bid
	32 ch	pek	3040	27
	16 ch	pek sou	1440	20
Monte Christo	36 ch	bro pek	3600	41
Kelani Tea Garden Co. Lt. Kelani	16 ch	bro pek	1 00	29 bid
	20 ch	pek	1800	28
	14 ch	pek sou	1022	22
	11 ch	dust	1210	22
Glenanore	13 ch	bro or pek	1300	46
	14 ch	or pek	1260	43
H G M	17 hf ch	bro or pek	1020	36 bid
	25 do	bro pek	1375	32 bid
	23 do	or pek	1035	37 bid
	20 do	pek	1700	32
	17 do	fans	1105	32
Beausejour	44 ch	bro pek	4180	31 bid
	34 ch	pek	3060	26
I P	22 hf ch	dust	1408	30
Donside	31 hf ch	or pek	1550	41
Edmonton	20 hf ch	dust	1600	21
Mousakande	20 hf ch	bro or pek	1160	37
	13 ch	bro pek	1170	27 bid
	24 ch	pek	1920	28
	16 ch	pek sou	1344	20 bid
Talawitiya	10 ch	bro pek	1000	19 bid
	22 ch	pek	1980	19
Charlie Hill	23 hf ch	or pek	1150	33
	34 do	pek	1700	28
Raxawa	23 hf ch	bro or pek	1150	43 bid
	13 ch	or pek	1014	40
	18 hf ch	bro pek	1008	30 bid
	12 ch	pek	1020	32
	13 ch	pek sou	1040	27
Rayigam Co. Ltd., Annandale	20 hf ch	bro or pek	1100	70
	14 ¾ ch	or pek	1064	45
	19 hf ch	bro pek	1159	42
	19 ¾ ch	pek	1520	42
Oakwell	17 hf ch	bro or pek	1020	39 bid
	14 ch	or pek	1428	41
	22 ch	pek	2376	31
	15 ch	pek sou	1350	29
A in est. mark	11 ch	bro pek	1320	10 bid
	17 ch	pek	1445	10
Kelani Tea Garden Co. Ltd, Kelani	14 ch	or pek	1190	36 bid
	15 ch	bro pek	1500	30
Alpitalande	11 ch	bro pek	1045	29
	29 ch	pek	2175	26
Deniyaya	12 ch	bro or pek	1200	34
	25 do	pek	2250	28
	17 do	pek sou	1530	20

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Cooroondoowatte	12 ch	bro pek	1200	32
	12 do	or pek	1200	35
	14 do	pek	1400	27
A K L	11 ch	dust No. 1	1041	16
Kiriporuwa	10 ch	bro or pek	1000	37
	14 ch	or pek	1260	33
	20 ch	pek	1·00	27
Jak Tree Hill	24 ch	bro pek	2516	28 bid
Yatalatenne	18 hf ch	bro or pek	1026	40
	21 ch	bro pek	2100	30 bid
	28 ch	bro pek	2796	30 bid
	18 ch	pek	1620	29 bid
	16 hf ch	dust	1280	19 bid
Gwernet	30 hf ch	bro pek	1680	40
	21 ch	pek	1785	39
Florida	18 ch			
	3 hf ch	bro pek	1964	27 bid
	20 ch	pek	1890	25
	13 ch	pek sou	1108	19
Bollagalla	16 ch	bro pek	1600	33
	28 ch	pek	2380	26

Messrs. Forbes & Walker.

9,971 pkgs.	(Ceylon) Black	...	757,546 lb.
15 „	(Ceylon) Green	...	1,361 lb.
251 „	(Travancore) Black	...	19,916 lb.
10,237 pkgs.	Total	...	778,823 lb.

	Pkgs	Name.	lb.	c.
Wewewatte	24 hf ch	bro pek	1200	32
Ederapolla	11 ch	bro pek	1210	31
	12 do	fans	1320	27
Shrubs Hill	33 ch	bro or pek	3036	33
	15 do	pek	1395	30
	13 do	bro pek fans	1456	33
Bowlana	25 hf ch	bro or pek	1425	43
	12 ch	or pek	1140	39
	24 do	pek	2160	33
Dennybrook	12 ch	bro or pek	1200	40
	13 do	pek	1196	33
Gona	32 hf ch	bro pek	1920	33
	11 do	bro or pek	1100	37
	15 do	pek	1200	30
	17 do	or pek	1445	36
Great Valley, Ceylon, in est. mark	28 hf ch	bro or pek	1484	45
	19 ch	pek	1596	33 bid
	18 do	pek sou	1368	28
Puspone	38 ch	or pek	3040	31
	67 do	bro pek	6365	30 bid
	25 do	pek	2000	28
	15 hf ch	bro pek fans	1050	29
Waldemar	18 ch	bro or pek	1980	44
	24 do	or pek	2160	39
	16 do	bro pek	1680	39
	17 do	pek	1445	36
	22 hf ch	fans	1760	38
Dunkeld	64 hf ch	bro or pek	3712	40
	16 ch	or pek	1376	38
	29 do	pek	2465	33
	14 hf ch	dust	1232	34
Maha Uva	65 hf ch	bro or pek	3900	42
	19 ch	or pek	1805	43
	21 do	pek	1890	37
Gampaha	40 hf ch	bro or pek	2480	43
	19 ch	bro pek	1805	40
	19 do	pek	1615	37
	25 hf ch	pek fans	2250	33
High Forest	101 hf ch	bro or pek	6060	41
	57 do	bro pek	3249	42
	74 do	or pek No. 1	34[illegible]4	44
	50 do	pek	2400	41
Kirklees	41 hf ch	bro or pek	2132	40
	26 ch	bro pek	2860	39
	14 do	or pek	1260	39
	13 hf ch	dust	1170	29

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
St. Johns	27 hf ch	bro or pek	1620	43
	19 ch	pek	1900	46
	15 hf ch	pek fans	1080	45
Dea Ella	36 hf ch	bro or pek	1980	36
	30 do	or pek	1650	30
	23 do	pek	1150	26
Maha Uva	50 hf ch	bro or pek	3000	42
	11 ch	or pek	1045	44
	14 do	pek	1260	37
	22 hf ch	fans	1540	38
Sylvakandy	28 ch	bro pek	2800	35
	15 do	bro or pek	1500	40
	14 do	or pek	1260	41
	23 do	pek	1980	32
Deaculla	26 hf ch	bro or pek	1560	44
	20 do	bro pek	1240	36
	53 do	or pek	2756	39
	19 ch	pek	1805	33
Adisham	23 hf ch	bro or pek	1150	61
	42 ch	bro pek	4200	38 bid
O B E C, in estate mark, Summer Hill	18 ch	bro pek	1800	43
	18 do	or pek No 2	1494	45
	18 do	pek	1566	38
Monkswood	65 hf ch	bro or pek	3900	50
	15 do	or pek	1425	72
	11 do	pek	1034	53
Gonamadie	10 ch	bro or pek fans	1000	29
	13 do	dust	1300	16
Galatura	25 hf ch	fans	1500	31
	25 do	dust	1875	22
Halwatura	15 hf ch	dust	1200	20
Rickarton	28 hf ch	bro or pek	1334	49 bid
	20 ch	or pek	1860	45
	11 do	bro pek	1210	38
	22 do	pek	2112	45
Yelverton	14 ch	bro pek	1512	38
	11 do	or pek	1012	34
Dromoland	29 hf ch	bro or pek	1624	withd'n.
	23 ch	bro pek	2300	
	22 do	pek	1980	
Yataderia	25 ch	bro or pek	2675	33 bid
	35 do	or pek	3500	31
	21 do	bro pek	2310	28
	50 do	pek	4400	25 bid
	21 do	pek sou	1785	20
Castlereagh	54 hf ch	bro or pek	3024	41
	20 ch	bro pek	2000	33 bid
	18 do	pek	1530	33
Moray	27 hf ch	or pek	1350	49
	22 do	bro or pek	1276	66
	43 ch	pek	3655	41
	44 hf ch	bro pek	2640	43
Glendon	19 ch	bro pek	1995	39
	41 do	or pek	3485	33
	32 do	pek	2720	28
Erracht	14 ch	bro or pek	1400	33
	15 do	bro pek	1620	31
	25 do	or pek	2250	34
	35 do	pek	2800	27
	25 do	pek sou	2000	23
Kirklees	46 hf ch	bro or pek	2300	41
	40 ch	pek	3600	33
	13 do	pek sou	1170	30
Hayes	21 ch	bro pek	2100	32
	14 ch	or pek	1190	44
	33 do	pek	2805	30
Wattagalla	76 hf ch	bro or pek	4560	37
	37 ch	pek	3330	33
	22 do	pek sou	1760	26
Ganapalla	21 ch	bro or pek	1932	35
	31 do	bro pek	2790	31
	32 do	or pek	2432	33
	50 do	pek	3750	26
	10 do	bro pek fans	1000	29

	Pkgs	Name.	lb.	c.
Nakiadenia	24 ch	bro or pek	2280	41
	10 ch	bro pek	1040	53
	26 do	pek	2132	29
	13 do	pek sou	1014	21
Pine Hill	43 hf ch	bro or pek	2580	40
	12 ch	or pek	1020	46
	13 do	pek	1170	35
Bramley	40 hf ch	bro or pek	2400	41
	43 do	or pek	2150	51
	76 do	pek	3952	43
Penrhos	38 hf-ch	bro pek	2166	31
	16 ch	pek	1280	27
Deviturai	18 ch	pek No 2	1368	29
	28 do	pek sou	2240	28
St. Clair	30 ch	or pek	2580	41
	29 do	bro pek	2900	42
	26 do	pek	2236	31
Kandaloya	26 hf ch	bro or pek	1170	41
	34 do	bro pek	1360	32
	46 do	pek	1840	30 bid
Ardlaw and Wishford	27 ch	bro pek	2781	40
	19 hf ch	bro or pek	1064	50 bid
	17 ch	pek	1428	39
Dunbar	25 hf ch	bro or pek	1400	46
	21 ch	pek	1911	39
	15 do	bro pek fans	1575	34 bid
Ismalle	19 ch	sou	1520	17
	15 do	bro pek fans	1800	20
	13 do	dust	1885	18
Good Hope	27 hf ch	bro or pek	1485	35
	38 do	bro pek	2128	32
	29 ch	or pek	2465	30
	44 do	pek	4180	26
	13 do	fans	1105	21
	19 hf ch	dust	1615	25
S H	15 ch	bro or pek	1575	33
	17 do	pek	1509	28 bid
	12 do	pek sou	1076	22
	16 do	bro pek fans	1904	28
	13 hf ch	dust	1140	18
Bandara Eliya	19 ch	or pek	1615	39
	44 hf ch	bro pek	2420	36
	22 do	bro or pek	1210	42
	23 ch	pek	1955	35 bid
Glengariff	28 hf ch	br or pek	1624	36
	32 do	bro pek	1856	32
	12 ch	pek	1080	33
	14 hf ch	fans	1008	36
North Cove	23 hf ch	br or pek	1311	63
	55 do	bro pek	3300	42
	14 ch	pek	1330	49
Tymawr	16 ch	br or pek	1360	35 bid
	22 hf ch	or pek	1606	46
	39 do	pek	2730	39
Galleheria	20 ch	bro or pek	1900	40 bid
	18 do	or pek	1440	38
	36 do	pek	3060	32
Inverness	16 ch	bro or pk	1440	59
	36 do	or pek	2700	80
	16 do	pek	1440	58
Battawatte	71 hf ch	bro or pek	4260	36
	14 ch	or pek	1330	39
	35 do	pek	3500	31
	15 do	pek sou	1275	29
Ruanwella	10 ch	br or pk	1050	33
	21 do	or pek	2100	32
	28 do	pek	2520	29
	14 do	pek sou	1190	24
	13 do	br pek fans	1495	29
High Forest	116 hf ch	bro or pek	6960	41
	69 do	br pek	3933	41
	83 do	or pek No 1	3984	44
	66 do	pek	3168	40 bid
Dammeria	38 ch	bro pek	3800	25
	37 do	pek	3330	31
	20 do	pek sou	1700	30
	19 hf ch	br pek fans	1235	34

	Pkgs	Name.	lb.	c.
Ingestre	26 hf ch	bro or pek	1560	58
	25 ch	br pek	2625	40
	13 do	or pek	1209	43
	29 do	pek	2697	38
Ambragalla	117 hf ch	or pek	5850	32 bid
	23 do	br pek	1426	33 bid
	29 do	bro or pek	1798	38 bid
	21 ch	pek	1680	27
	16 do	pek sou	1312	24
Halugalla	54 hf ch	bro or pek	2970	34
	13 ch	or pek	1105	34
	19 do	pek	1520	26
Queensland	16 ch	br pek	1440	37 bid
	12 do	pek	1020	38
Tullybody	36 hf ch	br or pek	2016	46
	34 do	or pek No. 1	1700	68
	15 ch	pek	1305	53
Naseby	30 hf ch	br or pek	1800	62
	30 do	or pek	1410	68
	21 do	pek	1050	55
Tommagong	25 hf ch	bro or pek	1550	43
	24 do	bro or pek	1488	42
	13 ch	or pek	1157	62
	12 do	pek	1200	48
Denmark Hill	24 hf ch	br or pek	1464	41 bid
	23 do	br or pek	1403	41 bid
	19 ch	or pek	1634	59
	17 do	pek	1530	44
G K	15 hf ch	dust	1125	18
Dovedale	33 hf ch	or pek	1749	61
	21 do	br or pek	1365	38 bid
	20 do	br or pek	1300	38 bid
	20 ch	pek No 1	2160	43
	12 do	pek dust	1056	38
Ninfield	12 ch	br or pek	1344	36
	11 do	or pek	1012	39
	39 do	pek	3315	28
Pallegodde	22 ch	bro or pek	2200	27
	42 do	br pek	3990	33
	28 do	or pek	2240	33
	24 do	pek	2040	28
	14 do	pek sou	1120	24
	20 hf ch	dust	1600	21
Attampettia	18 ch	br or pk	1800	38 bid
	13 do	or pek	1300	40
	18 do	pek	1530	36
Bullugolla	33 ch	br or pk	3300	36 bid
	32 do	br or pek	3200	36 bid
	30 do	or pek	2550	31 bid
	30 do	or pek	2550	31 bid
	33 do	pek	2805	32 bid
	32 do	pek	2720	32 bid
	30 do	pek sou	2400	28 bid
Bandara Eliya	23 ch	or pek	1955	42
	47 hf ch	bro pek	2485	38
	32 do	br or pek	1760	44
	36 ch	pek	3060	39
Ambragalla	64 hf ch	or pek	3200	32 bid
	28 do	br pek	1680	33 bid
	36 do	bro or pek	2160	39 bid
	26 ch	pek	2236	28
Middloton	24 ch	br pek	2400	43
	21 do	or pek	1680	46
	13 do	pek	1040	44
Florence	46 hf ch	br or pek	2576	48
	37 do	bro pek	2220	41
	27 ch	pek	2430	43
Yatiana	22 do	or pek	2134	25
Balantote	23 ch	br or pek	2300	31
	30 do	pek	2700	28
B L	12 ch	pek	1080	25
B B	15 ch	br mixed	1275	8 bid
Rassagalla	29 ch	br or pek	2900	withd'n
	24 ch	or pek	1968	do
	20 do	pek	1640	do
	20 do	br pek	1720	do
	12 do	pek sou	1008	do

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Clyde	24 ch	br or pk	2328	45
	22 ch	or pek	2024	35
	22 do	pek No 1	1870	28
	23 do	pek No 2	2047	27
	21 do	pek sou	1785	22
	8 do	dust	1248	17
Preston	29 hf ch	br or pk	2106	55
	13 ch	pek	1066	49
	16 do	pek sou	1120	42
Galaha	46 hf ch	bro or pek fans	3680	39
Chesterford	18 hf ch	fans	1314	20
Waverley	43 hf ch	dust	3440	44
	30 do	dust	2610	35
The Scrubs	39 hf ch	br or pk	2340	44 bid
	19 do	br pek	1140	43 bid
	11 ch	pek	1045	42 bid
Gonapatiya	48 hf ch	br or pk	2880	39 bid
Purana	15 ch	pek	1200	28
Bandara Eliya	32 ch	or pek	2720	40
	47 hf ch	or pek	2585	37
	40 do	br or pk	2200	40 bid
	39 ch	pek	3315	37
	35 do	pek sou	2800	30
	16 hf ch	dust	1360	27
	55 do	pek fans	3575	34
Ambragalla	132 hf ch	or pek	6600	32 bid
	34 do	br pek	2108	33 bid
	45 do	bro or pek	2700	36 bid
	28 ch	pek	2296	27
	16 do	pek sou	1280	22
	13 hf ch	dust	1040	17
Naseby	25 hf ch	bro or pek	1500	53 bid
Court Lodge	21 ch	or pek	1974	60
Ireby	28 hf ch	bro pek	1680	32
	20 do	or pek	1000	36
N P D	92 hf ch	dust	7356	17 bid
Maha Eliya	30 hf ch	bro or pek	1800	48 bid
	20 ch	br pek	2100	42 bid
	28 do	pek	2660	48
Vogan	22 ch	br or pk	2200	40
	44 do	or pek	3960	32
	70 do	pek	6300	27
	20 do	pek sou	1600	21
Kumaradola	14 ch	pek	1120	27
Roeberry	34 ch	bro or pek	3400	43
	46 do	br pk	4140	35
	45 do	pek	3825	32
	14 do	pek sou	1120	29
	11 do	fans	1099	30
O B E C in est mark Forest Creek	22 hf ch	dust	1716	36
Tonacombe	49 ch	bro or pek	4655	37
	40 do	br pek	4000	36
	56 do	pek	4760	33
	13 do	pek sou	1040	30
O B E C in est mark Lindupatna	9 ch	dust	1395	30
N G	39 ch	pek fans	4077	27

GRREEN TEAS.

Weliwatte	13 ch	*hyson*	1300	29 bid

TRAVANCOREE TEAS.

Munaar	48 hf ch	br pek fans	3504	37
	43 do	bro pek fans	3225	37
Surianalle	29 hf ch	bro or pek	1827	42 bid
	30 do	bro pek	1800	33 bid
	22 ch	or pek	2420	41
	46 do	pek	4830	31
	23 hf ch	fans	1610	33

Messrs. Geo. White, Bartleet & Co.

[987 Packages, 78,823 lb.]

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Empire of India and Ceylon Tea Co. Ld, Lebanon Group	46 hf ch	bro or pek	2530	37 bid
	30 ch	bro pek	3150	33
	21 do	pek	1827	33

	Pkgs		Name.	lb	c.
Meeriatenne	22	hf ch	bro or pek	1276	52
	55	ch	bro pek	3300	38
	37	do	pek	3515	33
Marigold	20	hf oh	bro or pek	1100	41 bid
	40	do	bro pek	2400	37
	17	ch	or pek	1496	42
	15	do	pek	1350	39
Myraganga	28	hf ch	bro or pek	1988	40 bid
	20	cb	bro pek	2360	35 bid
	14	do	or pek	1386	39 bid
	10	do	pek	1000	31
Salawe	12	do	pek	1140	25
	12	de	pek sou	1080	20
	20	do	br or pk fns	1300	26
Hapugasmu'le	37	do	bro pek	2220	33
Glencorse	36	do	bro pek	2160	36 bid
	35	do	bro pek	2100	36 bid
	12	cb	or pek	1080	43
	19	do	pek No. 1	1710	33 bid
	35	do	pek No. 2	2800	28
	33	do	pek sou	2640	23 bid
	17	bf ob	dust	1445	27
Holbrook	20	do	bro or pek	1100	60
	29	do	bro pek	1740	47 bid
	12	ch	or pek	1080	58
	10	do	pek	1000	52
H L B K	10	do	bro pek	1100	29
	12	do	pek	1200	33
G	24	hf ob	dust	2040	12 bid
Geragama	40	ch	bro or pek	4000	33
	31	do	bro pek	3100	28 bid
	23	do	or pek	2070	33
	24	do	pek	2160	26
	15	do	fans	1125	19
Gatagahawala	16	ch	pek fans	1600	17 bid

Messrs. E. John & Co.

[Total 2,622 Paokages, 219,920 lb.]

	Pkgs.		Name.	lb.	o.
Thibet	23	ch	bro or pek	2300	28
	11	do	bro pek	1012	27
	19	do	pek	1615	24
	20	do	or pek	1800	29
Oonoogaloya	14	do	or pk No. 1	1050	50
	13	do	or pk No. 2	1040	37
	20	do	bro or pek	1800	45
	12	do	bro pek	1080	37
	24	do	pek	2040	34
	26	hf ob	br or pk fns	1690	39
Hyndford	30	cb	bro or pek B	3075	37
	23	do	pek	2060	32
Tamaravelley	27	do	bro pek	2565	30 bid
	13	do	or pek	1040	33
	17	do	pek	1445	26 bid
Cleveland	12	do	or pek	1000	50
	20	hf cb	bro pek	1200	44
	12	ob	pek	1128	42
Ury	17	bf ch	bro or pek	1020	47
	12	ch	or pek	1080	40
	37	do	bro pek	3700	38
	37	do	pek	3145	33
Elston	18	do	pek	1530	30
	24	do	pek sou	2160	28
Orwell	17	do	bro pek	1615	30
	17	do	pek	1275	25
Nahavilla Est. Co., Ld., Nahavilla	30	hf oh	bro or pek	1650	42 bid
	40	cb	bro pek	4000	35 bid
	40	do	pek	3600	30 bid
Tempo	13	do	bro or pek	1300	42 bid
	11	do	bro pek	1100	32
	16	do	pek No. 1	1680	26
	19	do	pek No. 2	1900	25
Katukurundugoda	13	do	bro or pek	1235	29 bid
	15	do	bro pek	1350	20 bid
Parusella	13	do	bro pek	1300	35
	14	do	or pek	1190	23
	16	do	pek	1440	28

	Pkgs.		Name.	lb	c.
Ormidale	54	hf cb	bro pek	3132	46
	12	ch	or pek	1032	47
	25	do	pek	2200	44
Ottery	26	do	bro or pek	2496	42 bid
	14	do	bro pek	1400	35
	30	do	pek	2550	37
Tismoda	27	do	bro pek	2565	34
	32	do	pek	2720	28
Gingranoya	25	hf ch	bro or pek	1500	40
	16	cb	pek	1440	41
Galoolla	14	do	or pek	1120	42
	44	do	bro or pek	4400	35
	29	do	pek	2755	32
Glasgow Estate Co., Ltd.. Glasgow	29	bf ob	bro or pek	1595	50 bid
	40	do	bro pek	2280	42
	11	ch	or pek	1045	51
	20	do	pek	1900	46
Parusella	30	do	pek	2700	26
Ury	19	do	or pek	1710	40
	23	do	bro pek	2300	36 bid
	20	do	pek	1700	34
Kadienlena	34	bf cb	br or pk fns	2210	32
Ceylon Provincial Estates Co. Ltd., Brownlow	12	cb	bro or pek	1200	56 bid
	10	do	bro pek	1000	33 bid
	12	do	or pek	1008	48
	17	do	pek No. 1	1700	41
	16	do	pek No. 2	1440	44
Mabanilu	20	hf cb	bro or pek	1000	60
	17	do	bro pek	1020	40
	16	cb	pek	1440	38
Mocba Tea Co. of Ceylon, Ltd. Glentilt	40	hf ch	bro or pek	2200	50
	19	cb	or pek	1710	42
	26	do	pek	2340	37
	20	hf cb	fans	1600	36
Verelapatna	30	cb	bro or pek	3000	39 bid
	12	do	or pek	1032	48
	34	do	pek No. 1	3060	37
	20	do	pek No. 2	1900	31
Kandahar	18	hf cb	bro or pek	1026	39 bid
	19	do	bro or pek	1083	37
Irex	16	cb	bro or pek	1600	29 bid
	19	do	or pek	1520	30
	13	do	pek	1040	28
Gonavy	18	bf cb	bro or pek	1080	42
	30	do	bro pek	1800	35
	12	ob	or pek	1080	40
	12	do	pek	1056	32
Lantern Hill	23	do	bro pek	2185	28
	19	do	pek	1615	21
Kebelwatte	22	do	pek	2090	33
Theresia	20	bf ch	bro or pek	1100	52 bid
	25	ch	bro pek	2375	38
	17	do	or pek	1530	46
	29	do	pek	2465	41
Nahavilla Ests. Co., Ltd., Nahavilla	38	hf ch	bro or pek	2 90	39 bid
	30	ob	bro pek	3000	34 bid
	15	do	pek	1350	31 bid
	23	do	pek sou	1840	27
Dumbugoda	19	bf ch	bro or pek	1045	25 bid
	23	oh	bro pek	2300	29 bid
	13	do	pek	1170	29
Shawlands	24	do	bro or pek	2400	39
	34	do	bro pek	3400	33
	55	do	pek	4675	31
	13	do	pek sou	1105	28
Kelaniya and Braemar	13	ch	bro or pek	1300	56
	18	ob	bro pek	1800	40

SMALL LOTS.

Messrs Gordon & Wilson.

Hornsey	4	hf ch	bro or pek fans	340	35

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Haputale East	4 hf ch	pek sou	184	24
	4 do	bro pek fans	320	27
Allubetiya, in estate mark	4 hf ch	bro pek	280	31
	11 do	pek	550	23
O H O	10 hf ch	dust	800	16
Uragalla	6 hf ch	bro or pek	384	31
	7 do	bro pek	406	28
	11 do	pek	572	21
	9 do	pek sou	441	19
Meddakande	3 hf ch	fans	210	33
	7 do	dust	560	28
Newburgh	11 ch	pek sou	880	25
	1 hf ch	dust	400	26
Rasagalla	6 ch	bro pek fans	672	23
	7 hf ch	dust	588	15

Messrs. Geo. White, Bartleet & Co.

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Salawe	7 hf ch	dust	630	17
Hapugasmulle	5 ch	pek	480	25
	7 do	pek sou	644	20
	7 hf ch	bro pek fans	476	26
	5 ch	bro mixed	480	8 bid
	7 hf ch	dust	560	18
Glencorse	3 do	fans	195	28
Holbrook	1 ch	bro pek fans	130	28
	3 do	dust	465	34
B B	6 hf ch	dust	353	15 bid
Kekiriskande	4 ch	bro pek	400	25 bid
	3 do	pek	300	18 bid
	2 do	pek sou	200	16
	1 do	fans	111	9 bid
Avisford	7 do	bro or pek	732	23 bid
	8 do	bro pek	797	19 bid
Gatagahawala	2 do	unass	200	

Messrs. Keel and Waldock.

	Pkgs,	Name.	lb.	c.
Maddagedera	7 ch	bro pek fans	770	25 bid
	6 hf ch	dust	540	16 bid
Hagalla	4 ch	pek sou	360	21
H G	2 ch	bro tea	180	18
	1 ch	fans	120	18
Hayes	10 ch	pek sou	897	20 bid
Stafford	10 hf ch	fans	650	38
	3 hf ch	dust	255	30 bid
W E K	1 ch	bro pek	98	32
Macaldeniya	3 ch	dust	390	17
Carriglea	6 ch	or pek	546	30
	4 ch	pek	356	27 bid
	3 hf ch	br or pk fans	201	33
	3 do	dust	240	31
M	1 hf ch	bro pek	41	28
	1 do	pek	43	22
	1 do	dust	49	16
Bellongalla	7 hf ch	pek dust	525	16
	12 do	br or pk fans	720	27
B in est. mark	8 ch	sou	640	15
Rosebury	6 ch	bro pek	600	31
	4 ch	pek	360	27
	3 ch	pek sou	240	23
	1 do	dust	100	16
Yatadola	7 ch	pek sou	595	19
	3 hf ch	fans	180	18
	7 do	dust	525	16
Dunnottar	5 ch	pek sou	450	28
Augusta	7 ch	fans	840	21
	3 ch	dust	450	15
P T N	3 ch	bro or pek fans	338	28
	3 pkgs	pek fans	332	16 bid
Westward Ho	6 hf ch	dust	510	34

TRAVANCORE TEA.

Kuduakanam	10 ch	pek	9000	24
	10 do	pek sou	80	19 bid

Messrs. E. John & Co.

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
P P P	3 ch	bro pek	300	30
	2 do	or pek	170	36
	5 do	pek	450	25
	2 do	pek sou	160	20
	1 hf ch	dust	50	16
Hyndford	9 do	bro or prk	783	40
	11 do	or pek	864	41
	5 do	pek sou	400	24
	2 do	fans	216	34
	3 do	dust	330	33
Tamaravelley	4 do	bro or pek	380	44
	1 do	br or pk fans	100	30
	1 do	dust	94	21
Cieveland	6 do	bro or pek	528	76
	3 hf ch	fans	255	35
Ury	4 do	bro pek fans	260	39
	9 do	dust	720	28
S T V	2 ch	bro mixed	194	9
	1 hf ch	dust	86	15
Orwell	3 ch	pek sou	243	18
	1 hf ch	dust	84	16
	3 do	bro pek fans	195	26
M R	7 do	dust	630	30
Tempo	10 ch	or pek	920	37
	11 do	pek sou	990	20
	7 do	bro pek fans	812	31
	3 hf ch	dust	261	16
	1 ch	bro tea	110	18
	1 hf ch	pek fans	73	22
Katukuruudugoda	8 ch	pek	680	18
	4 do	sou	340	14
Ormidale	12 hf ch	bro or pek	600	75
	4 ch	pek fans	400	34
Melvilla	14 hf ch	bro pek	700	30
	12 do	pek No. 1	600	23
	5 do	pek No. 2	250	18
Ottery	10 ch	or pek	950	44
	9 hf ch	fans	630	36
Iscadu	2 do	sou	170	28
	2 do	bro mixed	200	24
	1 hf ch	dust	80	20
Horagalla	4 ch	bro pek A	420	32
	7 do	bro pek B	728	23 bid
	3 do	pek No. 1	279	25
	2 do	bro pek fans	197	17
	1 do	pek sou	84	18
Tismoda	10 hf ch	fans	700	31
Gingranoya	2 do	br or pk fns	130	48
Galoolla	10 ch	pek sou	900	25
	5 do	dust	500	25
	2 do	fans	200	30
Ury	12 hf ch	bro pek fans	840	39
Vereiapatna	6 ch	dust	660	29
Kandahar	17 hf ch	bro or pek	969	37
Irex	2 ch	pek sou	560	24
	7 do	dust	581	17
Lantern Hill	7 do	fans	980	22
	5 do	dust	700	15
Nahavilla Ests, Co., Ltd., Nahavilla	12 hf ch	pek fans	900	33
Dumbugoda	2 do	fans	140	28
	3 do	dust	240	28
Kandy	2 ch	bro pek	200	31
	1 do	or pek	95	27
	3 do	pek	270	22
	1 hf ch	pek sou	48	17
	1 do	pek pek fans	68	17
	1 do	bro mixed	54	6
Kelaneiya and Braemar	5 ch	pek sou	475	30

Messrs. Somerville & Co

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c
Mipitiakande	5 hf ch	pek fans	425	18

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
Horagoda	4 ch	bro or pek	440	27
	4 do	or pek	360	26
	9 do	pek	729	24
	3 do	pek sou	270	19
	1 do	sou	84	17
	1 do	dust	130	15
	1 do	bro mixed	100	8
Nyanza	9 hf ch	fans	630	36
Simla, Haputale	6 ch	pek sou	450	26
	5 hf ch	fans	370	30
	3 do	dust	279	26
M A W	3 ch	pek fans	300	18
	2 do	dust	220	15
Kiriporuwa	2 do	dust	300	15
J A P	7 do	or pek	595	32 bid
	4 do	pek sou	288	21
	9 hf ch	fans	630	31
	4 do	dust	300	17
New Valley	2 hf ch	pek No. 2	120	24
Demoderawatte (Pussellawa)	8 ch	bro pek	800	29
	10 do	pek sou	800	24
	3 hf ch	dust	255	25
	2 do	fans	220	25
Murraythwaite	11 ch	pek	990	27
	2 do	pek sou	160	21
	2 do	bro pek fans	200	21
	1 do	dust	170	15
H A T in est. mark	4 ch	sou	380	16
Gangwarily Est. Co. of Ceylon, Ltd., Havilland	9 ch	pek sou	792	22
	3 do	dust	360	15
Widworthy	7 ch	or pek	619	37
	2 hf ch	bro pek	113	27
	2 do	dust	163	17
	4 do	bro or pk fans	275	29
Paragahatenne	4 ch	bro pek	400	26
	2 ch	pek	180	19
	1 ch	pek sou	90	16
	2 ch	fans	186	out
	1 ch	bro mix	93	13
Beligalena	7 ch	pek sou	630	22
	4 ch	fans	400	out
	2 ch	pek dust	280	14
Monrovia	1 ch	pek dust	160	14 bid
	3 ch	bro mixed	270	13
	7 ch	fans	735	23
Bowhill	4 ch	dust	400	22 bid
Monte Christo	3 ch	fans	300	25
	1 ch	bro tea	100	20
	3 hf ch	dust	255	26
Glenanore	6 hf ch	dust	510	32
H G M	7 hf ch	dust	560	24
Donside	7 ch	sou	595	20
	8 hf ch	dust	640	24
	11 do	fans	550	27
Talawitiya	6 ch	pek sou	510	12
	2 ch	pek dust	270	14
Charlie Hill	13 hf ch	bro pek	715	32
	7 do	pek sou	420	20
	3 do	dust	255	16
Raxawa	5 hf ch	fans	325	33
	4 do	dust	220	26
Rayigam Co. Ltd., Annandale	6 hf ch	bro pek fans	420	41
	6 do	dust	528	18 bid
F in est. mark	4 ch	pek sou	384	27
	8 hf ch	dust	672	30
Deniyaya	7 ch	dust	700	16
	9 ch	pek fans	900	30
Kiriporuwa	1 ch	dust	150	15
Uggala	2 ch	pek sou	200	20
Gwernet	3 ch	pek sou	237	28
	3 hf ch	dust	240	34
Florida	5 ch	pek fans	486	20
	2 do	dust	280	15
Bollagalla	8 hf ch	bro or pek	400	38

GREEN TEAS.

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
P in est mark	1 ch	*green dust*	119	5 bid

Messrs Forbes & Walker.

	Pkgs	Name.	lb.	c.
Wewewatte	2 hf ch	pek No. 1	110	21 bid
	9 do	pek No. 2	405	23
	4 do	pek sou	180	21
	1 do	dust	80	16
H F E, in estate mark	5 ch			
	1 hf ch	bro pek	580	25
	3 ch			
	3 hf ch	pek	456	17
	3 do	fans	180	18
	2 do	pek sou	138	15
	1 do	dust	80	14
Ederapolla	9 hf ch	dust	720	18
A O, in estate mark	1 hf ch	bro pek	32	30
	2 ch	pek	144	24
	3 do	bro tea	285	14
Puspone	9 ch	pek sou	720	22
	7 hf ch	dust	630	16
A O, in estate mark	1 hf ch	dust	63	16
Leanguwatte	5 ch	bro pek	500	32
	5 do	pek	500	22
M, in estate mark	8 hf ch	fans	560	36
	10 hf ch	dust	900	28
Dea Ella	7 hf ch	fans	490	26
Sylvakandy	8 ch	faus	880	34
Deaculla	3 hf ch	fans	225	33
	2 do	dust	200	30
Adisham	9 ch	pek	765	38
Gonnamadie	3 ch	fans	300	26
Rickarton	9 hf ch	dust	864	32
C R S	3 ch	bro pek	315	22 bid
	6 do	pek	528	14 bid
Yelverton	7 ch	bro pek fans	511	33
Dromoland	15 hf ch	fans	900	withd'n.
	6 do	dust	480	withd'n.
Moray	5 hf ch	pek dust	425	34
Glendon	10 ch	pek sou	800	23
	6 hf ch	bro pek fans	390	31
	3 do	dust	240	18
Gabbela	11 hf ch	bro pek	650	31
	18 do	pek	900	23
	6 do	pek sou	270	20
Kalupahana	7 ch	bro or pek	700	33
	5 do	pek No. 1	475	24
	7 do	pek No. 2	616	20
	3 do	pek sou	255	17
	3 do	bro pek fans	348	28
Erracht	4 ch	dust	560	18
W, in estate mark	6 ch	dust	960	17
Nakiadeniya	8 hf ch	bro pek fans	432	26
	5 do	dust	400	17
St. Martins	16 hf ch	bro or pek	640	30
	7 do	or pek	280	30
	10 do	pek	400	25
	2 do	pek sou	80	19
	5 do	fans	300	23
Penrhos	13 hf ch	bro or pek	728	40
	18 do	or pek	846	35
	11 ch	pek sou	770	21
	8 hf ch	fans	504	31
	7 do	pek dust	567	24
Deviturai	5 ch	fans	600	30
Wyamita	10 ch	bro pek	600	31
	8 do	bro or pek	480	36
	5 hf ch	or pek	250	39
	6 do	pek	330	30
	1 do	bro pek fans	74	30

	Pkge.	Name	lb.	c.
B F B	2 ch	bro pek	204	25
	1 do	pek	92	18
	2 hf ch	dust	174	16
S H	11 ch	or pek	946	33 bid
Galleheria	5 ch	pek fans	575	34
	3 do	dust	300	18
Harrow	11 hf ch	fans	935	33
Battawatte	10 hf ch	dust	800	31
T in est mark	4 hf ch	dust	340	16
Hapugastenne	8 hf ch	fans	520	31
	4 do	dust	328	24
Halwatura	12 hf ch	dust	960	18
Halgolle	7 hf ch	fans	588	29
	4 do	dust	400	22
Q L in estate mark	9 ch	bro pek	900	23 bid
	4 do	pek	360	24
G K	11 ch	pek sou	660	20
	16 do	sou	960	20
Ninfield	2 ch	bro or pek fans	240	27
	2 do	dust	310	16
G	7 ch	bro pek fans	770	31
K in est mark	3 ch	br pek No 2	300	18
	3 do	pek No 2	213	16
Yatiana	3 ch	pek	297	17
	1 do	bro pek	99	16
	1 do	dust	126	21
Balantote	4 ch	fans	420	30
B L	7 ch	bro or pek	700	31
	2 do	fans	210	18
B B	1 ch	pek sou	85	14 bid
	4 do	fans	480	18
	2 hf ch	dust	170	16
Rassagalla	6 ch	br pk fans	672	withd'n
	7 do	dust	588	do
Preston	10 hf ch	br pek	500	57
	4 do	bro or pek fans	280	42
Kalupane	11 ch	bro tea	825	21
	9 do	fans	945	28
	7 hf ch	dust	595	20
Palawatte	1 ch	br or pk	115	19 bid
	4 do	br pek	380	out
Patipola	4 ch	br pek	400	out
	4 do	or pek	400	22 bid
C in est mark	1 hf ch	br pek	49	27
	1 ch	pek	89	24
Chesterford	10 hf ch	dust	950	17
	8 ch	bro tea	760	23
Ridgmount	12 hf ch	fans	900	22
	12 do	dust	960	15
The Scrubs	8 ch	pk sou	720	40 bid

	Pkgs.	Name.	lb.	c.
A	1 ch	fans	128	13 bid
	4 do	dust	600	9 bid
Putana	8 ch	bro pek	800	32
	5 do	pek sou	360	24
	1 hf ch	dust	80	17
	1 do	fans	100	22
Ireby	7 ch	pek	630	27
	1 hf ch	dust	90	16
	1 hf ch	fans	62	28
	1 do	pek sou	83	25
H F D	4 hf ch	fans	320	30 bid
	4 do	dust	340	17 bid
Kumaradola	2 ch	bro or pek	200	33
	6 do	br pek	600	30
	3 do	or pek	240	36
	1 do	fans	100	30
	1 do	dust	100	16
K	8 ch	br pek	800	30
E C U	7 ch	dust	672	10 bid
O B E C in est mark Forest Creek	4 ch	br mixed	340	18
O B E C in est mark Lindupatna	4 ch	pek sou	340	28

GREEN TEAS.

A O in est mard	1 hf ch	*hyson*	30	10
	1 do	*green tea dust*	31	5

TRAVANCORE TEAS.

Surianalle	10 hf ch	br pek sou	700	20

CEYLON COCOA SALES IN LONDON.

MINCING LANE, March 23rd, 1906.

"Arabia."—OO VS, KM in estate mark, 200 bags out.
"Clan Mackinnon."—O, MA in estate mark, 42 bags out.
"Clan Ogilvy."—LH No. 1, 107 bags out.
"Java."—HB, 60 bags out.
"Clan McNab."—1, AM in estate mark, 32 bags out.
"Workman."—1, M in estate mark, 55 bags out; 15 bags sold at 39s 6d.
"Dalmatia."—1, MM in estate mark, 95 bags out.
"Arabia."—KK in estate mark, 40 bags out; 22 bags sold at 39s 6d; Meddegodda, 12 sold at 77s; 22 sold at 54s; 9 sold at 50s; 2 sold at 51s 6d; 1 sold at 40s; 1, MA in estate mark, 109 bags sold at 45s.
"Tactician."—1, M in estate mark, 85 bags out; 20 bags sold at 42s 6d.
"Statesman."—Allagalla, 101 bags out; 7 bags sold at 42s 6d.
"Oroya."—Coodoogalla, 15 bags out; Betworth, 15 bags sold at 57s.
"Clan Ogilvy."—Old Haloya, 50 bags out.
"Nubia."—Kepitigalla, 70 bags out.
"Manica."—KM in estate mark, 74 bags out; 1 bag sold at 30s; OVS ditto, 9 bags out; VS in estate mark, 91 bags sold at 46s.

THE SECRETARIAT,

COLOMBO, MAY 11, 1906.

Circular No. 1,937

Seeds.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you that a large supply of Fruit and Vegetable Seeds have been received at the Government Stock Garden.

2. I annex overleaf a list of the varieties now in stock, with prices.

3. I request that you will communicate, *within ten days of receipt of this letter*, with the Superintendent of School Gardens, informing him what seeds you require, and the number of packets of each variety.

4. I would bring to your notice that the supply is limited, and that it may not be possible to send you all the varieties you may select, but in ordering for a further supply the Society will be guided by the requisitions received in reply to this circular.

5. The seeds are supplied at cost price—no charge is made for carriage or postage.

6. You are requested to keep with you the memorandum enclosed with the seeds and return it to Mr. Drieberg, when you are able to report on the results.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

E. B. DENHAM,

Secretary, Ceylon Agricultural Society.

To

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E. B. DENHAM,

Secretary, Ceylon Agricultural Society.

To

Seeds now in stock, which can be procured by Branches or Members of the Ceylon Agricultural Society.

Peas	Cress	Endive
Beans	Turnip	Indian Corn
Spinach	Broccoli	Cowpea
Onion	Gourd	Amaranthus
Carrot	Parsley	Kale
Beet	Capsicum	Cauliflower
Cabbage	Chili	Egg Plant or Brinjal
Lettuce	Knol-Kohl or Kohl-Rabi	Tomatoe
Celery	Cucumber	Mustard
Parsnip	Melon	Okra or Bandakka
Leek	Swiss Chard	Long Bean (mè)
Radish	Brussels Sprouts	Snake gourd

Cost.—10 cents a packet.

NOTE.—The quantity is in many cases limited, and it may not be possible to supply all orders The Society will be guided in indenting for further supplies by the orders now received.

E. B. DENHAM,
Secretary, Ceylon Agricultural Society.

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E. B. DENHAM,
Secretary, Ceylon Agricultural Society.

CEYLON AGRICULT

PROGRESS REPO

THERE are now 1,073 members of the Ceylon
since the last meeting. All members joining now are

Local Societies.—Since the last Meeting of the
Balangoda, Ratnapura, Kuruwiti korale, and Badulla,
where new Branches have been formed.

At *Balangoda* it was decided to hold a Fair on
offered for fruits and vegetables. The Branch has now
past six weeks.

Mr. S. D. Mahawalatenna has kindly promised to
the public as an experimental garden, on the side walk
Local Society, who will take the produce from the new p
garden on the land, with many varieties of plants impo

The Balangoda Branch has undertaken to arrang

The *Ratnapura Branch* has done very little up
Mr. Attygalle Mudaliyar on his experiments with Ki
the Branch, and it is hoped that more work will now b
tion demonstration and to open an experimental garde
must be considerably increased, and steps are being tak

" Method of Tobacco ...
...halese, and Tamil. Leaflets on "Tobacco Cultivation,"
...y Mr. J. P. Lewis, C.C.S., and on *Dhall* by Mr. C. Drieberg
...Province (1); and in the North-Western Province (5).
...n arranged for in the Trincomalee District (6); in the
...ocal Branches will receive the first attention.

Knol-Kohl or Kohl-Rabi	Amaranthus
	Kale
Cucumber	Cauliflower
Melon	Egg Plant or Brinjal
Swiss Chard	Tomato
Brussels Sprouts	Mustard
Endive	Okra or Bandakka
Indian Corn	Long Bean (me)
Cowpea	Snake-gourd

...s of the Society. Applications should be made to me as
...urettes have been imported by the Society. ... use is

Agricult...
Eliya on the 17...
Minuwangoda c...
Reports c...
Nuwara Eliya S...
Ceylon.

Mr. C. I...
first, of its kind...
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such as snake-go...
amounted to Rs...
was largely due...
the Branch.

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on account of t...

An excel...
the Royal Bota...
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The atte...
by the Society...
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" Nolla,"...
" Gorru...
" Gunta...
" Papita...

CEYLON AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

PROGRESS REPORT XVIII.

THERE are now 1,073 members of the Ceylon Agricultural Society, being an increase of 26 since the last meeting. All members joining now are sent back publications from November last.

Local Societies.—Since the last Meeting of the Board I have visited the Branch Societies at Balangoda, Ratnapura, Kuruwiti korale, and Badulla, and held meetings at Passara and Welimada, where new Branches have been formed.

At *Balangoda* it was decided to hold a Fair on a market day later in the year; prizes to be offered for fruits and vegetables. The Branch has now over 80 members, an increase of 40 during the past six weeks.

Mr. S. D. Mahawalatenna has kindly promised to allow his garden at Balangoda to be open to the public as an experimental garden, on the side walks being cleared and vegetables planted by the Local Society, who will take the produce from the new plots opened. There is now a very good flower garden on the land, with many varieties of plants imported from Australia and India.

The Balangoda Branch has undertaken to arrange for a demonstration in castration.

The *Ratnapura Branch* has done very little up to date. A paper was read at the meeting by Mr. Attygalle Mudaliyar on his experiments with Kiushu paddy. A few new members joined the the Branch, and it is hoped that more work will now be done. It was agreed to arrange for a castration demonstration and to open an experimental garden. To do this the membership of the Branch must be considerably increased, and steps are being taken for the purpose.

At *Pussella*, the centre of the Kuruwiti korale, a large number of villagers were present.

The *Kuruwiti Korale Branch* has only very recently been affiliated with the Parent Society. The Ratemahatmaya reports that it was difficult to get members to join, as the villagers were unwilling to pay in subscriptions. It was decided at the meeting to make it a rule of membership that each member should undertake to carry out an experiment, the choice of the experiment to rest with the experimentalist; all experiments to be registered by the Secretary of the Branch. Members would be required to attend at the Branch meetings and report results. Failure to carry out their experiments to involve loss of membership.

Members undertaking to carry out experiments to be exempt from payment of subscription. Thirty-two members joined, twenty-two of whom gave a donation to the Branch, in addition to undertaking an experiment. Rs. 11·25 was paid in donations. There was a large number of applications for seeds, especially for chillies and yams, which have been sent to the Branch. With very few exceptions, all the members are villagers with small holdings. Most of the experiments to be made are in opening up vegetable gardens.

The Meeting at *Badulla* was held on the day following the Agricultural Show, and was attended by many of the leading planters of the district. A paper was read on the "Propagation of Plants" by Mr. J. K. Nock, and a Progress Report by the Secretary of the Branch showing what steps had been taken to hold castration demonstrations and distribute seed.

At *Passara*, with the assistance of Mr. James Duncan, Capt. H. Gordon, and the Ratemahatmaya of Yatikinda, a Branch was started on the same lines as the Kuruwiti Korale Society. Twenty-three *working* members joined; seeds were distributed, and applications for a further supply received.

At *Welimada* there was a very good attendance at the village school, which won the First Prize for its garden at the Badulla Show.

The Branch was very recently started, and with the additional members who joined after the meeting it has a membership of 28—all "working" members—that is to say, members undertaking to carry out experiments or pay subscriptions.

Rs. 75·50 were promised at the meeting in prizes for the best cotton, sugarcane, chillies, pumpkins, onions, potatoes, tobacco, and manioca grown in the district, for the best native vegetable garden, and for the best cultivation in a paddy field in which it was not possible to raise a crop of paddy. There were thirteen applications for seed. It was decided to affiliate the Branch with the Parent Society.

At a meeting held at Teldeniya on the 3rd April it was decided to start a Branch of the Agricultural Society for the *Dumbara District*.

The *Delft Branch* of the Society has decided to plant cotton on a large scale in Delft.

The *Katunayaka Branch* decided to offer two prizes of Rs. 10 and Rs. 5 for the best crop raised from sixty-days paddy. Twenty-five bushels were procured by Mr. A. E. Rajapakse, Muhandiram, Chairman of the Branch, who distributed it among the villagers, half a bushel to each applicant.

The *Telijjawila* (Weligam Korale) Branch has decided to open up fruit gardens. Seven Vidane-Arachchies agreed to start gardens with 30 plants in each garden, five plants of each of the following six kinds:—Loquats, Rata Karapincha, Chinese Guava, Star Apple, Hog Apple, and Sapodilla.

It was further decided to purchase Rs. 30 worth of vegetable seeds and to hold a small Vegetable Show at the end of the year.

The Mudaliyar has procured three boxes of French *mushroom* spawn for members of this Branch, as there is a considerable demand for better varieties of mushroom in this district. Results will be reported in June.

The Agricultural Education and Publications Committee held a meeting this morning to consider the cost of the "Tropical Agriculturist and Magazine of the Ceylon Agricultural Society," and the continuance of the vote to the Mahawalatenne Garden.

The Hon. Messrs. H. L. Crawford and P. Arunachalam have joined this Committee. Mr. R. B. Strickland, Acting Director of Public Instruction, takes Mr. Harward's place as Chairman of this Committee.

Agricultural Shows.—Since the last meeting of the Board Shows have been held at Nuwara Eliya on the 17th and 18th April, and at Badulla on 7th and 8th May. A Market Show was held at Minuwangoda on the 7th April.

Reports on this Show and on the Gampola and Nuwara Eliya Shows are tabled to-day. The Nuwara Eliya Show was probably one of the best shows of flowers and imported live stock held in Ceylon.

Mr. C. Drieberg, who visited the Minuwangoda Market Show—one of the first, if not the first, of its kind held—reports that "as a first beginning the Show was decidedly promising. The collections of vegetables were nearly all good. Many of the vegetables were specially fine specimens, such as snake-gourds, bandakkai, vetakolu (luffa), long beans (vigna), and chillies." The prizes, which amounted to Rs. 105, were all awarded by members of the Local Branch. The success of the Show was largely due to the efforts of Mr. J. E. de Silva, President, and Mr. A. Namasivayam, Secretary of the Branch.

The *Kegalla Branch* has decided to postpone the Show originally fixed for 6th and 7th July, on account of the heavy drought in the district. The final dates have not yet been fixed.

An excellent exhibit of flowering plants and specimens of disease on plants, &c., was made by the Royal Botanic Gardens at the *Nuwara Eliya Show*. One of the Assistants at Hakgala was sent to this Show to instruct exhibitors in the vernacular and to explain any cultivations shown.

The attention of Local Branches is invited to the prize of Rs. 100 (or a Gold Medal) offered by the Society to the Local Branch making the best exhibit of samples of native products grown in its district at the Colombo Show on 22nd and 23rd June. Samples should be five pounds in weight, and should be well dried. Samples of paddy need not be more than 2 or 2½ pounds. Allowance will be made in making the awards for the climatic condition, &c., of the different districts competing.

It is proposed to hold Agri-Horticultural Shows at Kandy and Teldeniya in 1907.

Cotton.—Messrs. Nieland & Wilson of the "Times" Buildings, the Fort, Colombo, undertake to purchase any cotton sent in to them, and to supply Sea Island cotton seed free. There will be a supply of this seed available later at Maha-illuppalama, which can be sent free to any member of this Society.

Reports of successful experiments with cotton in the North-Western Province, at Balangoda, and in the Udukinda Palata of Uva have been received by the Society.

Ground Nuts.—Messrs. Freudenberg & Co. have applied for quotations for 10 tons ground nuts with their shells on and 10 tons without shells. The attention of Local Societies and individual members have been invited to this request. It is most important that a local market be found for this cultivation, which, as regards yield, has been found to do very well in different parts of the Island.

Soy or Soya Beans.—A supply of ½ cwt. of Soy beans has been received from the Botanic Gardens, Singapore, and sent to the Telijjawila Branch, which applied early for this variety.

Avocado Pears.—The Department of Agriculture of the United States of America has promised to forward early a supply of good varieties of Avocadoes for planting.

Improved Agricultural Implements from India.—A number of orders for these implements have been received. It may be useful to state here the implements to be procured :—

Cawnpore Model Plough, wooden. Cost Rs. 1·75
Cawnpore Model Plough, iron. Cost Rs. 7·25
} Light. Both can be drawn by a pair of ordinary bullocks : leaves no intervals of untilled land between furrows.

Improved Common Plough. Cost Re. 1·06. Nearly as useful as No. 1. Digs land twice as deep as the common, obviating the necessity of second ploughing.
"Nolla," for levelling land. Cost Rs. 2·06.
"Gorru," seed drill. Cost Rs. 2·50.
"Guntaka," weeder. Cost Rs. 3·81.
"Papita," for covering seeds with earth. Cost Rs. 3·81.

Vegetables.—Seeds of the following varieties have been imported by the Society. A list is being sent to all Local Branches and Members of the Society. Applications should be made to me as early as possible :—

Peas	Leek	Knol-Kohl or Kohl-Rabi	Amaranthus
Beans	Radish	Cucumber	Kale
Spinach	Cress	Melon	Cauliflower
Onion	Turnip	Swiss Chard	Egg Plant or Brinjal
Carrot	Broccoli	Brussels Sprouts	Tomatoe
Beet	Gourd	Endive	Mustard
Cabbage	Parsley	Indian Corn	Okra or Bandakka
Lettuce	Capsicum	Cowpea	Long Bean (me)
Celery	Chili		Snake-gourd
Parsnip			

Cost 10 cents a packet. Applications from Local Branches will receive the first attention.

Castration.—Demonstrations have been arranged for in the Trincomalee District (6); in the North-Central Province (13); in the Central Province (1); and in the North-Western Province (5).

Publications, &c.—Leaflets on *Manioc* by Mr. J. P. Lewis, C.C.S., and on *Dhall* by Mr. C Drieberg have been issued by the Society in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil. Leaflets on "Tobacco Cultivation," "Transplanting in Paddy Cultivation," and "Method of Taking Samples of Soil" are with the Government Printer.

The Editor of the "Dinakaraprakasa" has kindly sent 100 copies of two editions of his paper containing the proceedings of the last meeting of the Board in Sinhalese, which have been circulated to Local Societies.

E. B. DENHAM,
Secretary, Ceylon Agricultural Society.

May 14, 1906.

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No. XXII.

Printed for the Ceylon Agricultural Society.

[Sinhalese and Tamil copies can be had free on application.]

MANIOCA CULTIVATION.

By J. P. Lewis, M.A., C.C.S.]

Soil, method of planting, and the yield.—Manioca thrives best in light sandy soil. It thrives under the most *diverse conditions of climate*, on dry plains, on rocky hillsides as well as humid plains and hills, wherever the soil is friable or gravelly. The plant is cut into pieces from 3 in. to 1 ft. 6 in. and planted 3 ft. apart. Very often two pieces are planted in the same hole crossways, like an X. The yield is from 8 to 10 tons an acre, or from 40 to 80 lb. per plant. It is *drought-resisting*, and therefore even 14 in. of rainfall can secure an abundant crop.

Time of cultivation.—The best time for cultivation is to plant the stick cuttings as soon as the monsoon breaks. From time of planting to harvesting the least time is six months, and therefore in places where both the north-east and the south-west rains are received two crops can be gathered in a year. To get a good crop it must be planted annually. In districts where chena cultivation is carried on it is best to plant Cassava before *kurakkan* is sown.

Methods of Hand Preparation.

(1) Rasp the pieces of the tubers and soak the material in water. The sediment which is formed at the bottom of the water when collected and dried is good flour, which can be used in the preparation of cakes or as starch.

(2) Skin the tuber and boil it, then use it immediately in place of potatoes or yams, or dry it. These dried tubers can be pounded and made into flour. The flour is good for baking native cakes or (rotis).

(3) Scrape the skin and make into curries.

(4) Scrape the skin and boil with chillies and salt and saffron and use the dict as any ordinary food. This is the most common mode of eating amongst the Sinhalese and Tamils.

Precautions.

(1) Carefully scrape off the skin and the other portion or rind, whereby the greater portion of the poison will be removed.

(2) Thoroughly heat the remainder by boiling or otherwise, so as to destroy or drive off any remaining prussic acid.

(3) Eat Cassava only after it has been freshly cooked, as Cassava which has been cooked and kept may be a *dangerous* substance.

In the Jaffna Peninsula it is grown chiefly in garden lands; where the cultivation is extensive in separate plots, but in other places in the midst of dry grains, such as kurakkan or sami, or on the borders of lands cultivated with tobacco, chillies, brinjals, &c.

It is propagated from the stem which is cut into pieces about one foot in length, the old trees of the former cultivation being preserved for this purpose. These pieces are planted 3 ft. apart, and are watered every two or three days for six months until the plants are firmly established. After six or seven months the roots can be dug up for use as food, and they must be used within two or three days after they are dug up, as if they are kept longer they become poisonous

Lands which it is intended to plant with manioca are ploughed or hoed and in some cases manured, but not always. Manuring is usual in the Islands, for instance, but in Valikamam North, where the soil is richer, it is not usual to manure. The plant does not require much manuring, but manuring of course increases its growth.

The best manure is considered to be palmyra olas or green leaves buried half a foot deep.

The cultivation goes on throughout the whole year. In places with sandy soils it is usual to plant in January, but in other places it is planted generally in May with the dry grains, such as sami, which are sown in that month. The water that irrigates the dry grain then serves for the manioca plants also, and when the dry grain is reaped the beds are made up again, and the manioca watered every two or three days; or in some places, such as in Valikamam East, every four days.

It is cultivated in the Eastern Provinces usually in chenas and in clearings for paddy fields where the ground is not too low.

It is generally planted at the beginning of the north-east monsoon rains about August or September. The result is that in the Eastern Province no watering of the plant is required or carried on. The practice here differs from that in the Jaffna Peninsula, where the cultivation is started at all times of the year and consequently watering is necessary.

The yield per acre in the Eastern Province is estimated to be between Rs. 60 and Rs. 90. There are 1,000 beds per acre, and each bed brings in from 6 to 9 cents. Traders buy the produce of the beds wholesale at the clearings and make a substantial profit out of the transaction, as they retail the yam in the bazaars at $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 cents a pound. It is a popular food in the Eastern Province, and along with kurakkan and Indian corn it has tided over many a season of scarcity and famine.

J. P. LEWIS.

No. XXIII.

Printed for the Ceylon Agricultural Society.

[Sinhalese and Tamil copies can be had free on Application.]

DHALL.

Description.—Dhall (*Cajanus indicus*) known to the English as the pigeon-pea, to the Sinhalese as *rata-thora*, and the Tamils as *thovaroy*, is a shrub which grows to a height of 6 feet or more. The pods are 3 to 5 inches long, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch broad, and 3 to 5 seeded. In the bazaars dhall is to be found in the form of spilt peas, and, with other legumes, goes by the name of "parippu"; this product being got by soaking the undecorticated seed, then drying, and afterwards crushing in the ordinary "paddy grinder." Dhall is extensively cultivated in India, where there are about 700,000 acres under this crop. The plant resists drought in a remarkable degree, and is to be recommended as a restorative crop in rotations.

Soil.—Most soils will grow dhall, but alluvial soils and medium clay loams, particularly those in which there is a fair proportion of lime, suit it best.

Planting.—In India dhall is often grown as a mixed crop together with sorghum, gingelly, cotton, and even paddy. When planted alone the rows may be 6 feet apart and the plants 3 feet apart in the rows; but in poor soil these distances may be reduced. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 lb. of seed will be required to plant an acre.

Cropping.—When the plants are 3 to 4 months old they begin to flower. At 6 months they should be in crop, and fit for harvesting as soon as the majority of pods are mature. The plants are afterwards stripped of the pods and the seeds separated out. It is not unusual, however, to gather successive crops of pods immature, or mature, as required, off the standing plants.

Yield.—Grown alone and in the good soil the yield may be as high as 2,000 lb. per acre, and 500 lb. may be taken as a very ordinary yield.

Food Value.—In India the pulse, in combination with rice, constitutes the staple food of millions. It is wholesome and nutritious, but should be freed from husks by soaking in cold water before cooking.

By-products.—The husk is given to milk cattle; the dry foliage is suitable for fodder; the stalks are used as fuel, for making baskets, wattling the sides of carts, and, when well-grown, for making charcoal for gunpowder.

C. DRIEBERG,

Supt., School Gardens.